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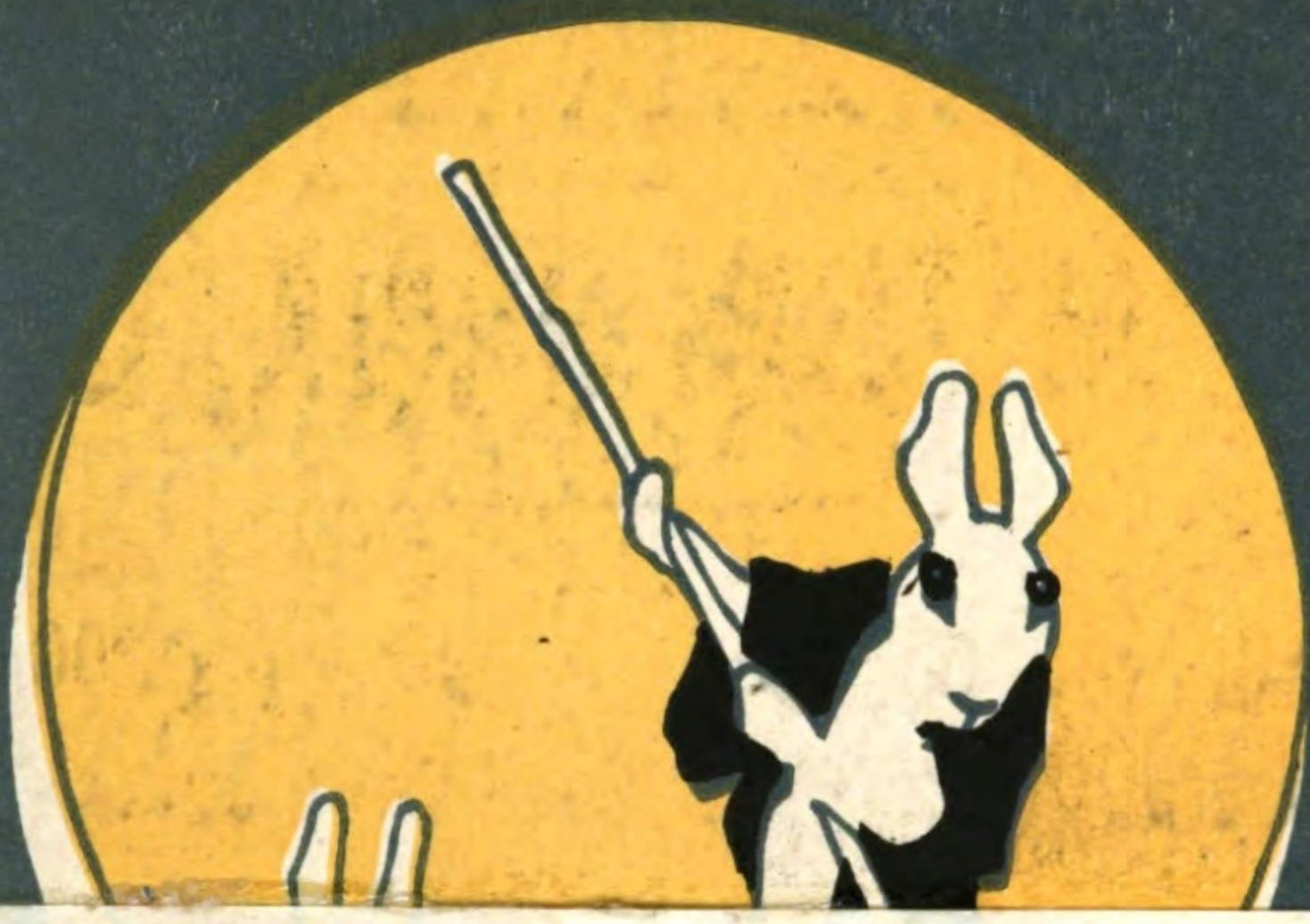

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AND
JEWELS

K. MIKIMOTO

TOKYO OSAKA

SHANGHAI

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THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - Yen 20,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND- - - „ 7,800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1 Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

HOME BRANCHES:

FUKAGAWA (Tokyo), FUKUOKA, HIROSHIMA, KOBE, KYOTO, MOJI, NAGASAKI, NAGOYA, NISHI (Osaka), OSAKA, OTARU, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

London.....Messrs Barclay & Company, Ltd.
The London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York.....The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Paris .....Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

FLEET:
101 Vessels.

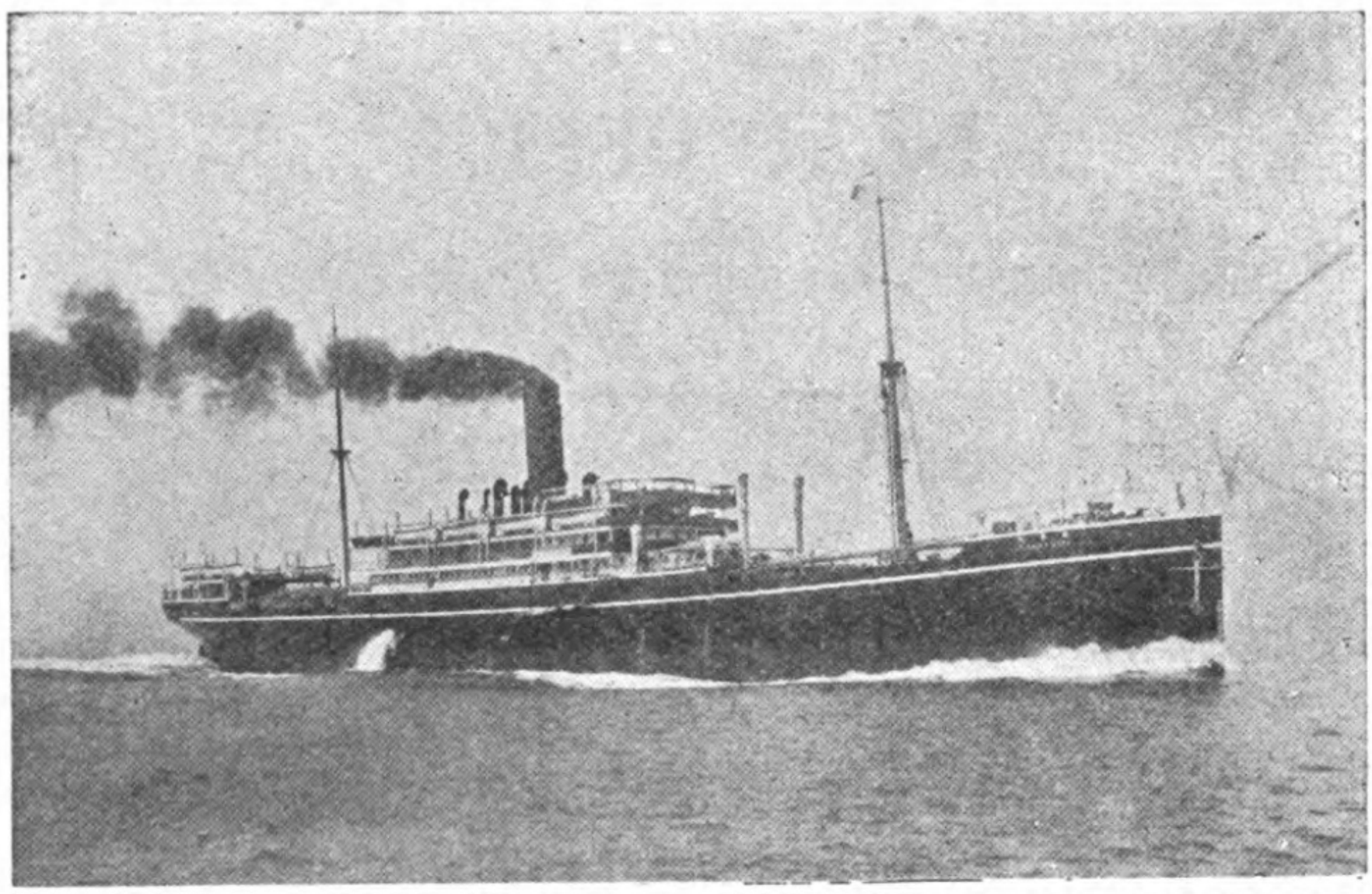
TONNAGE:
470,000 Gross Tons.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.

Telegraphic Address, "MORIOKA"

LONDON OFFICE:
4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.
Tel. Add., "YUSENKAI"

SEATTLE OFFICE:
Colman Blg., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Tel. Add., "NIPPON"



BRANCHES & AGENCIES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

PRINCIPAL SERVICES OF MAIL STEAMERS:

European Line:— FORTNIGHTLY.—For London from Yokohama, via Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Capetown, etc..... ...By 11 steamers of 8,500 to 12,000 Tons Gross.

American Line:— TWICE A MONTH (Occasionally Three Times)—For Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C. from Hongkong, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama.....By 6 steamers of 6,500 to 7,000 Tons Gross.

Australian Line:— MONTHLY—For Sydney and Melbourne from Yokohama, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....By 3 steamers of 5,000 to 7,500 Tons Gross.

Besides the Above, the Company Runs Numerous Services Extending to All the Principal Ports in Japan, as well as in Korea, China, etc.

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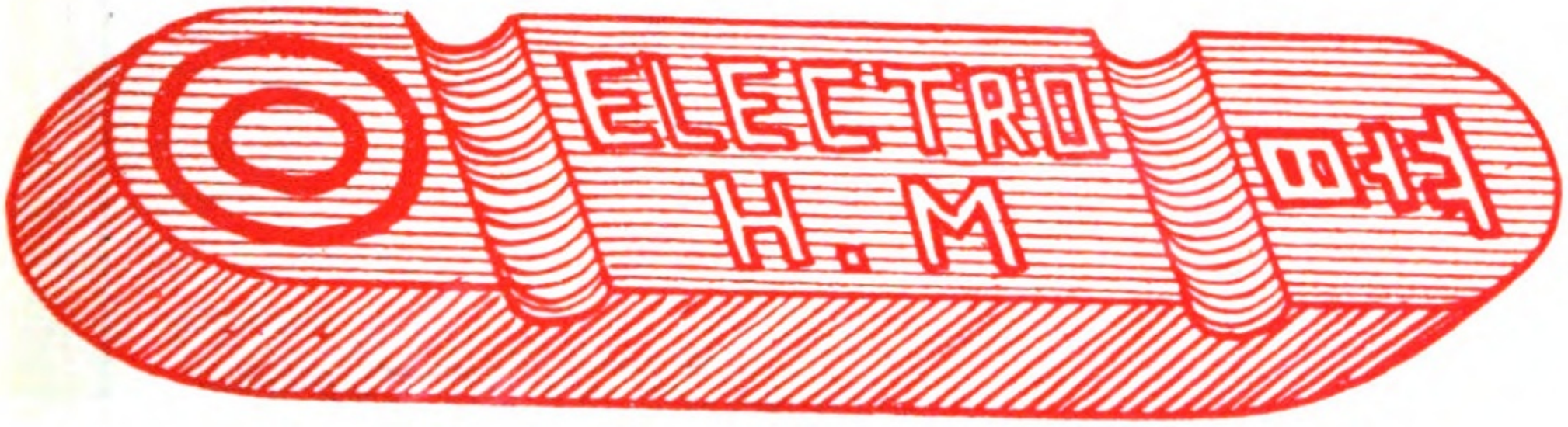
ELECTROLYTIC COPPER

KUHARA MINING COMPANY LTD.

OSAKA AND TOKYO JAPAN



Capital - - - - ¥30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital „ 20,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - „ 12,000,000.00

Head Office:
Osaka.

Branch Offices:
Tokyo. London. New York.

MINING

Electrolytic Copper
Cathodes & Ingots.
Copperpyrites.
Gold & Silver Bullion.
Copper-Sulphate.
Nickel Ammonium Sulphate.
Carbon-Bisulphite.

MINE.

Hidachi and 11 other mines under the control of company.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Hidachi, Ibaraki-ken.
Tsukudajima, Tokyo.

ENGINEERING

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Transformers, Switchboards
and other Electrical Apparatus.
All kinds of Mining Machinery,
Turbines, Pumps etc.

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Up-to-date Department Store.

MITSUKOSHI

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THE DAIMARU STORE

Corner Shijio & Takakura,

Kioto, Japan.

Kobe **Osaka**

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3. Oolong Tea can be had at The Formosa Oolong Tea Rooms, 36, Piccadilly, London W., and other tea dealers.

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Colburn, Hohmeyer & Co.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

J. C. Whiteney & Co.

Macy & Co.

Mitsui & Co.

Nosawa & Co.

Smith Baker & Co.

Tait & Co.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"Suzuki Kobe."
"Suzuki London."
"Kashiwa New York."

CODES IN USE:
A. I.; A.B.C. 5th & "Improved";
Lieber's; Western Union;
Bentley's; Excelsior (3 vols.);
Engineering;
Watkin's Revised 1904;
Scott's 10th.

SUZUKI & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1887

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HEAD OFFICE: 1, Higashi Kawasaki-cho 1-Chome, Kobe, Japan.
LONDON OFFICE: 29 Mincing Lane, E. C.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 220 Broadway.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: Portland, Ore., Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, N. Z.; Petrograd, Vladivostock, Nicolaievsk, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Hankow, Dairen (Dalny), Sourabaya, Keijo & Fusan (Chosen or Korea), Taihoku, Tainan & Takao (Taiwan or Formosa), Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Dairi, Moji, Shimonoseki, Otaru, Hakodate, Sapporo & Asahigawa.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS:

Camphor & Menthol Refineries; Aniline Dyes & Chemical Works; Metal Smelteries & Refineries; Rice Mills; Alcohol Distillery; Copper, Gold & Coal Mines

MANAGING AGENTS FOR:

The Kobe Steel Works, Ltd., Kobe.
The Nippon Metals Co., Ltd., Kobe.
The South Manchuria Produce Co, Ltd., Dairen.
The Teikoku Brewery Co., Ltd., Dairi near Moji.
The Dairi Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Dairi near Moji.
The Sapporo Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Sapporo.
The Azuma "Leather" Co., Ltd, Osaka.
The Giran Colonization Co, Ltd., Formosa.

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The Firm of Sumitomo

Sumitomo General Head Office:

Kitahama, Osaka.

Cable address : "SUMITOMO, OSAKA."
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The business offices of BARON K. SUMITOMO, for superintending his various enterprises, undertaken on his sole responsibility, mentioned as follows :

SUMITOMO BESSHI COPPER MINE : *Niihama, Iyo.*

The famous Sumitomo Refined Copper Ingots "K. S." brand are produced from this mine.

SUMITOMO COPPER SALES DPT.:
Sakayemachi, Kobe.
SUMITOMO WAREHOUSES :
Osaka and Kobe.

SUMITOMO WAKAMATSU COAL DPT. : *Wakamatsu, Chikuzen.*
COLLIERY : *Tadakuma, one of famous Chikuho colliery districts.*
SUMITOMO COPPER WORKS : *Ajikawa, Osaka.*
SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE WORKS : *Ajikawa, Osaka.*
SUMITOMO FERTILIZER MANUFACTORY : *Niihama, Iyo.*
Branch Office : Osaka.
SUMITOMO TOKYO SALES DEPARTMENT : *Tōriaburachō, Tokyo.*
SUMITOMO KURE SALES DEPARTMENT : *Kure, near Hiroshima.*

THE SUMITOMO STEEL WORKS, LTD. : *Shimayacho, Osaka.*

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The Sumitomo Bank,

Limited.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address "SUMIT BANK, OSAKA" **ESTABLISHED 1912**

(Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)

Capital	**Yen 15,000,000.00**
Paid-up Capital	**7,500,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**1,350,000.00**
Deposits (June 1916)	**102,000,000.00**

Baron K. Sumitomo, President.
K. Yukawa, Esq., Managing Director.

BRANCHES:—

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Onomichi
Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji,
Wakamatsu, Hakata, Kurume, etc.

AGENTS:—

Lloyds Bank, Limited, London.
National City Bank of New York, New York.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENTS:—

In all important places, at home and abroad.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers; issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit available in all important parts of the World, besides doing General Banking Business.

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The YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - - Yen 48,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - - - - - „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - - - „ 20,400,000

President

JUNNOSUKE INOUYE, Esq.

Vice-President

YUKI YAMAKAWA, Esq.

General Manager

S. K. SUZUKI, Esq.

Directors

J. Inouye, Esq. R. Kimura, Esq. M. Odagiri, Esq.
N. Soma, Esq. R. Hara, Esq. T. Kawashima, Esq.
K. Sonoda, Esq. Y. Yamakawa, Esq. Baron K. Iwasaki. K. Tatsumi Esq.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Manager - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Taro Hodsumi, Esq.

Tokyo Branch

NO. 8 HONRYOGAYE-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU.

Manager - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Yoshio Matsuo, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.	Nagasaki.	London.	Lyons.
New York.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.	Honolulu.	Sydney.	Bombay.
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Peking.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Dairen (Dalny.)	Ryojun (Port Arthur).	
Liaoyang.	Harbin.	Fengtien (Mukden).	Tiehling.	Changchun.	Antung-Hsien.

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities in the world.

London Bankers: Parr's Bank, Limited. Union of London & Smith's Bank, Limited. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the managers.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED- - - - - - Yen 20,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - - - - „ 12,500,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - - - - - „ 4,680,000

PRESIDENT: TETSUTARO SAKURAI, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
Iyetoshi Sada, Esq. Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES:

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***TAIWAN*— Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Pinan Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui.**
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***OTHERS*— Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya.**

Agents and Correspondents:
In the Principal Cities and Towns throughout the World.

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TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 1, Eiraku-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIWANGINK".
Phone Nos. 5059, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064 & 5065, Honkyoku.

Interests allowed on Fixed Deposits & Current Accounts on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
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K. YAMANARI, General Manager.

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Yamano Colliery: Inatsuki-mura, Kaho-gun, Chikuzen.
Hondo Colliery: Shimosakai-mura, Kurate-gun, Chikuzen.
Noborikawa Colliery: Noborikawa-mura, Yubari-gun, Hokkaido.
Kushiro Colliery: Kushiro-machi, Kushiro-gun, Hokkaido.
Kamioka Metal Mine: Funatsu-machi, Yoshiki-gun, Hida.
Kushikino Metal Mine: Kushikino-mura, Heki-gun, Satsuma.
Kaisen Metal Mine: Kenryuri, Kaisen-gun, Heiannando, Chosen.
Kongo Metal Mine: Onseiri, Shinhokumen, Kanjyo-gun, Kogendo, Chosen.
Iwaonobori Sulphur Mine: Iwanai-machi, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido.
Kobui Sulphur Mine: Shirikishinai-machi, Kameda-gun, Hokkaido.
Araodake Sulphur Mine: Onsen-mura, Tamatsukuri-gun, Bikuzen.

Sole Agents for the Company's Coal and Other Mineral Products:

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OR

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI."

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Tapes, and Others

Head Office

No. 1, Yaesu-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku,
TOKYO

Branch Offices

OSAKA, MOJI, SHANGHAI

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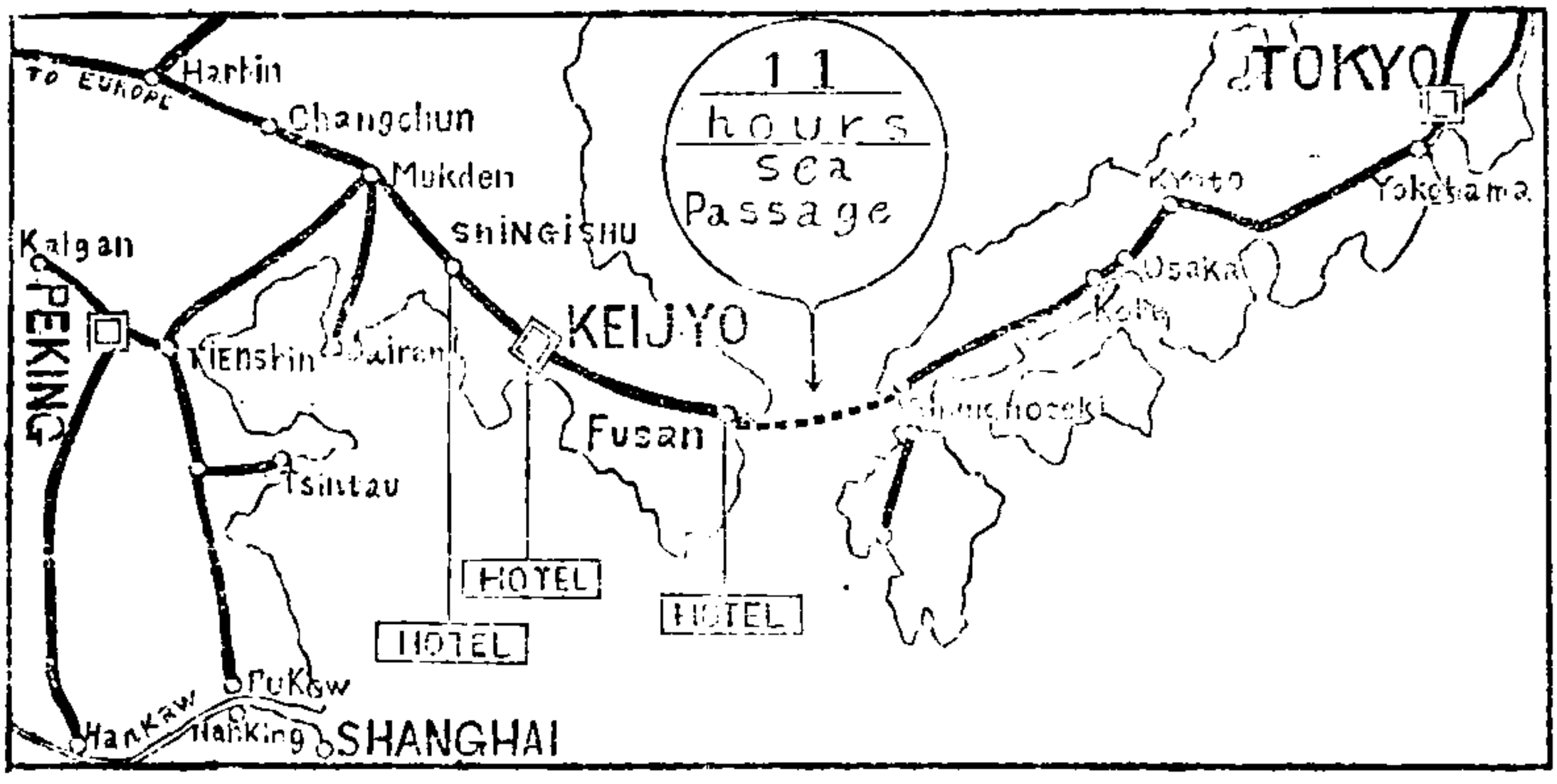
CHOSEN RAILWAYS



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Established 1892

Capital Subscribed - - - - - Yen 5,000,000.
Reserve Funds - - - - - - Yen 1,800,000.

Head Office

OSAKA JAPAN
10, Nakano-Shima.

Branches & Agencies

JAPAN Kobe & Tokyo.
CHINA Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hongkong, Dairen, Newchang, Mukden, Tiehling, Changchun, Harbin.
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NAGOYA OFFICE - Tennozaki-machi, Naka-Ku, Nagoya
KYUSHU OFFICE - Kamidoi-Cho, Hakata, Fukuoka
FACTORY - - - Yamuwakka, Nakagawa-Gori, Tokachi, Hokkaido

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52 & 3790
(Shiba).

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MICROPHONE"
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OFFICE:
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Osaka,
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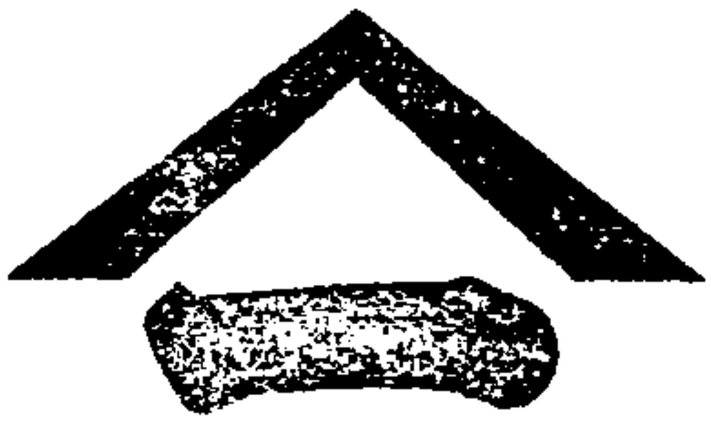

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A.B.C. 5th Edition in English,
A. Z. 3rd Edition in French.

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(KOIKE & CO.)

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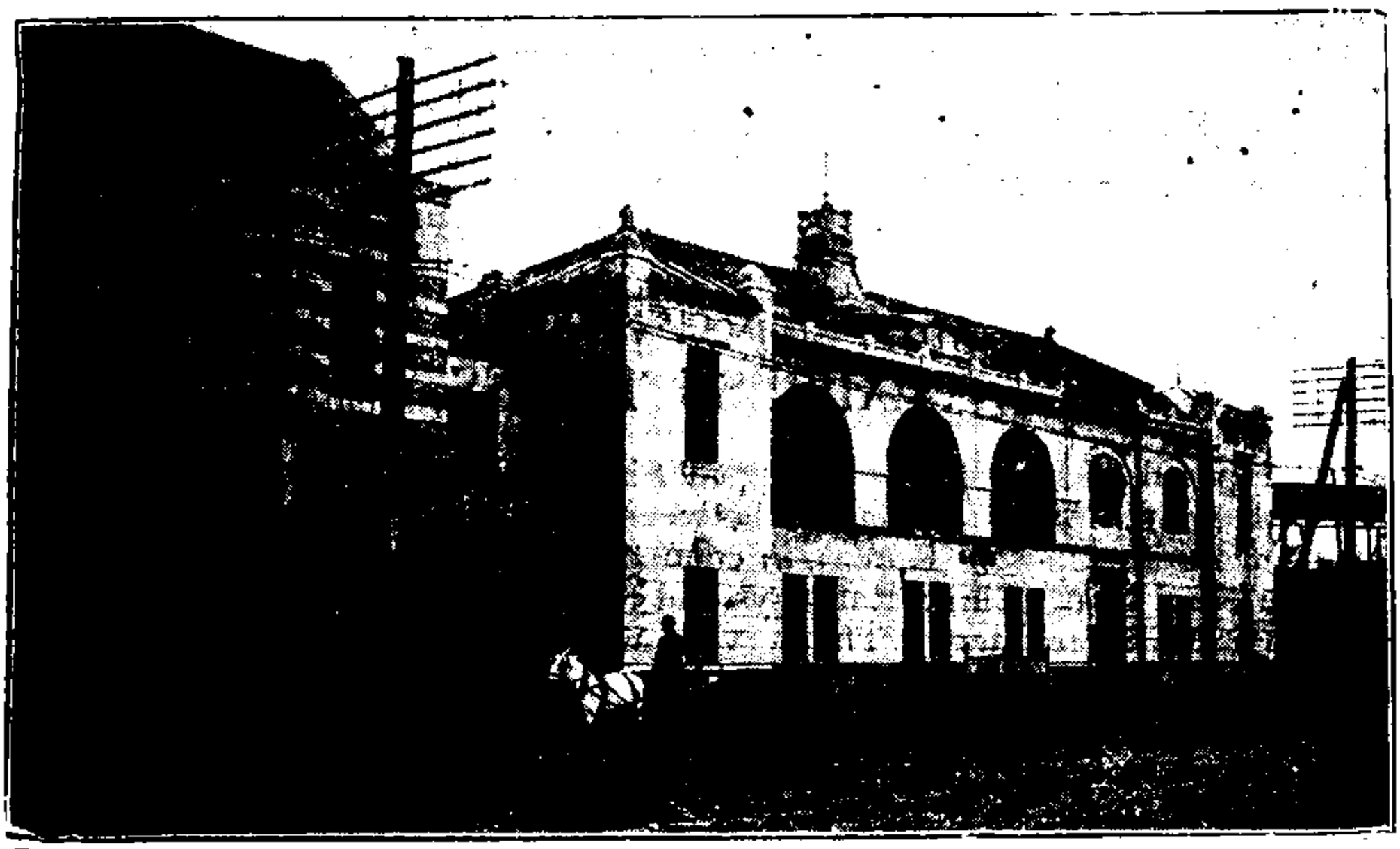
THE HOCHI SHIMBUN

TOKYO, JAPAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

LITERALLY Independent Organ for Public Opinion with Morning and Evening edition. Reaches all grades of society from highest to lowest :: Ideal Medium for Advertisement :: :: Daily Circulation **420,000** copies including special editions for local centre :: :: Foreign News by Special Correspondents, a prominent feature of this paper. The first of the daily paper in Japan printing colored illustlations :: :: The Writers, Correspondents, and the others exclusivery serving this paper number **2,000** distributed throughout principal cities of the Empire :: :: Most advanced printing equipments employed, capable of striking out **160,000** copies of **4-page paper an hour.**



OFFICE:—Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO

Telephones: Honkyoku (L.D.) 5001-11.

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- 本局特長 五〇〇一
- 本局長 五〇〇二
- 本局長 五〇〇三 — 編輯局
- 本局長 五〇〇四 — 廣告部
- 本局特長 五〇〇五
- 本局長 五〇〇六 — 販賣部
- 本局 五〇〇七
- 本局 五〇〇八 — 監理部
- 本局 五〇〇九 — 會計部 / 代理部

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本局 五〇一一 — 安信所

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長本局	二六九四	神戸支局	
長	一四三七	名古屋支局	
長中局	五六五	京都支局	
長	五七	靜岡支局	
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Dairen-Shanghai Steamer Service is maintained Twice-Weekly with the fast Passenger and Mail Boats, "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru." Both Steamers are thoroughly equipped with the latest facilities for the comfort and safety of Passengers, including wireless telegraphy. A highly qualified surgeon is carried on each steamer.

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KYOTO AGENT: TOSHI BOOKSTORE (Newspapers Dept.) Yanagi-baba Sanjo Higashi, Kyoto.
LONDON OFFICE: THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY. Craven House, Kingsway, E. C.
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LARGEST CIRCULATION

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To say nothing of every part of Japan, the **Jiji Shimpo** has readers widely scattered in China and Chosen. Furthermore, its readers are on the whole people of the moneyed class and more influential in that respect than those of other papers and it is a well established fact among the advertising public that its columns are the most effective and above comparision with others.

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That is the chief reason for its *tremendous success* and its *pulling power* as an advertising medium

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Semi-annual	„ - - -	6.50
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The Japan Times Publishing Co., Ltd.,

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Cable Address:
"SUDZUKA" TOKIO.
"Plantfood Tokio"
Codes:
A. B. C. 5TH AND IMPROVED,
A. I. LIEBER'S,
KERR'S 13 FIGURE
BENTLEY'S WESTERN UNION,
SUDZUKA'S CONDENSER,
PRIVATE CODE.

TRADE MARK

Y. SUZUKA, Proprietor.
19, 20, 24, 25, Itchome,
Sagacho, Fukagawa,
Tokio, JAPAN.

Telephones:
"Honjo" 390, 391, 576,
2172, 3979.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

The Y. Suzuka Shoten,

(Importer, Exporter & Manufacturer.)

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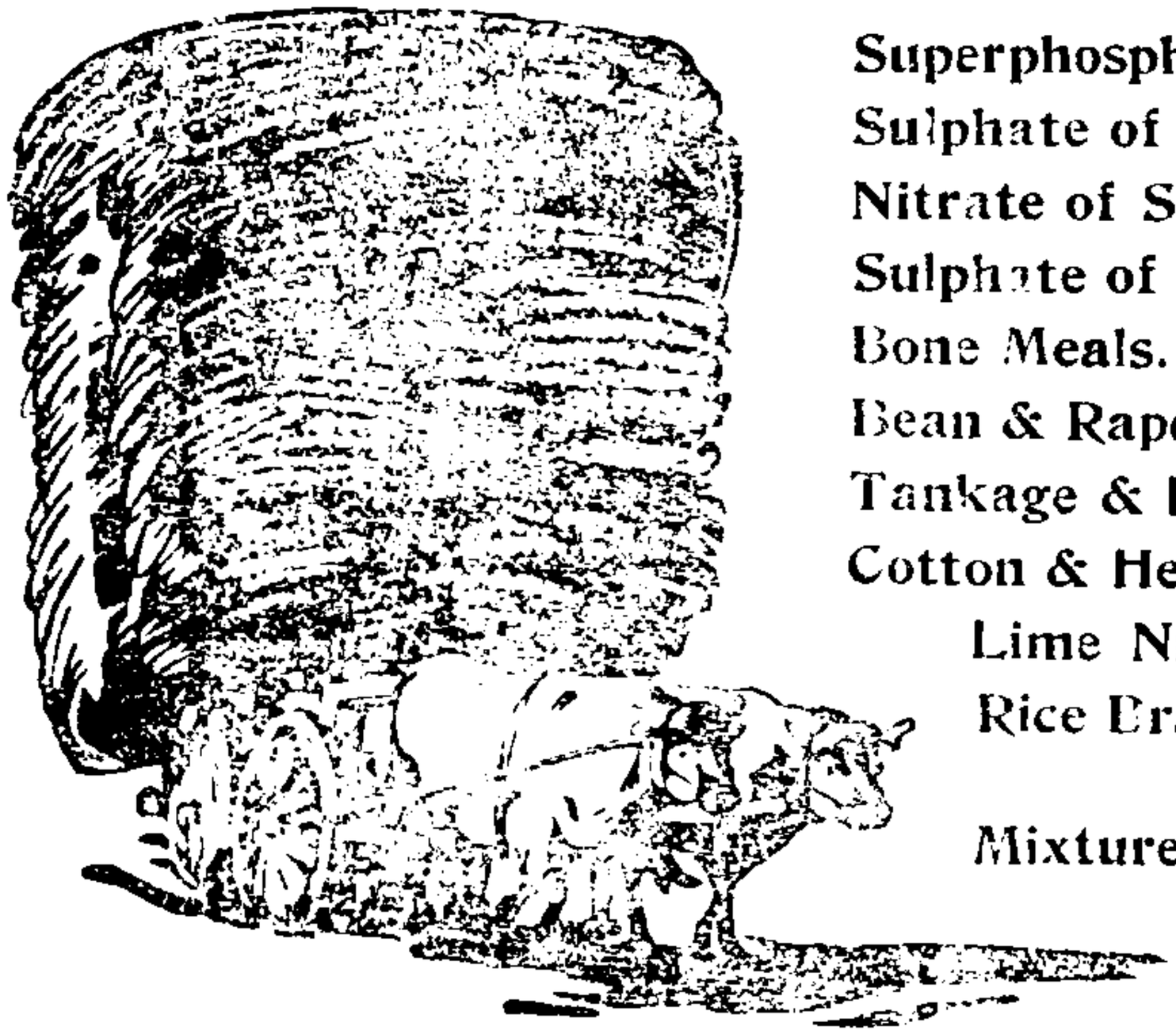

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Superphosphates.
Sulphate of Ammonia.
Nitrate of Soda.
Sulphate of Potash.
Bone Meals.
Bean & Rape Cakes.
Tankage & Bloods.
Cotton & Hemp Cakes.
Lime Nitrogen.
Rice Bran &
Suzuka's
Mixture for various
plants.
Etc. Etc.

Correspondence Invited

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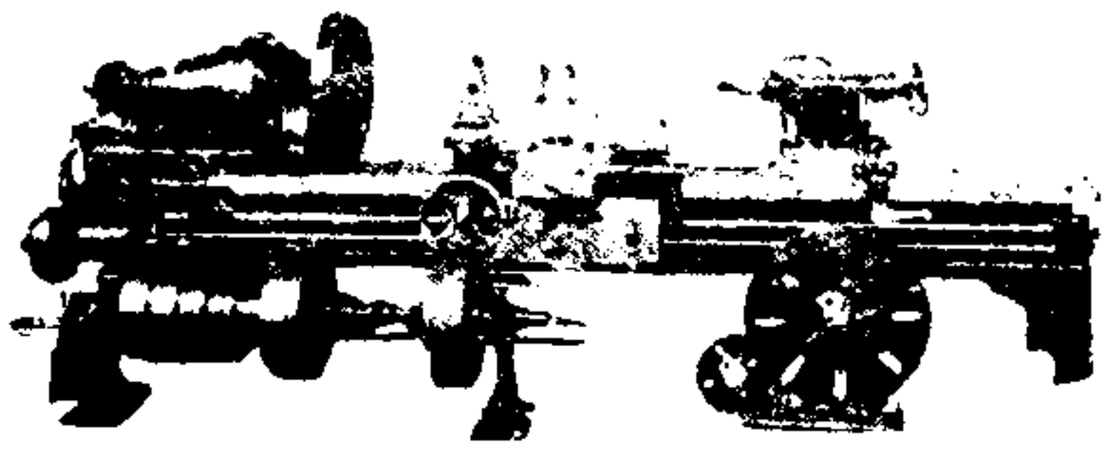
TRADE MARK

Niigata Iron Works,

Limited

NIIGATA JAPAN



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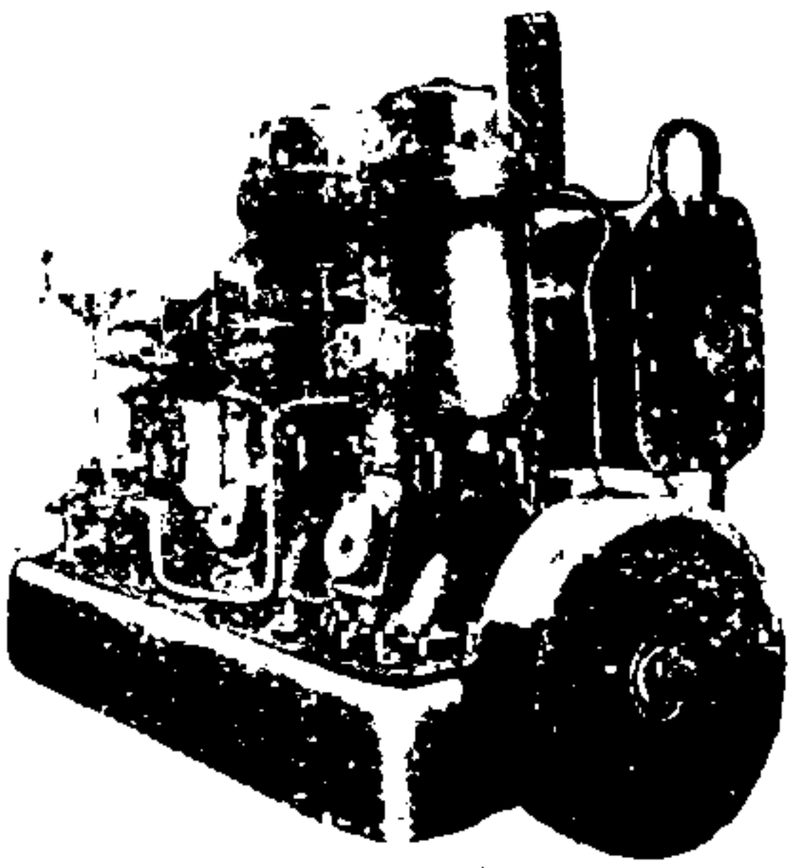
and various Pumps.
Oil well machineries,
Oil Engines and
Machine Tools.



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"MASUMASU" Yokohama.
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A.I. Code, Lieber's Code,
Western Union, Scott's Code,
Zebra Code, Okay Code,
Bentley's Code.

Masuda & Co.

(MASUDA GOMEI KAISHA).

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TOKYO.

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No. 68, Shichome, Honcho,
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General Importers and Exporters.

Principal Imports

Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Fertilizers, Woodpulp, Wool, Hides and Tallow, Metals, Iron & Steel, Timber, Dyes, Chemicals, etc.

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Branches: TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI, DAIREN, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN & HANKOW.

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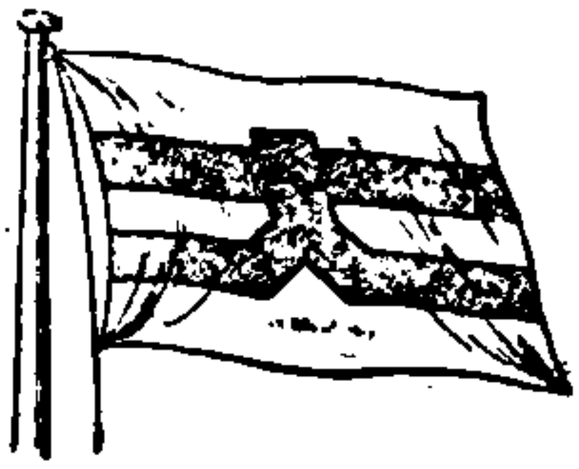
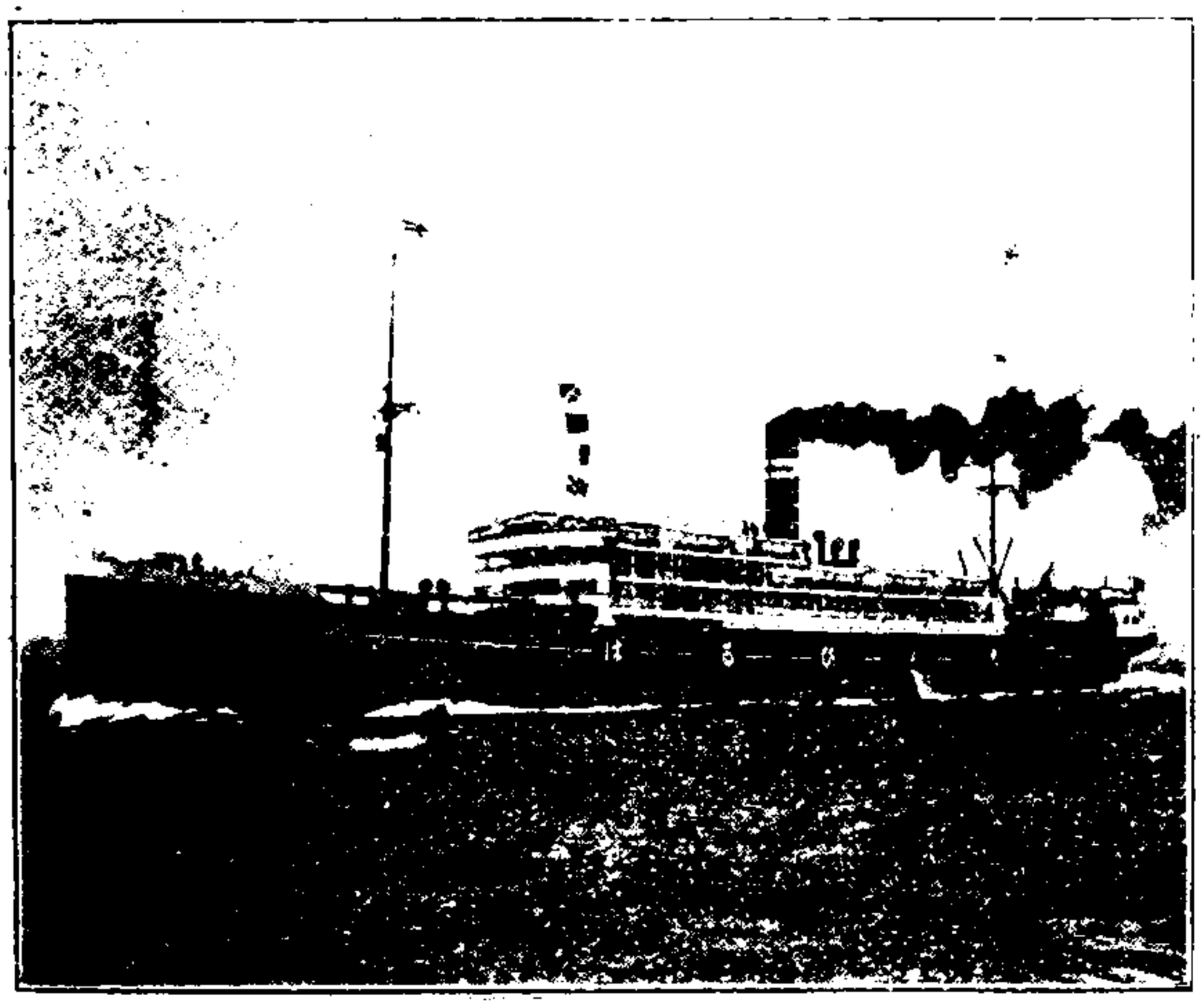
Established 1884.



A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
A. 1. & Bentley's,
Scott's 10th Edition
(1909)

Head Office : - - - OSAKA, JAPAN

FLEET : - - 140 Steamers - - 240,000 Tons.



Regular Services.

Oriental-American Line.....Every ten days.
Japan-Bombay Line .....Twice a month.
Tsuruga-Vladivostock Line..Weekly.
Kobe Keelung Line .....6 times a month.
Osaka Dairen Line .....Semi weekly.
Osaka-Tientsin Line .....6 times a month.
Osaka-Tsingtau Line .....Semi weekly.
Yokohama-Takao Line .....7 times a month.
Otaru-Vladivostock Line ...Thrice a month.
Osaka-Vladivostock Line ...Twice a month.

Osaka-Chemulpo Line .....Thrice a week.
Nagasaki-Dairen Line .....Twice a month.
Keelung-Hongkong Line ...Weekly.
Takao-Kanton Line .....Fortnightly.
Takao Tientsin Line .....Thrice a month.
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Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha

(THE JAPAN CAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

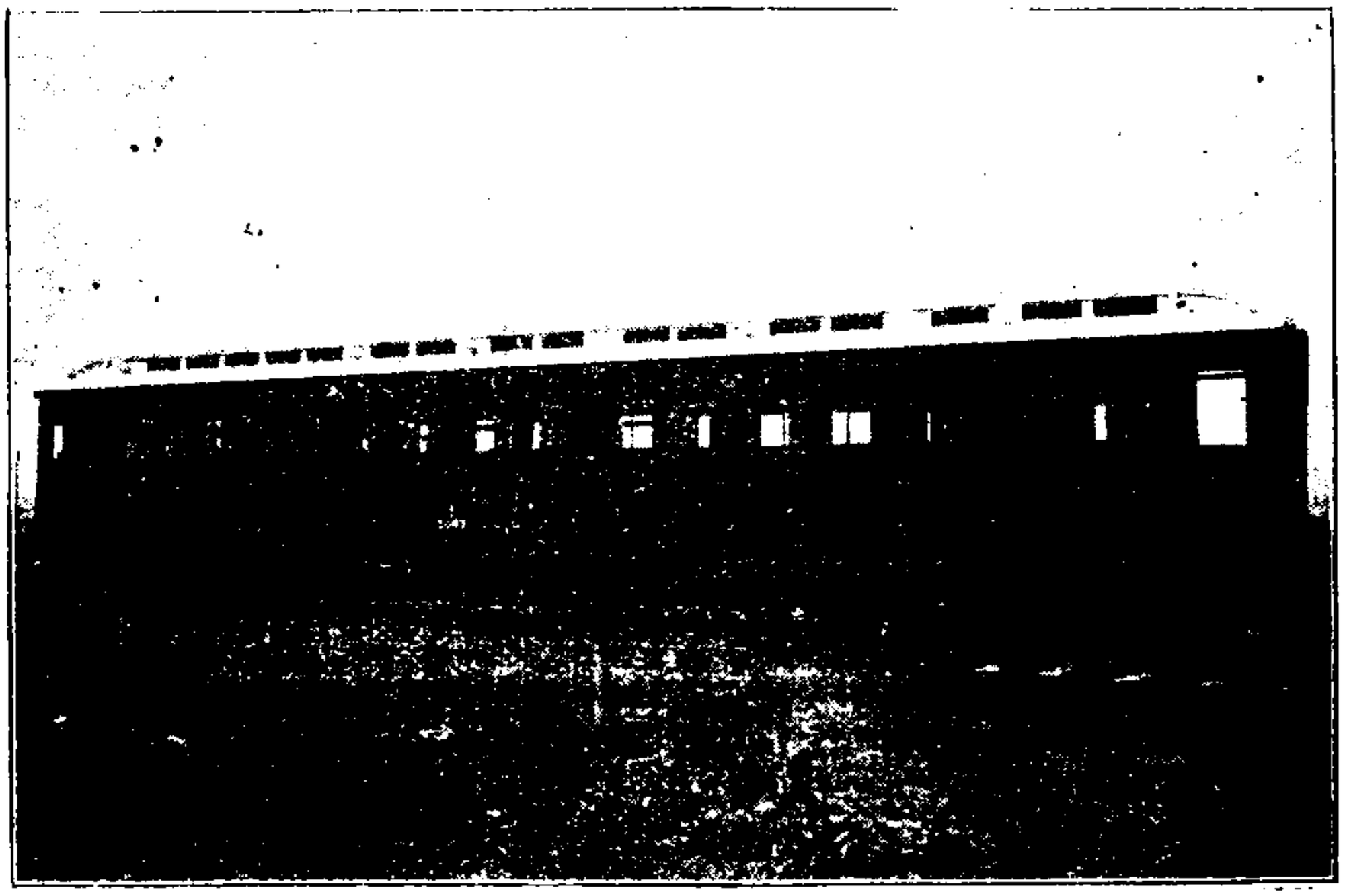
CAPITAL	¥ 1,200,000
AREA OF FACTORY	about 30 acres
NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED	1,000

Office and Works: NAGOYA, JAPAN.

Manufacturers of

Wooden & steel wagons, carriages & electric cars for standard & narrow gauge railways.

Light locomotives, automobiles, crossings, bridges, steel buildings, tanks & other structures.



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Our long experience in car manufacturing business is placed at your disposal.

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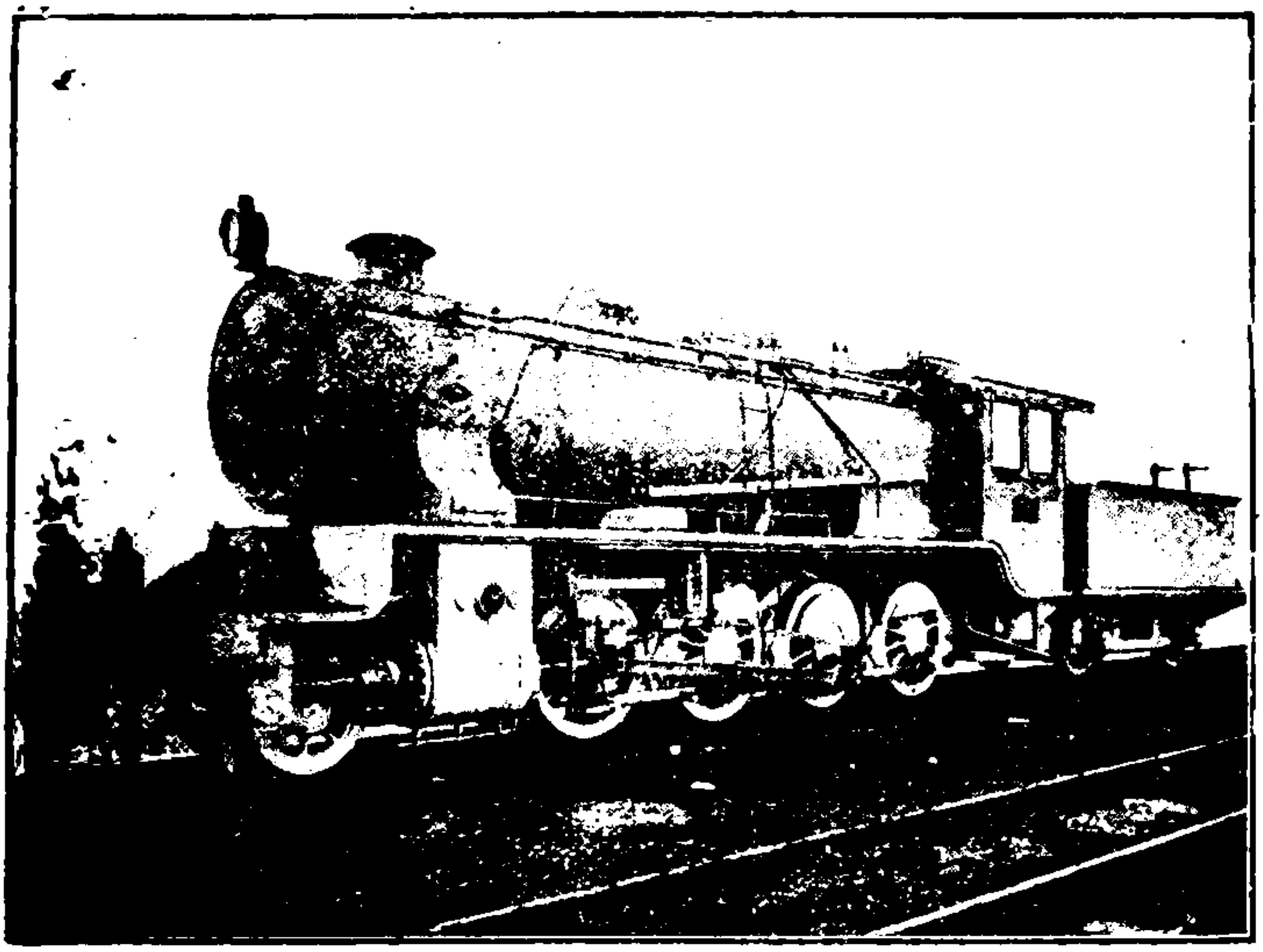
Manufacturers of all kinds of

1. Locomotive Engines, Tenders, Bogies, Passenger Carriages & Wagons, suitable for any Gauge of Railway.
2. Steel and Iron & Bronze Castings.
3. Girders and Cranes.



2-8-0 Type Locomotive with Schmidt's Superheater for Imperial Government Railway in Japan.

The Largest Locomotive Works in the East.

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PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

MOST POPULAR BEER IN THE ORIENT

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BRANCHES:

OSAKA, SAPPORO, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, SEOUL.

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Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year

1916

BY

Y. TAKENOB

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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N. B. *Mr. de Becker is an Englishman, but speaks, reads and writes Japanese.*

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COUNT OKUMA'S PREFACE

Now that the world is afflicted with the most appalling catastrophe that has ever been known, the importance of having one's own country better known and more accurately understood by peoples of other lands is brought home to me with especial force. For after all are not the mutual misunderstandings due to imperfect knowledge of one another, at the bottom of most international troubles?

Just think how much Japan is suffering from the prejudice, always begotten of ignorance, which some countries seem to entertain towards us. But for this ignorance and prejudice the relations between Japan and China, for instance, would have been less constrained and more friendly. I have never tired of harping on this truism whether in the Government or out of it, and I think that as a public man I have done my share in introducing Japan to other countries. It was solely from that motive that I undertook a few years ago the compilation of the "Fifty Years of New Japan" and had it published both in English and Chinese.

Naturally my heartiest appreciation goes to the

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annual publication of Prof. Takenob, of my dear Waseda University, who since the memorable year of 1905 has been issuing the Japan Year Book, practically with his own unaided effort. It was an ambitious undertaking as well-timed as it was well-conceived. An Annual possesses advantages over ordinary publications in being always up-to-date, and I am sure that the Japan Year Book must prove immensely serviceable to all those foreigners who are desirous to have an accurate knowledge of Japan and Japanese. The work well deserves to be recommended not only to those foreigners, but also to all public-spirited Japanese who wish to have the country better known to foreign peoples. A glance at the contents of the forthcoming 1915 edition shows that the compiler has accomplished a marked improvement over the preceding year's issue. Let him steadily keep on with this useful work, and its worth will surely be duly recognized by the public at large.

Count Shigenobu Okuma.

June 25th, 1915.

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PREFACE TO THE 11TH YEAR ISSUE

So far as circumstances admit, the important subject of the times, i.e. influence of the War upon Japan's finance and money market, industries, foreign trade, shipping business, etc. has, it is believed, been adequately treated in the respective sections. It will be interesting to trace the varying effects produced by the European catastrophe, in which Japan formally participates, on the different fields of our financial and economic activities.

Some chapters have been curtailed and others expanded. Thus the official documents relating to the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915 have been withdrawn, the finance of the premier cities is now presented in more condensed form, etc ; on the other hand, Business Directory, Sports and Amusements and some other sections occupy larger space than before. As a new feature may be mentioned the section of Social and Learned Institutions given in the Appendices. The list is far from complete ; it would have been more satisfactory had all the institutions to which we applied for data supplied information. We hasten to tender thanks to those that courteously sent answer in good time. The List will be made fuller in our future editions, for absence of this kind of compilation in all reference publications issued in Japan has proved highly incovenient to the public.

Y. Takenob.

31st July, 1916.

The J.Y.B. Office,
Haramachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomètres
Ri (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomètres
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 7 ft. 5½ inches	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 1 ft, 2$\frac{11}{13}$ inches	= 0.30303 mètres

Tan (cloth measure) = a roll of about 25 *shaku*

Shaku (cloth measure) = 1.25 *shaku*

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares

Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho*	= { 4.96005 bushels / 47.65389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A. / 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. }	= 1.80391 hectolitres

Go (10th of *sho*)

Koku (capacity of vessels) = 10th of a ton

Shakujime (timber) = about 12 cubic ft.

Tana (fagot, etc.) = about 3×6×6 ft.

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 1000 *momme*	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir) / 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *momme*	= { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir) / 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir) / 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin*	= 2^{s}·0^{d}·582	= 2.583 francs
	= 0.4984 dollars (U.S.A.)	= 2.0924 marks (Ger.)

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DIARY

July 1st, 1915—June 30th, 1916

(For Japan in connection with the War, see the last Appendix on the War)

July 2. Appointment of the Parliamentary Secretaries is gazetted.
„ 2. Mr. Tomoichi Inouye is appointed Governor of Tokyo.
„ 7. Eruption of Suwasejima Is., in Kagoshima Prefecture.
„ 20. H. I. H. Princess Hiroko is married to Count Futa-ara.
„ 22. The river Ishikari overflows its banks; deaths over 10, damaged area over 9500 *cho*.
„ 26. A heavy rainfall in Seoul, Korea; the city and its environs are submerged in the floods.
„ 26. Exchequer Note ¥10,000,000 is issued.
„ 29. The Minister of Home Affairs, Viscount Oura tenders resignation and the Chief Secretary K. Hayashida, of the House of Representatives is summoned to the law court, in connexion with the "Political corruption" case.
Aug. 1. A party of the South Sea islanders, consisting of "King" John Siegrah and 21 other chieftains, arrive in Tokyo, to "do" Japan for about a fortnight.
„ 3. South Formosan raiders, about 500 in number, attack policemen's stations and schools; more than 20 Japanese are murdered; the 2nd Garrison regiment, in Tainan, dispersed them on 6 and 7, Aug., and killed 285 and captured 58.
„ 10. The Okuma Cabinet is reorganised.
„ 20. Typhoid fever prevails in the Field artillery regiment, of the Imperial Bodyguards; 44 men are attacked by this day.
„ 28. Vice-Admirals H. Shimamura, Chief of the Naval Staff, and T. Kato, Minister for the Navy, are promoted to full Admirals.
Sept. 3. Princess Yasuko, 1st daughter of H. I. H. Marshal Prince Kan-in, is married to Viscount Ando.
„ 3. Dr. M. Sengoku, President of the Imperial Government Railways, resigns his post and Dr. J. Soeda is appointed to the office.
„ 5. Dr. H. Noguchi, of the Rockfeller's Institute, N.Y., returns home on a visiting tour.
„ 6. Market price of rice falls to ¥11.60 per *koku* of the cleaned; the lowest record since 1910.
„ 8. A heavy rain storm visited Kwansai and Kyushu districts; damages are considerable, especially to rice crops.
„ 13. Mr Motosato Mori, scion of the House of Viscount Mori (Chofu), is conferred title of Count and ordered to assume the family name of the late General Count Nogi, who left no issue.
„ 16. Tercentenary Festival of Tosho-gu Shrine (of Tokugawa Shogunate) is celebrated.
„ 21. Base-ball team of Chicago University arrives in Japan being invited by Waseda.

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Oct. 7. In consequence of the recent rain storm, the Korean Government-General reports, 823 inhabitants were drowned, 7822 houses crushed or washed away, and 12,331 buildings submerged, in Korea.
,, 8. His Majesty proceeded to the North-eastern districts to superintend annual military manouver there.
,, 13. Baron K. Ishii is appointed Foreign Minister.
,, 29. Vice-Minister, K. Matsui, of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Ambassador to Paris, Mr. K. Shidehara succeeding him.
,, 30. Japan's participation in the No-Separate Peace League on Oct. 19 is announced.
Nov. 1. Industrial Exhibition in commemoration of the five-years Administration in Korea is opened.
,, 5. Mr. K. Ochiai is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland and Denmark.
,, 10. Coronation ceremony of H. M. Emperor Yoshihito is held at Kyoto.
Dec. 1. Governor Omori, of Kyoto, Dr. Hozumi, of Imperial Academy, Dr. Yokota, of Supreme Court, Dr. Y. Tanaka, Dr. Yamakawa, of Imperial Tokyo University, and Messrs Takayasu Mitsui, K. Okura, T. Furukawa and I. Morimura, business men, are created Barons.
,, 1. The 37th session of the Imperial Diet is opened.
,, 2. Prince Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, is born.
,, 2. Grand military review in commemoration of the Coronation is held in Tokyo.
,, 4. Coronation review of the Imperial Fleet is held in Tokyo Bay.
,, 13. Vice-Adm. Yashiro, ex-Minister of the Navy, is appointend Commander of the 2nd Fleet, Vice-Admiral Yamaya, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Board, etc.
,, 21. The N.Y.K. liner "Yasaka-Maru" is torpedoed near Port Said in the Mediterranean by a German submarine; all passengers and crew are saved.
,, 24. Creation of the 19th and 20th Divisions in Korea is gazetted.
,, 26. Mr. S. Hayami, Chusei-kai M. P., succeeds Dr. Hanai as Vice-President of the House of Representatives.
Jan. 8. The New-Year military review is held in front of the Imperial Palace.
,, 12. The Grand Duke George Michailowitch arrives in Tokyo.
,, 12. Count Okuma is assaulted by would-be assassins who threw two unexploded bombs at his motorcar at midnight.
,, 13. Mr. E. Komatsubara is appointed Privy Councillor.
,, 22. Dr. Sawayanagi is appointed President of the Imperial Education Association.
,, 24. Mr. T. Sakurai is appointed Governor of the Bank of Taiwan.
,, 27. Baron Hozumi, D.C.L., is nominated Privy Councillor.
Feb. 2. Papal delegate, Cardinal Petrellei enters Tokyo.
,, 12. Mr. K. Ijuin is promoted to Ambassador and accredited to Rome.
,, 14. The Committees of Tokyo City Council pass the measure to raise the Metropolitan electric car fare.
,, 15. Newly appointed Italian Ambassador Cucchi-Boasso arrives in Japan.

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Feb. 23. General Kan-o and Admiral T. Kato are decorated with 1st and 2nd Class Order of the Golden Kite respectively, and also Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, in recognition of their service in Tsingtao reduction.
„ 26. An explosion of Mitsui's Tagawa coal mine; 4 workmen killed, 11 injured.
„ 29. The 37th session of the Imperial Diet closes.
Mar. 1. The "telephone mail" is put in operation.
„ 2. S.S. "Ten-yo-Maru" and "Kamakura-Maru" arrive in Kobe: they were examined by a British cruiser in China Sea; three Indians were removed from the "Ten-yo."
„ 18. American Airman Art Smith arrives in Yokohama.
„ 30. Lieutenant-General Oshima is appointed War Minister.
„ 31. Major-General K. Yamada is gazetted the Vice-Minister of War, vice Lieutenant-General Oshima.
„ 31. T. K. K. Hongkong-San Francisco liner "Chiyo-Maru" is aground near Hongkong.
Apr. 5. The three battleships formerly Russian and captured in 1904–05 War, are sold to Russia and delivered at Vladivostok.
„ 8. Viscount C. Okabe is appointed Privy Councillor.
„ 10. Industrial Competitive Exhibition is opened in Taipeh, Formosa.
May 1. The appointment of Investigation Commission of Iron Industry is gazetted.
„ 23. Dr. Baty, new Adviser to the Foreign Office, arrives at Kobe.
June 24 General Count Masakata Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen is granted the title of Marshal; Lieutenant-General Mitsuomi Kan-o is promoted to General.

July 8. The New Russo-Japanese Cenvention promulgated:—

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, having resolved by united efforts to maintain permanent peace in the Far East, have agreed upon the follwing:

Article I. Japan will not become party to any arrangement or political combination directed against Russia.
Russia will not become party to any arrangement or political combination directed against Japan.

Article II. In case the territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the Contr cting Parties recognised by the other Contracting Party are menaced, Japan and Russia will act in concert on the measures to be taken in view of the support or co-operation necessary for the protection and defence of these rights and interests.

In faith of which the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective governments, have signed this Convention and thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Petrograd, the third day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Taisho, corresponding to the 3rd of July / 20th June, 1916.

I. MOTONO.
SAZONOW.

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OBITUARY

July 1st, 1915—June 30th, 1916.

Aug. 5. General Count Samata Sakuma, ex-Governor-General of Taiwan, at Sendai; aged 72.
,, 16. Mr. Sakutaro Satake, President of the Tokyo Electric Light Co.; aged 67.
,, 18. Prince Chusai Shimazu, scion of the house of the Lord of Satsuma; aged 61.
Sept. 1. Marquis Kaoru Inouye, a *Genro*; aged 81.
,, 19. Baron Shigetoshi Okauchi, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and Member of House of Peers; aged 72.
Oct. 3. Mr. Morihiro Ichihara, President of the Bank of Chosen; aged 58.
,, 8. Mr. Shomin Unno, sculptor-in-ordinary to the Imperial Court.
,, 23. Mr. Gunji Matsushita, Editor and Proprietor of the *Yamato Shimbun*, Tokyo; aged 49.
Nov. 17. His Ex. Don Francisco J. Herboso, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Special-Envoy to the Coronation, from Chilian Republic; at Kyoto Hotel, Kyoto.
,, 28. Baron Torao Komeda, Dir. of Imp. Hunting Bureau; aged 77.
Dec. 1. Baron Shinji Tsuji, Member of House of Peers, and President of Imperial Education Association; aged 74.
,, 27. Baron Shigeyoshi Kikkawa, Member of House of Peers; aged 57.
,, 27. Mr. Mombtaro Saito, Court Councillor; aged 62.
Jan. 7. Shotaro Koyama, Western painter; aged 58.
,, 11. Viscount General Tomonosuke Takashima, Privy Councillor; aged 73.
,, 16. Baron Kunimichi Kitagaki, Privy Councillor; aged 81.
Feb. 2. Dr. Moriji Miura, Emeritus Prof., Imperial Tokyo University; aged 60.
,, 9. Dr. Baron Hiroyuki Kato, Privy Councillor and Emeritus Prof., Imperial Tokyo University; aged 81.
,, 14. Mr. Shinnosuke Matsubara, ex-Director of Fishery Institute; aged 57.
,, 27. Mr. Tetsunosuke Tomita, Member of House of Peers; aged 82.
Mar. 11. Lieut-Gen. Sogoro Kawamura, Commander, 9th Division; aged 58.
,, 12. Dr. John Lawrence, Lecturer of English Literature at Imperial Tokyo University, in Tokyo; aged 67.
Apr. 7. Baron Shinzen Matsuo, late Governor of Bank of Japan, and Member of House of Peers; aged 74.
,, 30. Mr. Jun-ichiro Kodama, Member of House of Peers; aged 71.
May 20. Mr. Kozan Miyagawa, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain, and Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court; aged 75.
June 21. Baron Yoshio Tanaka, a botanist, Member of House of Peers, aged 79.

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50°1at., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan Proper comprises all the territory exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, and Karafuto (Saghalien) and Korea.

TERRITORY

As a result of the war of 1894–1895 fought with China and that of 1904–05 fought with Russia, the Japanese territory made a sudden expansion during the reign of the late Emperor Meiji. By the former Japan acquired Formosa and the outlying island of Pescadores, while the later war obtained the southern half of Saghalien ceded by Russia and the annexation of Korea, to say nothing of the right of lease of the Liaotung Peninsula. Thus the reign of the late Emperor is memorable for having expanded the Japanese territory by about 75 per cent. The Imperial realm covers 43,458.67 sq. *ri*, distributed as follows as to area :—

	Coast line (*Ri*)	Area (Sq. *Ri*)	% of Area
Honshu (with 167 outlying islands)	2,475.46	14,571.12	33.53
Shikoku (with 74 outlying islands)	675.81	1,180.67	2.72
Kyushu (with 150 outlying islands)	1,846.86	2,617.54	6.02
Hokkaido (with 13 outlying islands)	650.48	5,083.87	11.70
Chishima (31 islands)	591.24	1,011.49	2.33
Okinawa (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	0.36
Sado, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima (5), Ogasawara (20)	485.20	172.76	0.39
Total (Japan Proper)	7,040.11	24,794.36	57.05
Chosen	—	14,123.00	32.50
Taiwan and Hokoto	383.36	2,332.10	5.37
Karafuto (Japanese half)	—	2,208.92	5.08
Grand Total	7,423.47	43,458.38	100.00

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main

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sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast, geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuraga-take, On-take, Yariga-take, Iwo-san, Akaiwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	13,020	Yatsuga-take (Kai)	9,667
Fuji	12,387	Arakawa-dake	9,600
Akaishi (Shinano)	10,214	Shakujoga-take (Shinano)...	9,240
Shirane-san	10,212	Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Yarigatake	10,204	Hoyei-zan (Suruga)	8,918
On-take (Shinano)	10,128	Ho-o-dake	8,857
Dairenge (Etchu)	10,000	Ko-shidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Shira-umaga-take	9,920	Kimpu (Kai)	8,549
Komaga-take (Kai)... ...	9,905	Tateyama (Etchu)	8,500
Senjoga-take	9,769	Tateshina (Shinano)	8,349
Renge (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683	Asamayama (Shinano) ...	8,230
Aka-dake	9,676	Nikko (Shimotsuke)	8,195

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks standing over 10,000ft.

Rivers.—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 70 *ri* in navigable length are as follows:—

Name of River	Length *ri*	Name of River	Length *ri*
Tone	217.17	Kiso	114.81
Shinano	178.18	Ishikari...	92.38
Yodo	168.17	Tenryu	90.18
Kitakami	153.22	Omono	85.00
Akano	149.01	Teshiwo	77.26
Ara-kawa	126.19	Shingu	74.21
Mogami	117.04		

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, measuring 59 *ri* 32 *cho* in circumference. Towada (7.04), Suwa (4.22), Hakone (5.04), and Chuzenji (5.09) are all noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarterly formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 millian sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro (1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls; Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls; Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people; and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, where 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan are supplied.

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Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms, the deepest bed lying nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima, but it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 3927 to 590 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 3927 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 metres.

The western coast i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu, the three bays of Hakata, Karatsu and Imari being most notable. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists a narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shinji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed. Between Maizuru and the Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and that between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise is nearly equal to it. From Tsuruga to Osaka the distance is 125,000. The presence of Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers in the intervening space considerably reduces the length of the terra firma section, so that it is conceivable that in some remote

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future the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory a curve formed by Noto promontory is the only one worthy of mention, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait which measures about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sendiments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abrutly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Sixty harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Shikami	(Kyushu)
Kobe	,,	Nawa	,,
Niigata	,,	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)
Osaka	,,	Otaru	,,
Yokkaichi	,,	Kushiro	,,
Shimonoseki	,,	Muroran	,,
Taketoyo	,,	Nemuro	,,
Shimizu	,,	Keelung	(Formosa)
Tsuruga	,,	Tansui	,,
Nanao	,,	Takow	,,
Ebisu	,,	Anping	,,
Fushiki	,,	Kyuko	,,
Sakae	,,	Kōrō	,,
Hamada	,,	Gōrō	,,
Miyadzu	,,	Rokkō	,,
Itozaki	,,	Tosekikō	,,
Aomori	,,	Tōkō	,,
Nagoya	,,	Mekon	,,
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Fusan	(Korea)
Miike	,,	Mokpho	,,
Wakamatsu	,,	Kunsan	,,
Moji	,,	Ninsen	,,
Hakata	,,	Seoul	,,
Karatsu	,,	Chinnampho	,,
Kuchinotsu	,,	Shin Gishu	,,
Misumi	,,	Gensan	,,
Suminoye	,,	Jyoshin	,,
Izuhara	,,	Sheishin	,,
Sasuna	,,	Otomari	(Karafuto)

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Wind.—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent falls to about 762, a difference of 25. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all the places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not less than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates at the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoons as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 m. an hour.

GALES IN 1912

Observatory	Number of days visited by gales	Speed of gales (per second)		
		Average mm.	Maximum mm.	When visited
Hōkoto	245	10.4	40.0	Sept. 17
Taihoku	122	4.8	43.7	Sept. 17
Kagoshima	96	4.8	37.8	Oct. 2
Tokushima	57	3.6	23.8	Sept. 23
Hiroshima	21	2.9	24.2	Sept. 22
Osaka...	145	5.0	37.0	Sept. 23
Kyoto	3	1.9	19.4	Sept. 23
Nagasaki	169	5.7	31.9	Mar. 27
Sakae...	76	3.8	20.2	Sept. 23
Nagoya	81	3.8	40.3	Sept. 23
Tokyo	52	3.9	22.2	Sept. 23
Nagano	45	2.6	16.2	Oct. 3
Fukushima	51	3.1	24.1	April 10
Kanazawa...	149	4.3	37.5	Sept. 23
Niigata	151	5.9	32.8	Sept. 23
Mito	54	3.5	26.9	Sept. 23
Ishinomaki	110	5.1	29.3	Sept. 27
Aomori	156	5.4	28.4	Sept. 23
Hakodate	177	5.5	23.6	Sept. 23
Maoka	258	8.8	34.9	Dec. 24

Late Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence on the spring sericulture.

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	Average time	As occurred last
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Mito	„ 18	„ 16, „
Kofu	„ 21	„ 15, „
Utsunomiya	„ 30	„ 16, 1900

Monthly Average Temperature in Japan

(From the establishment of the Observatory to 1912)

Observatory, Established	Taihoku. '94 c°	Nawa. '90 c°	Osaka. '82 c°	Nagasaki. '78 c°	Tokyo. '75 c°	Nagano. '89 c°	Niigata. '81 c°	Ishino-maki. '87 c°	Hakodate. '72 c°	Nemuro. '79 c°
Jan.	15.7	16.4	4.2	6.0	3.0	—1.4	1.5	—0.3	—3.1	—5.1
Feb.	14.0	15.8	4.0	4.4	3.5	—1.5	1.2	0.0	—2.6	—5.5
Mar.	16.9	17.9	7.5	9.2	6.8	2.6	4.5	2.9	0.7	—2.5
Apr.	20.7	20.8	13.4	14.4	12.6	9.7	10.4	9.0	6.4	3.0
May	23.8	23.1	17.5	17.9	16.5	14.6	15.0	13.4	10.4	6.6
June	26.6	26.0	21.8	21.6	20.4	8.9	19.3	17.4	14.2	9.8
July	27.9	27.9	25.8	25.5	23.8	22.8	23.5	20.9	18.5	14.1
Aug.	27.7	27.7	27.2	26.6	25.4	24.0	25.5	22.9	21.3	17.2
Sept.	26.2	26.7	23.2	23.4	21.8	19.7	21.3	19.6	17.4	15.1
Oct.	23.3	24.0	16.9	18.8	15.8	12.9	15.1	13.6	11.4	10.4
Nov.	19.6	20.7	11.2	12.8	10.3	6.6	9.4	7.7	5.3	4.3
Dec.	16.7	17.4	6.3	7.9	5.3	1.0	4.1	2.3	—0.3	—1.4
Average	21.6	22.0	14.9	15.7	13.8	10.8	12.6	10.8	8.3	5.5
Absolute max.	37.0	35.1	37.6	36.7	36.6	36.3	39.1	34.8	33.5	31.4
Min.	—0.2	5.2	—7.1	—5.2	—8.1	—16.4	—9.7	—13.6	—21.7	—22.7

The sign (—) represents temperature below zero.

Rain Falls.—Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190 Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsz valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Nii-

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gata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 215, Suttu 210, Sakae (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu each 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye each 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM THE BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO THE END OF 1912

Observatory	Tai-hoku	Nawa	Osaka	Naga-saki	Tokyo	Naga-no	Niigata	Ishino-maki	Hako-date	Ne-muro
Established	'94	'90	'82	'78	'75	'89	'81	'87	'72	'76
	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
January	91.0	136.8	51.5	78.9	57.1	56.2	96.3	49.3	55.8	28.5
February.....	130.7	130.8	49.4	81.7	58.0	50.5	125.2	45.5	57.7	21.1
March	175.8	149.9	104.5	130.1	109.2	54.0	104.6	75.9	64.1	43.7
April.....	137.6	169.9	151.4	196.6	131.8	68.2	106.0	88.5	69.3	70.2
May	204.9	258.6	127.8	180.1	156.9	86.8	82.8	122.4	80.1	97.9
June.....	241.2	284.7	189.5	294.9	153.8	108.5	132.9	117.6	89.9	90.6
July	207.0	183.7	163.7	245.3	143.3	167.4	156.9	145.1	138.0	85.9
August.....	246.9	284.0	106.9	77.5	145.2	98.8	130.9	117.3	129.3	94.0
September	233.2	183.9	185.0	210.9	210.6	133.1	186.6	165.1	168.4	134.5
October	102.7	166.8	128.6	117.6	180.1	77.5	146.3	119.6	114.3	88.1
November	72.6	144.4	74.3	85.4	100.3	50.3	182.5	58.4	95.8	79.2
December	93.1	100.2	44.8	85.4	54.1	53.0	232.6	46.8	79.3	62.0
Whole Year ...	1,940.1	2,154.2	1,377.4	1,884.4	1,500.4	1,004.3	1,793.5	1,150.5	1,142.0	825.7
Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during a year	185	198	140	164	146	176	237	152	191	156

Flood.—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water district was planted. For further details about riparian works and flood, vide Chapter, Public Works.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coast and (3) lastly owing to the existence of several high mountains.

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The northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Chishima islands, Hokkaido, and Korea) have much in common with Manchuria, Siberia and Europe as to species, while the southern parts (Formosa, Loochoo islands and Ogasawara islands) with south China, Oceania and India.

Fauna

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows :—

Mammals ... ... 80 species.
Peculiar to Japan ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorins itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis Japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosa ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pale-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... over 100 species.

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Cicada ... ... 38 species.
Butterflies ... ... about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the most giant crustacea in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squills (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopads (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

Flora

Species existing in Japan are
Flower plants (Phanerogamia) ... ... 3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia)... 300 species.
Sea-weeds or algæ... ... ... about 400 species.

Principal plants of Japan

a) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Chishima islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus) Pinus pumila.

b) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),—cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine tree (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firma Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginkgo biloba.

c) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Loochoo islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands),—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

Ornament plants and the places noted for them

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima; Karasaki in Omi.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are,—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

The plum tree consists of several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum as many as several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Okubo and Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory much more. Iriya in Tokyo is famous for the latter. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo.

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CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

Mythical period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU DAIJINGU, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANO to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO (A. D. 457–480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in bringing to subjugation the north-eastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as Prince YAMATODAKE who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuons as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics from Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, who was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both to the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of religious character, especially in the reign of the first woman Empress in Japan, i. e. Suiko (593–628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure extant in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent her embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga, invited their downfall under the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the Soga, and the Court recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subjugated and the victorious arm was even extended to the northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand

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Japan lost the suzeraign right over KOREA. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645–654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (708–715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to other, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the vestry of SHOSO-IN, Nara, they being the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, the first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749–758) even contemplated to elevate her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of KIYOMARO.

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Imperator* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which the TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts by KOBO DAISHI, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all by maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAYUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successor of the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon frittered away, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of severer type agreeable to simpler taster of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the HOJO family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the

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supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The reign is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind."

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of one or other military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the banner of anti-Hojo campaign near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the Throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated for the first time, but only for the short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains held before by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood, pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the sign of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in battle one after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga shogunate.—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left as lord of themselves. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization of Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and others were first originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists and learned priests to the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARD not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary, in 1549 were noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century from about the middle of the 15th century, state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of the weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in the state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered at east and west. In this expedition of territorial

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expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged upon Mitsuhide in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand work built almost to completion by Nobunaga.

Nobunaga even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had even let a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted the attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built his castle at Osaka, and then built another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificient mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, ended abortive owing to the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. His victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family. It then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Thus Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

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Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to repress the warlike propensity of the daimyos, and this led in time to historical and literary researches of Japan by our scholars. Interesting to state these researches brought home to their minds the abnormal state of government in which Japan was placed in leaving military classes to encroach upon the Imperial sovereignty and in reducing the Court to nonentity. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns and their immediate followers highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign warships one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th further tended to reveal their internal decay. The shogunate applied the Court for permission to open the country, and thus voluntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The latter of course rejected the petition, and some powerful daimyos, first Choshu (Mori) and next Satsuma (Shimazu), who had owed grudge against the Tokugawa on account of the battle of Sekigahara, took up the cause of the Court. The shogunate found itself placed between the devil and the deep sea, the latter in the shape of the foreign Powers urging for the opening of the country. The trouble was too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times and surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country. Thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, though fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents. (For later historical survey commencing with the advent of the new régime in 1868, see the chapters on Politics, etc.)

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List of Mikados in Alphabetical Order

Ankan	534	— 535		*Jingō Kōgō*	201	— 269	
Ankō	454	— 456		*Jitō*	690	— 696	
Annei	548	B. C. — 511	B. C.	Jomei	629	— 641	
Antoku	1181	—1185		Junna	824	— 833	
Bidatsu	572	— 585		Junnin	758	— 764	
Chūai	192	— 200		Juntoku	1211	—1221	
Chūkyō	1222	—1222		Kaika	157	B. C. — 98	B. C.
Daigo	898	— 930		Kameyama	1260	—1274	
Enyū	970	— 984		Kammu	782	— 806	
Fushimi	1288	—1298		Kazan	985	— 986	
Genmyō	708	— 715		Keikō	71	— 130	
Genshō	715	— 723		Kensō	485	— 487	
Go-Daigo	1319	—1339		Keitai	507	— 531	
Go-Enyū*	1372	—1382		Kimmei	540	— 571	
Go-Fukakusa	1247	—1259		Kōan	392	B. C. — 291	B. C.
Go-Fushimi	1299	—1301		Kōbun	672	— 672	
Go-Hanazono	1429	—1464		Kōgen	214	B. C. — 158	B. C.
Go-Horikawa	1222	—1232		*Kōgyoku*	642	— 645	
Go-Ichijō	1017	—1036		Kōgon*	1332	—1335	
Go-Kameyama	1368	—1392		Kōkaku	1780	—1817	
Go-Kashiwabara	1501	—1562		*Kōken*	749	— 758	
Go-Kōgon*	1352	—1371		Kōkō	885	— 887	
Go-Komatsu	*1383	—1392		Kōmei	1847	—1866	
	1392	—1412		Kōmyō*	1336	—1348	
Go-Kōmyō	1644	—1654		Kōnin	770	— 781	
Go-Mizuno-o	1612	—1629		Konoe	1142	—1155	
Go-Momozono	1771	—1779		Kōrei	290	B. C. — 215	B. C.
Go-Murakami	1339	—1368		Kōshō	475	B. C. — 393	B. C.
Go-Nara	1527	—1557		Kotoku	645	— 654	
Go-Nijō	1302	—1308		Meiji	1868	—1912	
Go-Reizei	1046	—1068		*Meishō*	1630	—1643	
Go-Saga	1243	—1246		Mommu	697	— 707	
Go-Saiin	1655	—1663		Momozono	1747	—1762	
Go-Sakuramachi	1763	—1770		Montoku	851	— 858	
Go-Sanjō	1069	—1073		Murakami	947	— 967	
Go-Shirakawa	1156	—1158		Muretsu	499	— 506	
Go-Shujaku	1037	—1045		Nakanomikado	1710	—1735	
Go-Toba	1186	—1198		Nijō	1159	—1165	
Go-Tsuchimikado	1465	—1500		Ninmyō	834	— 850	
Go-Uda	1275	—1287		Ninken	488	— 498	
Go-Yozei	1587	—1611		Ninkō	1817	—1846	
Hanazono	1308	—1318		Nintoku	313	— 399	
Hansei	406	— 411		Ōgimachi	1558	—1586	
Heizei	806	— 809		Ōjin	270	— 310	
Higashiyama	1687	—1709		Reigen	1663	—1686	
Horikawa	1087	—1107		Reizei	968	— 969	
Ichijō	987	—1011		Richū	400	— 405	
Ingyō	412	— 453		Rokujō	1166	—1168	
Itoku	510	B. C. — 477	B. C.	Saga	810	— 823	
Jimmu	660	B. C. — 585	B. C.	*Saimei*	655	— 661	

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Sakuramachi	1736	—1747	Suisei	581 B. C.	— 549 B. C.
Sanjō	1012	—1015	Sujin	97 B. C.	— 30 B. C.
Seimu	131	— 190	Sushun	588	— 592
Seinei	480	— 484	Sutoku	1124	—1141
Seiwa	859	— 876	Takakura	1169	—1180
Senka	536	— 539	Temmu	673	— 686
Shijō	1233	—1242	Tenchi	668	— 671
Shirakawa	1073	—1086	Toba	1108	—1123
Shōkō	1411	—1428	Tsuchimikado	1199	—1210
Shōmu	724	— 748	*Tsunuzashi*	484	— 484
Shotoku	765	— 770	Uda	888	— 897
Shukō*	1349	—1352	Yōmei	586	— 587
Shujaku	931	— 946	Yōzei	776	— 884
Suiko	593	— 628	Yūryaku	457	— 459
Suinin	29 B. C.	— 70 A. D.			

The names printed in italics are female Mikados, and those marked with an asterisk were the sovereigns of the Northern Court. The reigns that fall before the Christian era are marked B. C.

List of the Shōguns and the Regents (Shikken)

Minamoto Family

Yoritomo	1192	—1199	Sanetomo	1203	—1219
Yoriie	1202	—1203			

Hōjō Family (Regents)

Morotoki	1301	—1311	Tokiyori	1246	—1263
Sadatoki	1284	—1301	Tsunetoki	1243	—1246
Takatoki	1312	—1333	Yasutoki	1225	—1242
Tokimasa	1136(Born)	—1216(Died)	Yoshitoki	1205	—1227
Tokimune	1261	—1284			

Ashikaga Family

Takauji	1338	—1356	Yoshimitsu	1368	—1394
Yoshiaki	1568	—1597	Yoshimochi	1394	—1423
Yoshiharu	1521	—1546	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Yoshihide	1568	—1568	Yoshinori	1429	—1441
Yoshihisa	1472	—1489	Yoshinori	1358	—1367
Yoshikatsu	1441	—1443	Yoshiteru	1548	—1565
Yoshikazu	1423	—1425	Yoshizumi	1494	—1508
Yoshimasa	1449	—1472			

Tokugawa Family

Hidetada	1605	—1623	Ietsugu	1713	—1716
Ieharu	1760	—1786	Ietsuna	1651	—1680
Iemitsu	1623	—1650	Ieyasu	1603	—1605
Iemochi	1858	—1866	Ieyoshi	1838	—1853
Ienari	1787	—1838	Keiki	1867	—1868
Ienobu	1709	—1713	Tsunayoshi	1680	—1709
Iesada	1853	—1858	Yoshimune	1716	—1745
Ieshige	1745	—1760			

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List of Japanese "Year-Names"

An-ei	1772	Bun-sei	1818	Ei-chō	1096	En-pō	1673
安永	1781	文政	1830	永長	1097	延寶	1681
An-gen	1175	Bun-shō	1466	Ei-en	987	En-chō	1096
安元	1177	文正	1467	永延	980	延長	1097
An-sei	1854	Bun-wa	1352	Ei-hō	1081	En-gen	1336
安政	1860	文和	1356	永保	1084	延元	1340
An-tei	1227	Chō-gen	1028	Ei-ji	1141	En-gi	901
安貞	1229	長元	1037	永治	1142	延喜	923
An-wa	968	Chō-hō	999	Ei-kan	983	En-kei	1308
安和	970	長保	1004	永觀	985	延慶	1311
Bum-mei	1469	Chō-ji	1104	Ei-kyō	1429	En-kyō	1744
文明	1487	長治	1106	永享	1441	延享	1748
Bum-pō	1317	Chō-kan	1163	Ei-kyū	1113	Enkyū	1069
文保	1319	長寬	1165	永久	1118	延久	1074
Bun-an	1444	Chō-kyō	1487	Ei-man	1165	En-ō	1239
文安	1449	長享	1489	永萬	1166	延應	1240
Bun-chū	1372	Chō-kyū	1040	Ei-nin	1293	En-ryaku	782
文中	1375	長久	1044	永仁	1299	延曆	806
Bun-ei	1264	Chō-reki	1037	Ei-reki	1160	En-toku	1489
文永	1275	長曆	1040	永曆	1161	延德	1492
Bun-ji	1185	Chō-roku	1457	Ei-roku	1558	Gan-ji	1864
文治	1190	長祿	1460	永祿	1570	元治	1865
Bun-ka	1804	Chō-shō	1132	Ei-shō	1045	Gem-bun	1736
文化	1818	長承	1135	永承	1053	元文	1741
Bun-ki	1501	Chō-toku	995	Ei-shō	1504	Gen-chū	1384
文龜	1504	長德	999	永正	1621	元中	1393
Bun-kyū	1861	Chō-wa	1012	Ei-so	989	Gen-ei	1118
文久	1863	長和	1017	永祚	990	元永	1120
Bun-ō	1260	Dai-dō	806	Ei-toku	1381	Gen-kei	877
文應	1261	大同	810	永德	1384	元慶	885
Bun-reki	1234	Dai-ei	1521	Ei-wa	1375	Gen-ki	1370
文曆	1235	大永	1528	永和	1379	元龜	1573
Bun-roku	1592	Dai-ji	1126	Em-bun	1356	Gen-kyō	1321
文祿	1596	大治	1131	延文	1361	元亨	1324

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Gen-kō	1331	Hō-toku	1449	Ka-kitsu	1441	Ka-roku	1225
元弘	1334	寶德	1452	嘉吉	1444	嘉祿	1227
Gen-kyū	1204	Ji-an	1021	Kambun	1661	Ka-shō	1106
元久	1206	治安	1024	寬文	1673	嘉承	1108
Gen-na	1615	Jingo-keiun	767	Kan-pei	889	Ka-shō	848
元和	1624	神護慶雲	770	寬平	898	嘉祥	851
Gen-nin	1224	Jin-ki	724	Kan-pō	1741	Ka-tei	1235
元仁	1225	神龜	729	寬保	1744	嘉禎	1238
Gen-ō	1319	Ji-reki	1065	Kan-ei	1624	Kei-an	1648
元應	1321	治曆	1069	寬永	1644	慶安	1652
Gen-roku	1688	Ji-shō	1177	Kan-en	1748	Kei-chō	1596
元祿	1704	治承	1181	寬延	1751	慶長	1615
Gen-ryaku	1184	Jō-ei	1232	Kan-gen	1243	Kei-ō	1865
元曆	1185	貞永	1233	寬元	1247	慶應	1868
Gen-toku	1329	Jō-gen	976	Kan-ji	1087	Kei-un	704
元德	1331	貞元	978	寬治	1094	慶雲	708
Haku-chi	650	Jō-ji	1362	Kan-ki	1229	Kem-bu	1334
白雉	655	貞治	1368	寬喜	1232	建武	1338
Haku-hō	673	Jō-kan	859	Kan-kō	1004	Kem-pō	1213
白鳳	686	貞觀	877	寬弘	1012	建保	1219
Hei-ji	1150	Jōkyō	1684	Kan-nin	1017	Ken-chō	1249
平治	1160	貞享	1688	寬仁	1021	建長	1256
Ho-an	1120	Jō-ō	1222	Kan-ō	1350	Ken-ei	1206
保安	1124	貞應	1224	觀應	1352	建永	1207
Hō-ei	1704	Jō-wa	1345	Kan-sei	1789	Ken-gen	1302
寶永	1711	貞和	1350	寬政	1801	乾元	1303
Hō-en	1135	Ju-ei	1182	Kan-shō	1460	Ken-ji	1275
保延	1141	壽永	1185	寬正	1466	建治	1278
Ho-gen	1156	Ka-ei	1848	Kan-toku	1044	Ken-kyū	1190
保元	1159	嘉永	1854	寬德	1046	建久	1199
Hō-ji	1247	Ka-gen	1303	Kan-wa	985	Ken-nin	1201
寶治	1249	嘉元	1306	寬和	987	建仁	1204
Hō-ki	770	Ka-hō	1094	Ka-ō	1169	Ken-ryaku	1211
寶龜	781	嘉保	1096	嘉應	1171	建曆	1213
Hō-reki	1751	Ka-kei	1387	Ka-reki	1326	Ken-toku	1370
寶曆	1764	嘉慶	1389	嘉曆	1329	建德	1372

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Kō-an	1278	Kō-wa	1381	Nin-na	885	Shō-gen	1207
弘安	1288	弘和	1384	仁和	889	承元	1211
Kō-an	1361	Kyō-ho	1716	Ō-an	1368	Shō-hei	931
康安	1362	享保	1736	應安	1375	承平	938
Kō-chō	1261	Kyō-toku	1452	Ō-chō	1311	Shō-hei	1346
弘長	1264	享德	1455	應長	1312	正平	1370
Kō-ei	1342	Kyō-wa	1801	Ō-ei	1394	Shō-hō	1074
康永	1345	享和	1804	應永	1428	承保	1077
Kō-gen	1256	Kyū-an	1145	Ō-hō	1161	Shō-hō	1644
康元	1257	久安	1151	應保	1163	正保	1648
Kō-hei	1058	Kyū-ju	1154	Ō-nin	1467	Shō-ji	1199
康平	1065	久壽	1156	應仁	1469	正治	1201
Kō-hō	964	Man-en	1860	Ō-toku	1084	Shō-ka	1257
康保	968	萬延	1861	應德	1087	正嘉	1259
Kō-ji	1142	Man-ji	1658	Ō-wa	961	Shō-kei	1332
康治	1144	萬治	1661	應和	964	正慶	1333
Kō-ji	1555	Man-ju	1024	Rei-ki	715	Shō-kyū	1219
弘治	1558	萬壽	1028	靈龜	717	承久	1222
Kō-ka	1844	Mei-ji	1868	Reki-nin	1238	Shō-ō	1288
弘化	1848	明治	1912	曆仁	1239	正應	1293
Kō-koku	1340	Mei-ō	1492	Reki-ō	1338	Shō-ō	1652
興國	1346	明應	1501	曆應	1342	承應	1655
Kō-nin	810	Mei-reki	1655	Sai-kō	854	Shō-reki	990
弘仁	824	明曆	1658	齊衡	857	正曆	995
Kō-ō	1389	Mei-toku	1390	Shi-toku	1384	Shō-reki	1077
康應	1390	明德	1394	至德	1387	承曆	1081
Kō-reki	1379	Mei-wa	1764	Shō-an	1171	Shō-tai	898
康曆	1381	明和	1772	承安	1175	昌泰	904
Kō-roku	1528	Nim-pei	1151	Shō-an	1299	Shō-toku	1097
享祿	1532	仁平	1154	正安	1302	承德	1099
Kō-shō	1455	Nin-an	1166	Shō-chō	1428	Shō-toku	1711
康正	1457	仁安	1169	正長	1429	正德	1716
Kō-toku	1452	Nin-ji	1240	Shō-chū	1324	Shō-wa	834
享德	1455	仁治	1243	正中	1326	承和	848
Kō-wa	1099	Nin-ju	851	Shō-gen	1259	Shō-wa	1312
康和	1104	仁壽	854	正元	1260	承和	1317

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Shu-chō	686	Ten-ei	1110	Tem-pō	1830	Ten-wa	1681
朱鳥	701	天永	1113	天保	1844	天和	1684
Shu-jaku	672	Ten-en	973	Tem-puku	1233	Ten-yō	1144
朱雀	672	天延	976	天福	1234	天養	1145
Tai-hō	701	Ten-gen	978	Tem-pyō	729	Toku-ji	1306
大寶	704	天元	983	天平	749	德治	1308
Tai-ka	645	Ten-ji	1124	Ten-nin	1108	Wadō	708
大化	650	天治	1126	天仁	1110	和銅	715
Tai-ji	1126	Ten-ju	1375	Ten-ō	781	Yō-rō	717
大治	1131	天授	1381	天應	782	養老	724
Tai-shō	1912	Ten-ki	1053	Ten-roku	970	Yō-ryaku	1160
大正		天喜	1058	天祿	973	永曆	1161
Tem-bun	1532	Tem-mei	1781	Ten-ryaku	947	Yo-wa	1181
天文	1555	天明	1789	天曆	957	養和	1182
Ten-kei	938	Tempei-hōji	757	Ten-shō	1131		
天慶	947	天平寶字	765	天承	1132		
Ten-an	857	Tempei-jingo	765	Ten-shō	1573		
天安	859	天平神護	767	天正	1592		
Ten-chō	824	Tempei-shōhō	749	Ten-toku	957		
天長	834	天平勝寶	757	天德	961		

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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

The pacific coast and the Japan sea coast

It has been scientifically shown that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in the central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

1,461 earthquakes in a year

During the 21 years ending 1905, Japan, exclusive of Formosa, had 30,680 earthquakes, not counting those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of four earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and therefore prevent the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of the visit of disastrous earthquakes.

One severe shock in every six and a half years

During the period of 1489 years ending 1905, Japan, according to authentic chronicles, were visited by 224 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, being at the rate of once in 6½ years.

Frequency of Destructive Shocks. Severe earthquakes are rarely periodic nor visit same places frequently. One such visit removes disturbing causes in the crust of the earth, so that it is generally followed by a period of repose of longer or shorter duration. Thus from the establishment of the Imperial Court at Kyoto in 794 A.D. to this day, the city had from that year till 976 one calamity every fifty years. During the next 209 years, i.e. till 1185 the city was left undisturbed, and this was also the case from that year till 1596, an interval of 411 years. Tokyo, though more frequently visited recently than the older capital, has not in reality suffered so much from seismic disasters. In fact since the

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founding of Yedo by Iyeyasu in 1590, the city has had only one such visit, and that was in 1855, for the one in 1703 had its centre near Odawara, extending the disastrous effect to all the surrounding districts. In the same way Shonai has had a visit once in a century, Takata in Echigo in 90 years, Odawara in 73 years, other places in the same province in 71 years. Of that number 114 have occurred since the advent of the Tokugawa Shogunate at the beginning of the 17th century, after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and were engulfed in the sea.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred afterward are:—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (Tokyo)	50,000	6,700

Date	Place	Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (with tidal waves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,995	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210

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Earthquakes in Tokyo

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 90, according to the result of observation extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1904, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

Seismic investigations in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, his colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, a martyr of science who was killed on the occasion of the eruption of Azuma in 1903, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Kato, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled seismic observers to obtain accurate records of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Seismic Disaster Commission created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic side of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has already devised more than ten instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations, and they were awarded the most honorable prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Commission have reached some 60 in Japanese and 25 in European languages and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

Relation between volcanoes and earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working beneath the earth crust, places situated near them have seldom been visited by seismic disturbances. The districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

Earthquake in Akita-ken in 1914

The shock that visited Akita-ken on Mar. 15th 1914 was apparently caused by landslide. It was of local character and was confined within a radius of about 25 miles from the banks of the river Omono. The town of Omagari and neighborhood suffered most from the calamity.

Specialist's hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic

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visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently, Japan now enjoying repose while the Pacific coast of the two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are more or less active. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number more than 1000. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (1,023 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shirane of Nikko range (2,143); Unzen in Hizen (1,385); Aso a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927); Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay; Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, always emitting smoke; Asama (2,101) always active. Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

SAKURAJIMA ERUPTION IN 1914

On the morning of 12th January 1914, after the continuous earthquakes lasting two preceding days, Sakurajima exploded. It had remained practically dormant for 136 years, the island having experienced another such disaster in 1779. Ashes fell over immense areas, while owing to the discharge of deluge of lava the Osumi strait that separated the Island and the opposite coast of Osumi has become filled up. The lava wall has a frontage of about 360 feet, and in some places it is piled up to a height of 2000 feet above sea-level. The casualties caused were, killed by eruption, 57, including 23 missing; killed by earthquake, 13 in Kagoshima city, 16 in Kagoshima district, total, 86. The calamity caused damage amounting to ¥ 37,161,458.

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Activity of Fuji and Kirishima Ranges

In general the activity of the two ranges is shown alternately. The active Asama, Oshima and Yake-dake, etc. in the Fuji range had been quite in evidence for several years till 1914, and when they became relatively quiet that year, those in the other range, Kirishima, Sakura-jima and some volcanoes in the Kagoshima archipelago burst out in fury. Then the Fuji volcanoes awoke with energy, giving rise in 1915 to a terrible explosion of Yake-dake and a reef about one degree south of Bonin, and meanwhile the Kirishima range remained quiet.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of dispuieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office may prove interesting to the public.

	Main Island						
	Middle	East	West	North	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Simple cold	64	50	10	10	1	20	155
Simple hot	41	61	22	28	3	70	225
Simple acid	4	7	5	1	1	3	21
"Earthy" acid ...	1	5	0	6	1	3	16
Alkaline acid	39	38	8	9	20	35	149
Salt	55	60	9	31	5	19	179
Bitter...	6	27	4	21	4	16	78
Iron	12	14	0	3	1	2	32
Sulphur	23	26	10	36	14	18	127
Sulphuric acid... ...	0	6	0	4	0	1	11
Acid vitriol	2	3	0	0	1	0	6
Alum vitriol	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Not yet ascertained	19	42	7	14	0	17	99
Total	268	344	75	163	51	205	1,106

1. **Simple Hot Springs** which maintain constant, 37 or higher temperature, and are poor in free carbonic dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In 1 liter of the water is held less than 1 g. of free carbonic dioxide and that of dissolved solid ingredients is still less. The following come under this head:—

Dogo, *Kiga* ("Iwa-no-yu," Hakone), *Tonosawa* (Hakone), *Ubako* (Hakone).

2. **Acid Alum-Vitriol Springs** which besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions hold in 1 kg. of the water more than .010 g. of ferro-ion, while the amount of aluminium-ion in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following come under this head:—

Akazawa (Kai), *Azumasan* (Iwashiro), *Isobe* (Etchu), *Yuwozan* (Bungo), *Johojimura* (Kozuke), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Nasu* and *Yumoto* (Shimozuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Suwa* and *Fukuzawa* (Shinano)

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3. Acid Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head :—

Kowakidani (Hakone), *Kusatsu* (Kozuke), *Shiolara* (Shimotsuke), *Suwa* No. I (Shinano)

4. Acid Alum Springs which contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminium-ions in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following are some of the kind :—

Kawaura-mura (Kozuke), *Ogurayama* (Kozuke)

5. Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this head :—

Nasu, Furuyashiki (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *So-unzan* (Sagami)

6. Alum-Vitriol Springs which, besides sulphate-ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-ions held in 1 liter of the water is more than 10 milligram equivalent. The following belong to this class :—

Amidamine (Yamashiro), *Magaki* (Iwaki), etc.

7. Iron Carbonate Springs which, besides hydro-carbonate ions, contain more than .010 g. of ferro-ions in 1 liter of the water. The following come under this class :—

Arimura (Satsuma), *Beppu* (Bungo), *Futakoyama* (Hakone)

8. Sulphur Springs which contain hydro-sulphide ions, and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also. The following belong to this spring :—

Eino-o (Osumi), *Hisomoe* (Osumi), *Hiyanezaki* (Loochu), *Miyanoshita* (Hakone), *Nikko* and *Yumoto* (Shimotsuke), *Kowakidani* (Hakone), *Yamanaka* (Kaga), etc.

9. Acid Sulphurette-Hydrogen Springs which, besides hydrogen-ions contain free sulphurette-hydrogen. The following come under this class :—

Hoshimata (Kozuke), *Niwasaka* (Iwashiro), *Myoban-dani* (Osumi), *Unzendake* (Hizen), *Yunohana-zawa* (Hakone), etc.

10. Bitter Springs which in liter of the water hold more than 1 g. dissolved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The following belong to this class :—

Asamushi (Mutsu), *Hakone* (Sagami), "Sengoku-Shinyu" *Suwa*, Yokomachi (Shinano), *Yamashiro* (Kaga) ; Sulphuric Bitter Spring, *Ikao* (Kozuke).

11. Alkaline Springs which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. The following come under the class :—

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Akagisan (Kozuke), *Ikao* (Kozuke), *Shiobara* (Shimotsuke), *Yumura* and *Kinosaki* (Tajima), *Arima* (Settsu), *Yatsugatake* (Shinano), etc., etc.

12. **Salt Springs** which in 1 liter of the water, contain more than 1 g. of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions chlorine-ions and cations natrium-ions predominate to a great degree. The following belong to this class:—

Dogashima (Hakone), *Kiga* (Hakone), *Miyanoshita* (Sagami), *Shuzenji* (Izu), *Sokokura* (Hakone), *Atami* (Izu), *Arima* Nos. I, II, etc.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, and they are, *Masutomi* in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), *Takayama* in Mino Province (281.09), *Misasa* in Hoki (10.23-142.14), *Murasugi* (49.61) and *Tochiomata* (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. *Masutomi* is found at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama exists on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, *Masutomi*, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to *Joachisthal* and *Brambach*, but comes over *Gastein*, *Landeck*, *Baden-Baden*, etc. *Masutomi* is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. *Misasa* is only next to *Ischia* in Italy and almost rivals *Gastein* as radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

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CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Bunso Kure, Consulting Statist to Department of Agriculture & Commerce

It was in 1871 that Japan for the first time compiled returns of her population throughout the country as based on personal registers. Though doubtless of great importance for administrative and other purposes, scientifically such returns are of course comparatively valueless. Our statists and others concerned, therefore, repeatedly urged the authorities on the necessity of carrying out regular census taking, and at last in 1902 their representations were adopted by the Diet and the Government. It was decided by them that first census should be taken in 1905 at an estimated expense of ¥5 millions. Unfortunately, the Russo-Japanese War and the financial troubles ensued have compelled the authorities to shelve all affairs not of pressing necessity, so that the Law of Census still remains as a dead letter to this day.

The population researches in Japan are quinquennial and consist of "legal" population giving returns on domicile registers and "real" population based on temporary domiciles. As might be expected these two sets of figures never agree, the comparison of the two researches for the last three periods being as under. The figures under "Tentative" population are "artificial" returns to be explained later on.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

	Legal	Inc. per 1000	Real	Tentative
1898	43,763,855	11.22	45,403,041	———
1903	46,732,876	13.21	48,542,736	———
1908	49,588,801	11.93	51,742,486	49,319,000

The legal population excludes inmates in prisons and vagabonds.

As shown above, for 1908 the difference between the legal and real returns reaches as much as 2,100,000, and as the former include persons temporarily residing in Taiwan, Karafuto and foreign countries estimated to number 500,000, the difference acquires greater significance. It is of course impossible to decide which figures are nearer the truth, but this much is certain that the neglect of regularly sending in reports of removal by persons of temporary domicile must cause repetitions to a greater or less extent in the computation of real population. As the Statistical Bureau states such glaring inaccuracy in the vital statistics of the country is very much to be regretted, but this is unavoidable so long as Japan remains as a non-census country.

With the object of obtaining figures judged to approximate more to actual fact, the Statistical Bureau has conceived what it calls the

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"tentative" method intended to minimize errors of repetitions by means of certain formulas adopted for the purpose, the returns on this system being shown above.

Anyway the absence of real census entails grave consequences, seeing that even matters of vital data concerning the composition of population are left to conjecture. The classification of households in Japan according to the number of persons composing them, for instance, is faintly indicated in the researches experimentally carried out, on personal registers, in the island of Sado in 1909, while concerning occupations of our people the returns such as they are, compiled, also on the registers, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on farming population are the only data now available. Leaving out the Sado inquiries which are comparatively valueless, the occupation researches referred to show that during ten years ending 1912 farmers' families in Japan Proper increased from 5,359,065 to 5,438,051, an increase of 1.5%, while during the same period the total number of families advanced from 8,364,470 to 9,429,991, or 12.7 %. Supposing the balance of the total families less the farming population represents people pursuing occupations other than farming, we are left to infer that in the same decade there was an increase of 986,535 families, or 33%. On the five persons per family basis this increment of other than farmers amounts to roughly 4,932,600. In what particular direction the expanding movement was most marked it is impossible to ascertain.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

Year		Males	Females	Total	Annual inc. per 1000 pop.		Pop. per sq. ri
1874	(Jan. 1) ...	17,050,506	16,575,140	33,625,646	7.74		1,356
1879	(„) ...	18,137,651	17,624,521	35,768,547	12.43		1,442
1884	(„) ...	18,954,750	18,496,977	37,451,727	9.24		1,510
1888	(Dec. 31) ...	20,008,445	19,598,789	39,607,234	11.25		1,597
1893	(„) ...	20,906,465	20,481,848	41,388,313	8.84		1,669
1898	(„) ...	22,074,242	21,689,613	43,763,855	11.22		1,765
1903	(„) ...	23,601,640	23,131,236	46,732,876	13.21		1,884
1908	(„) ...	25,046,380	24,542,424	49,588,804	11.93		2,000
1909	(„) ...	25,387,023	24,867,545	50,254,471	13.42		2,026
1910	(„) ...	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	14.53	14.78	2,056
1911	(„) ...	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,934	15.08		2,087
1912	(„) ...	?	?	?	?		?
1913	(„) ...	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	?		2,152

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1913)

	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
Age	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0–5	3,599,153	3,517,363	7,116,516	6.75	6.59	13.34
5–10	2,998,351	2,920,513	5,918,864	5.62	5.47	11.09
10–15	2,849,738	2,758,148	5,607,886	5.34	5.17	10.51
15–20	2,505,174	2,426,670	4,931,844	4.69	4.55	9.24
20–25	2,172,639	2,099,729	4,272,368	4.07	3.94	8.01
25–30	2,017,662	1,951,402	3,969,064	3.78	3.66	7.44

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Age	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
30-35	1,931,573	1,894,191	3,825,764	3.62	3.55	7.17
35-40	1,801,414	1,724,513	3,525,927	3.38	3.23	6.61
40-45	1,407,558	1,335,640	2,743,198	2.64	2.50	5.14
45 50	1,361,638	1,291,051	2,652,689	2.55	2.42	4.97
50-55	1,029,613	995,325	2,024,938	1.93	1.86	3.79
55-60	1,052,371	1,028,240	2,080,611	1.97	1.93	3.90
60-65	856,136	873,734	1,729,870	1.60	1.64	3.24
65-70	633,758	678,146	1,311,904	1.19	1.27	2.46
70-75	388,542	448,755	837,297	0.73	0.84	1.57
75-80	187,366	239,461	426,827	0.35	0.45	0.80
80-85	101,627	135,494	237,121	0.19	0.25	0.44
85-90	40,013	50,525	90,538	0.07	0.10	0.17
90-95	17,306	17,404	34,710	0.04	0.03	0.07
95-100	6,895	6,266	13,161	0.01	0.01	0.02
Over 100 ...	4,252	4,658	8,910	0.01	0.01	0.02
Unknown ...	1,338	844	2,182	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total ...	...26,964,117	26,398,072	53,362,189	50.53	49.47	100.00

NOTE.—* These statistics and the following one do not agree with the preceding table, because the prison-inmates are excluded.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED *

The census returns in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below :—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888...	7,419,953	Same	14,839,906	12,587,369	12,178,769	24,766,138
1893...	7,612,764	as	15,225,528	13,292,538	12,869,022	26,161,560
1898...	7,979,858	in	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903...	8,229,152	"Male"	16,458,304	15,371,779	14,902,055	30,273,834
1908...	8,583,168	col-	17,166,336	16,462,676	15,959,215	32,421,891
1913...	9,144,727	umn	18,289,454	17,819,360	17,253,345	35,072,735

NOTE.—* See note on the preceding table.

Ratios of these numbers are as follows :—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	18.94	18.94	37.48	31.78	30.74	62.52
1893	18.39	18.39	36.78	32.12	31.10	63.22
1898	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.33	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38
1913	17.14	17.14	34.28	33.39	32.33	65.72

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The census returns showing births and deaths were first compiled in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years :—

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Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1884-88	1,056,262	65,570	807,317	305,409	112,294
1889-93	1,165,504	96,563	862,034	389,823	111,850
1894-98	1,288,270	122,735	875,475	413,047	112,893
1899-03	1,463,999	148,166	934,727	357,644	64,805
1904-08	1,519,030	152,074	1,013,985	399,843	62,254

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1884-88	...27.4	1.70	20.9	7.93	2.91
1889-93	...28.6	2.37	21.1	9.57	2.75
1894-98	...30.2	2.87	20.5	9.67	2.64
1899-03	...32.2	3.26	20.5	7.87	1.43
1904-08	...31.5	3.16	21.0	8.30	1.29

Age of Marriages

Age	1901 Males	1901 Females	1911 Males	1911 Females	Ratio for 1911 M.	Ratio for 1911 F.
Under 15	—	929	—	156	—	0.4
15-20	28,286	121,293	20,641	120,097	47.6	277.3
20-25	137,421	158,588	135,686	180,875	313.3	417.6
25-30	115,047	59,054	143,261	71,815	330.8	165.8
30-35	45,607	19,809	66,092	31,841	152.6	73.5
35-40	22,780	9,212	30,437	14,619	70.3	33.8
40-50	20,807	7,235	25,116	10,175	57.9	23.5
50-60	6,707	1,976	8,921	2,917	20.6	6.7
Above 60	1,802	361	2,963	622	6.9	1.4
Total	378,457	378,457	433,117	433,117	1000.0	1000.0

Birth-Rates

	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Percentage of the total: Legitimate	Percentage of the total: Illegitimate
1907	...818,114	796,358	1,614,472	102.7	90.9	9.1
1908	...850,209	812,606	1,662,815	104.6	90.7	9.3
1909	...863,855	829,995	1,693,850	104.1	90.7	9.3
1910	...872,779	840,078	1,712,857	103.9	90.6	9.4
1911	...891,049	856,754	1,747,803	104.0	90.8	9.2

Note:—Still-births are excluded.

	Stillbirths: No.	Stillbirths: M. per 100 F.	Percentage of stillbirths: Legitimate	Percentage of stillbirths: Illegitimate	Percentage: Live-b.	Percentage: Still-b.
1907	153,814	109.9	76.2	23.8	91.0	9.0
1908	162,676	111.9	75.6	24.4	91.1	8.9
1909	161,576	112.2	75.8	24.2	91.3	8.7
1910	157,392	112.8	76.1	23.9	91.6	8.4
1911	155,319	114.0	76.4	23.6	91.8	8.2

Death-Rates (1911)

Age	Males	Females	Totals	Ratio: Males	Ratio: Female	Ratio: Total
Under 5	215,092	196,853	411,947*	408.8	380.2	394.6
5-10	14,163	15,020	29,188	26.9	29.0	28.0

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	Males	Females	Total	Ratio Males	Ratio Females	Ratio Total
10-15	8,897	12,890	21,787	16.9	24.9	20.9
15-20	15,653	21,276	36,929	29.7	41.1	35.4
20-25	18,074	21,873	39,947	34.4	42.2	38.3
25-30	14,707	18,842	33,549	28.0	36.4	32.1
30-35	13,979	18,088	32,067	26.6	34.9	30.7
35-40	13,444	16,389	29,833	25.6	31.7	28.6
40-45	13,849	13,442	27,291	26.3	26.0	26.2
45-50	16,241	13,093	29,334	30.9	25.3	28.1
50-55	20,472	15,557	96,029	38.9	30.0	34.5
55-60	26,648	20,024	46,672	50.6	38.7	44.7
60-65	31,663	24,004	55,667	60.2	46.4	53.3
65-70	32,763	27,399	60,162	62.3	52.9	57.6
70-75	27,279	26,199	53,478	51.8	50.6	51.2
75-80	22,432	26,065	48,497	42.6	50.3	46.5
80 85	14,140	19,273	33,143	26.9	27.2	32.0
85-90	5,205	8,693	13,898	9.9	16.8	13.3
90-95	1,163	2,201	3,364	2.2	4.3	3.2
Above 95	251	577	828	0.5	1.1	0.8
Unknown	21	4	26†	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	526,141	517,762	1,043,906	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

NOTE.—* includes 2 of unknown sex and † one of unknown sex.

POPULATION IN CITIES

WITH NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NAMES OF MAYORS

Cities	Mayors March 31st, 1916	Population Dec. 31, 1913	Households Dec. 31, 1913	Pop. per household
Akita	T. Okubo	36,560	6,172	5.87
Aomori	T. Kudo	47,077	10,626	4.43
Asahigawa	G. Ichiku	63,275	9,974	5.73
Fukui	S. Yamashina	56,218	11,285	4.95
Fukuoka	S. Ide	97,303	13,160	7.25
Fukushima	T. Ninomiya	33,981	5,849	5.70
Gifu	T. Hattori	51,647	10,734	4.74
Hakodate	M. Kitamori	99,795	21,676	4.56
Hamamatsu	S. Konishi	43,012	7,848	5.22
Himeji	S. Inouye	40,316	11,088	3.34
Hirosaki	Y. Nagao	38,586	6,579	5.84
Hiroshima	H. Yoshimura	167,130	46,786	3 40
Kagoshima	T. Yamamoto	75,907	13,218	5.74
Kanazawa	T. Yamamori	129,804	37,592	3.39
Kobe	F. Kajima...	442,167	102,421	4.30
Kochi	T. Fujisaki	39,162	8,228	4.66
Kofu	C. Natori	53,672	10,346	5.19
Kokura	N. Tatsuoka	38,139	5,133	6.98
Kumamoto	M. Yoda	68,167	15,218	4.15
Kure	T. Sawahara	128,342	33,759	5.01
Kurume	T. Wakabayashi	39,292	5,726	6.79
Kyoto	H. Inouye, D. C. L... ...	509,380	91,105	5.58

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Continued

Cities	Mayors March 31st, 1916	Population Dec. 31, 1918	Households Dec. 31, 1918	Pop. per household
Marugame	K. Saito	28,685	7,165	3.76
Matsumoto	Y. Ori	39,653	7,495	5.21
Matsuyama	M. Nagai	45,189	12,038	3.60
Matsuye	Y. Takahashi	38,631	5,540	6.58
Mayebashi	J. Kimura	50,061	8,573	5.71
Mito	K. Kawata	43,215	7,768	5.46
Moji	T. Nagai	71,977	13,025	5.53
Morioka	C. Kitada	43,527	7,009	6.15
Nagano	G. Makino	41,112	7,459	5.40
Nagaoka	Y. Kawashima...	39,354	7,350	5.35
Nagasaki	G. Takasaki	161,174	23,551	6.81
Nagoya	S. Sakamoto	452,043	97,114	4.61
Nara	H. Saijo	40,938	7,464	5.11
Nawa	J. Toma	55,547	11,134	4.96
Niigata	R. Yoshida	66,622	13,053	5.03
Oita	K. Goto	38,905	8,596	4.44
Okayama	I. Okada	86,961	18,092	4.76
Onomichi	M. Nishimura	31,268	5,520	5.63
Osaka	S. Ikegami	1,395,823	300,768	4.61
Otaru	H. Watanabe	92,864	16,196	5.73
Otsu	Y. Fujisawa	44,100	6,151	6.87
Saga	Y. Noguchi	36,667	5,618	6.42
Sakai	H. Kumano	67,706	12,799	5.27
Sapporo	U. Abe	96,924	15,839	6.12
Sasebo	M. Uchida	94,914	13,660	6.58
Sendai	K. Yamada	104,141	20,477	4.74
Shimonoseki	Y. Aoki	72,117	22,763	3.11
Shizuoka	K. Komori	64,108	12,918	4.76
Shuri	A. Chibana	24,102	5,326	4.53
Takamatsu	T. Itsumi	41,837	9,056	4.62
Takaoka	K. Toriyama	38,045	8,148	4.67
Takasaki	N. Uchida...	44,096	7,410	5.71
Takata	G. Kuraishi	32,403	5,348	5.88
Tokushima	S. Ichisaka	70,292	16,975	4.10
Tokyo	Y. Okuda, D.C.L.	2,050,126	519,735	3.91
Tottori	N. Fujioka	37,278	5,959	6.26
Toyama	M. Inouye	64,822	15,461	4.19
Toyohashi	K. Okuchi	54,673	13,910	3.76
Tsu	M. Uchida	47,295	8,636	5.41
Uji-Yamada	Y. Fukuchi	40,357	7,572	5.31
Utsunomiya	R. Honda	54,049	10,976	4.85
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	T. Matsumoto	41,828	5,945	6.70
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	R. Ishii	34,519	5,840	5.61
Wakayama	S. Endo	77,683	16,155	4.77
Yamagata	T. Hayashi	45,371	7,796	5.53
Yokkaichi	M. Iida	33,812	6,756	5.00
Yokohama	K. Ando	397,574	82,966	4.77
Yokosuka	O. Tatabe	85,473	12,984	5.51
Yonezawa	C. Fukazawa	38,265	6,548	5.82

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JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD (June 30, 1914)

Consular district	Males	Females	Total
China:			
Kwantung ..	27,006	21,903	48,909
Chientao ...	1,352	1,220	2,572
Chützuchieh	78	101	179
Toutaokou ..	250	234	484
Hünchün ...	111	123	234
Antung	7,275	3,666	7,941
Mukden	1,005	6,994	16,999
Hsinminfu ..	52	64	116
Liaoyang ...	2,089	1,847	3,936
Tiehling ...	1,060	948	2,008
Newchwang	3,498	3,019	6,517
Changchun.	3,380	2,824	6,204
Kirin	211	211	422
Harbin	774	1,437	2,211
Titihar	856	706	1,562
Tientsin ...	1,797	1,528	3.325
Peking	570	431	1,001
Chefu.....	425	490	915
Shanghai ...	6,237	4,901	11,138
Nanking ...	138	69	207
Suchou	52	49	101
Hangchou .	45	24	69
Hankou.....	977	649	1,626
Changsha ...	121	55	176
Shashih.....	48	19	67
Chungching	81	27	108
Fuchoo	334	180	514
Amoy	1,238	698	1,936
Swatow	171	92	263
Canton	132	84	216
Total	67,363	54,593	121,956
Hongkong	769	786	1,555
Singapore.....	2,298	2,858	5,166
Saigon	31	130	161
Bangkok	157	61	218
India:			
Calcutta ...	216	356	572
Bombay.....	117	156	273
Manila	4,431	867	5,298
Batavia	1,592	1,357	2,949
Sydney	6,454	207	6,661

Consular district	Males	Females	Total
U. S. A.:			
New York...	1,976	187	2,163
S. Francisco	45,292	8,167	53,459
Seattle	13,034	2,950	15,984
Chicago.....	2,090	184	2,274
Portland ...	5,779	1,114	6,893
Honolulu ...	57,245	33;563	90,808
Total	125,416	46,165	171,581
Canada:			
Vancouver..	9,126	2,791	11,917
Ottawa	30	12	42
South America:			
Rio de Janeiro..	9,581	5,881	15,462
Argentine...	569	114	683
Santiago ...	291	14	305
Lima	5,162	219	5,381
Mexico	2,572	165	2,737
Madrid	5	3	8
Portugal	2	0	2
France:			
Paris	74	13	87
Lyons	33	9	42
London	392	86	478
Antwerp	10	5	15
The Hague ...	5	0	5
Germany:			
Berlin	196	10	206
Hamburg ...	215	13	228
Vienna	35	2	37
Switzerland...	11	0	11
Rome	16	1	17
Stockholm.....	5	1	6
Russia:			
Petrograd...	27	6	33
Moskow.....	35	21	56
Russia in Asia:			
Nicolaiesk...	327	291	618
Vladivostok	1,933	2,012	3,945
Grand total ...	239,496	119,215	358,711

Besides there were over 170,000 Koreans in China or Siberia and over 2,500 Formosans in China.

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NO. OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD (1914)

Destination	Males	Females	Total	Destination	Males	Females	Total
China	1,962	293	2,255	Austria	4	0	4
Siam	15	5	20	U. S. A.... ...	5,016	3,382	8,398
Hongkong ...	97	23	120	Canada... ...	915	508	1,423
Strait Settlements	202	104	306	Mexico	93	9	102
British India..	72	25	97	Peru	837	281	1,118
East India Is.	119	106	225	Brazil	1,496	99	1,595
Java	205	27	232	Argentine ...	62	9	71
French Indo-China	16	17	33	Chile	35	3	38
Great Britain	144	50	194	Australia ...	59	4	63
Sweden	4	2	6	Hawaii	1,547	2,011	3,558
Russia	19,371	888	20,259	Borneo	20	18	38
France	47	29	76	Philippines ...	840	82	922
Germany ...	57	8	65	British Pacific Is.	179	2	181
Holland ...	3	0	3	New Caledonia	1,169	3	1,172
Belgium ...	5	0	5	South Sea Is.	17	2	19
Italy	6	0	6	Malay Peninsula	134	103	237
Switzerland ...	0	2	2	Others	701	26	727
				Total	35,449	8,121	43,570

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

By Prof. Shigetaka Shiga

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad, exclusive of those in China and Hongkong, which are returned at about 14,000, numbered 331,262 at the end of June 1913, but the actual number must have reached about 400,000, as no small number leave Japan as stowaways. The Japanese emigrants may be classified into five groups, i.e. 1. the South Seas, 2. Hawaiian Is., 3. North America, 4. Latin America, 5 Australasia.

1. The South Seas.—The term *Nan-yo* in Japanese has a different meaning from that understood by Europeans, and comprises Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Philippines, etc. In these islands some 17,000 Japanese reside, employed in rubber plantations, as they own or lease 30,000 *cho* of land, two-thirds of which being under rubber trees. Those who live in the vicinity of the Bay of Siam are carrying on pearl fishery.

2. Hawaiian Is.—The emigrants number nearly 90,000, which are about one half of the total population in the islands. 17,000 of the emigrants in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, and in other places the Japanese are generally employed in sugar plantation, though some in Kona district are cultivating coffee plants. Hawaiian sea abounds in fish, and fishery is claiming the attention of a section of the Japanese. In short, the Japanese in Hawaiian Is. are playing an important part in the economy of the place, which could hardly have attained the present condition of prosperity but for the activity of the Japanese residents. No wonder that the trouble of racial problem is absent in these islands.

3. North America.—Nearly 90,000 Japanese emigrants reside in the

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United States and 14,000 in the Dominion of Canada, most of them being engaged in farming, fishery or lumbering. More than one half of the Japanese in North America are found in the State of California, where their activity is shown in the domestic service of American families or in raising vegetables, fruits, and flowers or conducting hop plantation.

4. Latin America.—This group includes Mexico, Central America and South America. The emigrants number 4,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 10,000 in Brazil and 1,000 in other countries. In Mexico their activity is chiefly directed in business transactions and cultivation of coffee and cotton, in Peru they are cultivating coffee and sugar, and in Brazil coffee and "dry field" rice. The government of the State of San Paulo encourages the immigration of Japanese laborers, and offers some sort of privileges to the Japanese companies which supply them to the state. Some Japanese in Peru are pursuing fishery, and in Chili it was intended some years ago to establish a company for exploiting the marine wealth along the coast. This has proved abortive.

5. Australasia.—Including those employed at nickel mines in New Caledonia, the Japanese in this part of the Southern Hemisphere number nearly 10,000.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1913	1915	Nationality	1913	1915
British	4,123	2,977	Austro-Hungarian ...	88	3
American	5,077	2,960	Dutch...	86	77
German	1,184	35	Spanish	74	15
French	363	168	Portuguese	70	63
Russian	2,755	2,917	Danish ... ... }	219	58
Chinese	7,786	5,315	Others ... ... }		211
Italian	59	47	Total	21,886	14,846

In 1912 and 1914 the numbers were 16,964 and 18,013, respectively. Of the total visitors in 1915 those who landed in Yokohama numbered 3,600, those in Kobe 4,149, in Nagasaki 336, in Shimonoseki 2,108 and in Tsuruga 883.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN (Dec. 31, 1913)

Nationality	Males	Females	Total	Nationality	Males	Females	Total
Chinese	8,977	2,890	11,867	Dutch	55	36	91
Siamese	2	—	2	Portuguese ...	122	95	217
Turkish	20	12	32	Danish	48	40	88
British	1,669	1,118	2,787	Swedish	24	16	40
French	313	227	540	Norwegian ...	12	5	17
German	639	285	924	Rumanian ...	2	5	7
Russian	61	44	105	American... ...	917	783	1,700
Austro-Hungarian	58	31	89	Mexican	2	1	3
Swiss	65	37	102	Brazilian	1	2	3
Italian	38	25	63	Chilian	—	1	1
Belgian	13	6	19	Total (1913)	...13,081	5,682	18,763
Spanish	43	23	66	1912	...11,010	5,117	16,127

Of the above figures 3,461 lived in Tokyo Prefecture, 7,082 in Kanagawa, 3,941 in Hyogo, 1,189 in Nagasaki, 1,125 in Osaka, etc.

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LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910, this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follows:—(1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself: (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late Lafcadio Hearne who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicle in Japan for at least one year, and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

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	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1906	—	—	4	6
1907	2	1	3	1
1908	1	2	—	2
1909	1	—	1	5
1910	1	—	15	1
1911	1	—	1	10

N.B. Cases of naturalization and rehabilitation include families of principal persons concerned.

Land Held Under Perpetual Lease

The land held under perpetual lease by foreigners is a relic of the bygone days when the diplomacy of Japan was still in infancy. It constitutes a last blot in the escutcheon of Japanese juridical autonomy and is therefore regarded with much vexation by both the Government and general public. What makes this case especially galling is that the Municipal corporations of Yokohama and elsewhere, where the perpetual lease plots exist are powerless, in view of the Hague Arbitration Committee (vide chapter on Diplomacy) to which the matter was referred in 1905, to impose any tax whatever beyond the rent which the holders of the perpetual lease pay according to the contract made about four decades ago. The area of these holdings is stated to be as follows in round numbers:—

Place	Entries	Area *Tsubo*	Rents *Yen*
Tokyo	45	19,324	5,746
Osaka	38	3,764	2,817
Yokohama	650	335,907	60,406
Kobe	154	50,644	13,821
Nagasaki	237	88,248	17,092
Hakodate	5	5,510	1,113
Total	1,129	528,400	100,995

The above figures work out at the following rate, namely, 29.70 *yen* per *tsubo* in Tokyo; 32.01 in Osaka; 16.09 in Yokohama; 27.03 in Kobe; 19.04 in Nagasaki, and 20.02 in Hakodate. Principal entries classified by nationalities, the areas held are as follows:—

	Tsubo
British	216,713
American	97,770
German	53,014
French	48,271
Swiss	20,505

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CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATION, PEERS, ETC.)

REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1879, and is a third son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and succeeded to the Throne on July 30th, 1912 and married Princess Sadako on May 10th. 1900.

Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is a 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

CHILDREN

Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Lieutenant in the Army and Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy on Oct. 31st, 1914.

Yasuhito, Atsu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers' School.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; is pupil of the Peers' School.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

SISTERS OF THE EMPEROR LIVING

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908.
Fusako, Princess Kanè, married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th, 1909.
Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 6th, 1910.
Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor. Prince **Sadanaru,** head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II., 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral April 14th,

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1912; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal December, 1912; granted the title of Marshal in January, 1915. Res. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter (Marchioness Yamanouchi).

Prince **Hiroyasu**, Rear-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwachō Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany, was wounded on board the *Mikasa* in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the *Takachiho* 1910; Rear-Adm. '13 Res. as above.

Princess **Tsuneko**, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was b. Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—four sons and three daughters.

Prince **Kunika**, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in March, 1880.

Princess **Bunshu**, sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. in '44; and abbess at Nara.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603-38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince Takehito, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 heirless and the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become a future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Yasuko**, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda, born Feb. 8th, 1864; married to the late Prince Takehito, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a daughter (Princess **Isako**) who married in '08 to Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Dowager Princess **Tadako**, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; married to the late Prince Taru-hito, widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703-'52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito**, head, son of Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School '77-81 and at French mil. school, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.) '95; Maj.-Gen. '01; Lieut.-General '05; Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906; full General, and Supreme Councillor of War, Nov. '12; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Res. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko**, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, was born on May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—(formerly Komatsu) Prince **Yorihito**, younger brother of Princess Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was b. Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France '84-90; was second in command of cruiser *Chitose* which sank the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of *Kasuga*, 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear-Adm.-'09; Vice-Adm. '13; attended the coronation ceremony of King George V. with his consort. Res. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura ; was b. Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Issue :—none.

Kwacho.—Prince **Hirotada**, 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi ; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902 ; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had represented it.

Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko**, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro ; was born Feb. 13th, 1898. He has four brothers and one sister. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko**, mother, 5th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu ; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874 ; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902 ; widow '08.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori**, 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori ; was b. Jan. 27th, 1900. The Prince has two sisters.

Res. Kyoto.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko**, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo ; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865 ; married to the late Prince 1892 ; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi**, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko ; Maj.-Gen.; was b. July 23rd, 1873 ; Sub-Lieut. 1897 ; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japan War as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite ; Colonel in '08, studied in Germany '07–10 ; Maj.-Gen. '13. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Princess Chikako, consort. 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu ; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879 ; married on Dec. 13th, 1899 ; travelled through Europe '09–10.

Issue :—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Taka**, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko ; was b. 1875 in Kyoto ; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise. Married in 1905 Lady **Shizuko**, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Issue :—a son and two daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa**, 2nd of the line, head, Maj.-Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko ; was b. March 9th, 1874 ; Sub-Lieut. '97 ; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy ; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry ; Major 1906 ; Lieut.-Col. '08 ; granted 4th class Golden Kite ; Colonel '00. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko**, consort, and daughter of Marquis Nabeshima ; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882 ; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour in Europe '80-89.

Issue :—2 daughters.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Narihisa**, 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa ; was b. April 18th, 1887 ; and married with Princess Fusako, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Jan. 28th, 1890. Is Captain of Artillery. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue :—a son and two daughters.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko**, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu ; was b. Aug. 8th, 1862 ; widow in 1895.

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Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

Komatsu.—Dowager Princess **Yoriko**, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 1852; and married Nov. 6th. 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Takeda.—Prince **Tsunehisa**, Major, Cavalry; was b. '82; eldestson of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created on March 30th, '06. He married Princess Masako, 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Sept. 30th, 1888; was decorated with 5th class Golden Kite. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—son.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko, Capt., Infantry**; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; married with Princess Nobuko, 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Aug. 7th, 1891.

Res. Takanawa Nishi-daimachi, Tokyo.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko**, Capt., Inf., 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 3rd, '06 to set up the House; married in May, 1915 Princess **Toshiko**, youngest sister to the Emperor, b. May 11th, 1896.

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor are divided into Hereditary and Personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No Hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained to their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient date obtainable on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170,000 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan, 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550

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Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690; Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet in 1895 transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the late war. The civil list that had remained stationary during the two decades at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥500 millions.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausoulea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-16th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Marshal Prince Yamagata, (with Collar); Marshal Prince Oyama, (with Collar); Marq. Matsukata; Prince Tokudaiji; Admiral Count Togo.

Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite

General Visc. Hasegawa; Admiral Baron Ijuin; Admiral Kamimura; Admiral Baron Kataoka; Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Marshal Prince Oyama; General Count Terauchi; Admiral Count Togo; Marshal Prince Yamagata; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Lieut.-Gen. Kan-o.

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HOLDERS OF DECORATIONS GRANTED (Dec. 31, 1914)

Order of Merit	Order of Rising Sun*		Order of Sacred Treasure*		Order of Crown	Total*		Order of Golden Kite×
Grand Order { C.C.	—		—		—	3		—
Grand Order { C.	—		—		—	12		—
1st { P.	28†	19‡	—		—	28†	19‡	—
1st {	113	111	137†	82‡	18	268	211	13
2nd	262	193	299	218	4	565	415	67
3rd	1,139	1,008	1,469	1,188	1	2,609	2,197	400
4th	4,353	3,461	4,650	3,367	14	9,017	6,842	1,807
5th	6,591	4,015	9,100	6,884	23	15,714	10,921	2,271
6th	15,588	11,029	12,780	10,022	53	28,426	21,109	3,290
7th	105,890	103,532	36,536	31,277	223	142,648	135,062	58,564
8th	508,543	495,355	302,334	269,743	1,771	812,648	766,869	—
Total..	642,507	618,752	367,125	332,781	2,112	1,011,759	943,660	66,412

NOTE.—* In cases one person wears more than one order the total numbers of orders are shown by the side of the numbers of the holders, and those holding more than one order are counted by the highest order they wear. Foreigners are excluded.

NOTE.—C.C.=Grand Cordons of the Crysanthemum with Collar; C.=Grand Cordons of the Crysanthemum; P.=Grand Cordons of the Rising Sun and Paulownia. ×=Military honour.

†=No. of Orders. ‡=No. of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The first two are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

Dec. 31	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1913	17	37	99	376	388	917
1914	17	37	100	377	386	917

NOTE.—Korean Peers are excluded here. Vid. Ch. on Chosen.

Japan as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," generally translated as "Court rank." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the graduations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determing precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of the 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of the 3rd grade, senior or

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junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of the 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday ball. A heir of a Peer receives as a matter of courtesy a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. In 1894 *yen* 2,000,000 were granted on the *Kugé* courtiers, i.e. 5 princes (Princes Sanjo and Iwakura declining), 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts, as follows: —

5	Princes	(each *yen* 40,000)	200,000
12	Marquises	(„ „ 40,000)	360,000
31	Counts	(„ „ 30,000)	620,000
82	Viscounts	(„ „ 10,000)	820,000
	Total		2,000,000

To provide against the Peers wasting the grant, it was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, and twice in a year ⅔ of the interests was handed, the remaining ⅓ put aside for 15 years ended Mar. '09.

At present an Imperial grant of money is confined only to Peers newly created for distinguished service, the amount being *yen* 15,000 for a Barony.

Peers of all classes are under obligation to set apart a certain portion of their property as heredity property.

PRECEDENCE AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

The precedent at Court was throughly readjusted in Feb., 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merits and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. More or less readjustment in precedent has also been effected, but on the whole what was informally regulated has now received definite arrangement.

1st Grade

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. Veteran Statesmen accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Houshold; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-Prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ex-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal, accorded treatment due to their former offices.

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9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals; Full Admirals; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shinnin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shinnin* rank.
16. Peers bearing title of Prince.
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) the Crown.

2ND GRADE

19. 1st class *Kotokwan*.
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
21. Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

3RD GRADE

24. 2nd class *Kotokwan*.
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold-rayed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

4TH GRADE

39. Members of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
40. 3rd class *Kotokwan*.
41. Those accorded treatment due to above rank.
42. Holders of 4th Order of Golden Kite.
43. Holders of 4th Order of Merit: (1) Small Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
44. Senior grade of 5th Court rank.
45. Junior grade of 5th Court rank.

5TH GRADE

46. 4th class *Kotokwan*.
47. Those accorded treatment due to above rank.
48. Holders of the 5th Order of the Golden Kite.
49. Holders of the 5th Orders of Merit: (1) Double-rayed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.

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CHAPTER VI

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, *Isoh*, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally with Waseda where he has charge of Athletic Association and Preparatory Dep't. Authority on social politics and local administration; wrote several books. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Ko*, Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting to the Kinkei Hall; b. '48 in Morioka, and entered civil service early in Meiji era either at the head office or in the provinces; M.P. for his native place in '92; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-99, Governor of Chiba '99-01, Governor of Niigata '01-03, nominated Member of the House of Peers '03; was again Governor of Niigata '05 to be transferred to Gov. of Tokyo Feb. '08,--Dec. '12. Add Oicho, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Taizo*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi, Aichi-ken; entered Keiogijiku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81, then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Abe, *Teijiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Chief of Mil. Fortification Bureau; b. 1861 in Niigata; Sub-Lieut. of Engineering Corps '72, studied at Military Staff Col. '87-89, then attached to the Staff Office; was Chief of staff of 2nd Depot Division during the Russo-Japan War; Com. of Japanese Garrison at Tientsin '07, then Commander of Tsushima Garrison. Add. War Office.

Adachi, *Aizo*, Lt.-Gen., Inspector of Commissariat, War Office; b. in '63 in Tokushima; artillery Sub-Lieut. '83, students of the Staff Col. '88-91, was Com. 11th Reg. during Russo-Japan War, Chief Staff of 12th Division, then Commander of Garrison of Pescadores, Formosa; present post '14. Add. War Office.

Adachi, *Kenzo*, M.P., Parliamentary Senior Secretary, of Foreign Office 1915; b. '64 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; made great efforts in regard to the organization of Kokken-to (political party); a whip of the Doshikai. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Kwan*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), was b. 42 in Shizuoka, put on retired list in about 1902. Add. Higashi Gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Mine-ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Minister to Bern; b. '69 in

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Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '92, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the War. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to Councillor of Paris Embassy '08, then the Minister to Mexico '13–16. Add. Bern, Switzerland.

Adachi, *Tsunayuki*, Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board; b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; Inspector-General in '03, which post resigned in Oct. '05 in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th, '05. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Aiba, *Yosaburo*, novelist, *nom de plume Koson*; b. '55; is a promiment figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi*. His chief works are *Murotake, Kasano-Yuki*, and some others. Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, *Tenta*, Gov. of Yamaguchi; b. '68 in Kumamoto; grad. Law-Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; on duty at District Taxation Offices '97–8 Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '03; Judge, Adm. Lit. Court '07; Gov. of Kumamoto, '13-14. Add. Yamaguchi.

Akashi, *Motojiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 6th Division; b. at Fukuoka '65, Sub-Lieut. of Art. '83, studied at the Staff College '87 and then in Germany '94-95, staff officer of the Guards '95, was military attache to the French and the Russian Legations, held similar past at Berlin, '04-05, Maj.-Gen. '07, Chief Staff to Korean Garrison '08, then transferred to Com. of Gendarme, Korean Residency-Gen.; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board '13-15; the present post since '15. Add. Hiroshima.

Akashi, *Yoichiro*, Dir. of Department of Education, was b. in Tokyo '76; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany '02-04, Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05, promoted to present post '10. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, *Shosuke* Consul-General at Canton since '12; b. in Kagoshima '72; grad. the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98; Eléve-Consul at Fusan, Sec. at Berlin, Washington; Consul at Manila; Sec. Foreign Dep't, '09, Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Canton, China.

Akimoto, *Okitomo*, Viscount (cr.' 84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi; b. '57 in Gumma-ken; Minister Resident and Minister Plenip. from '90 to 92; once mem. of House of Peers and a leader of the Viscounts' coterie in the House, he being identified with the Seiyu-kai; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Akita, *Kiyoshi*, Prop. of the *Sekai* (daily paper), ex-M.P., barrister; b. '81 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and appointed judge; gave up the profession and entered the *Niroku* which was renamed the *Sekai* in '14. Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

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Akitsuki, *Satsuo*, ex-Ambassador at Vienna; b. '58 in Miyazaki-ken; graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91, Councillor in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to Petrograd in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; 3rd class Rising Sun in '07; Japanese Ambassador at Vienna Dec., '09-June, '14. Add. Foreign Office.

Akiyama, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. '59 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law offices in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Masanosuke*, D.C.L. (Japan), Councillor of Chosen Gov't-Gen.; b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Unv. of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy; removed to Seoul in '13. Add. Yakoji-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Shinshi*, Rear-Adm., b. in '69 in Ehime being brother to Lieut.-Gen. Akiyama. Graduated from Naval Academy is said to have been the most trusted adviser of Adm. Tōgo in Russo-Japan war, when he was a Commander on board the Admiral's flagship *Mikasa*; awarded 3rd Golden Kite. Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau till Feb., '16; was despatched to Europe and America in 1916. Add. Shimoshibuya Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Teisuke*, M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about '92 junior auditor of the Board of Audit; started the *Niroku* (now *Sekai*). Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Yoshifuru*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of Guards Division; b. '56 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut-Gen., '09; awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; Superintendent of Cavalry, Mil. Edu. Bd.; then Com. 13th Div., '13; present post '15. Add. Guards, Tokyo.

Amano, *Tameyuki*, D. C. L. (Japan), economist, President of the Waseda University; b. in Saga-ken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; is edt. and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ando, *Izumi*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 13th Div.; b. '65 in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83, Capt. '93, Maj.-Gen. '10; for several years attache to Legations abroad; Com. of 1st Inf. Brigade '10; promoted Lieut.-Gen. and transferred to present post Feb., '15. Add. Takata, Niigata-ken.

Ando, *Kenkichi*, Mg. Dir. of the Nippon Elec. Light Co., mem. of the Tokyo City Assembly; b. '62 in Gifu-ken; studied in the Keio Univ.; passed examinations for Higher Civil service and the Bar.; in '12 giving up the practice, entered business. Add. Nakaokachimachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

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Ando, *Kensuke*, **Mayor of Yokohama; b. '54 in Kochi-ken; entered the diplomatic service; studied law in a Russian Univ., and was appointed Judge; in '96 appointed Gov. of Niigata, next transferred to Chiba and Nagasaki; once elected M.P. for Aichi-ken. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.**

Ando, *Taro*, **Pres. of Temperance Society; b. '46 in Tokyo; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in Meiji era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-85, then at Shanghai '86, and Consul-General at Honolulu '86-89, where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsquently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Ando, *Teibi*, **Baron (cr. '05), Gen., Gov.-Gen. of Formosa; b. at Iida, Nagano-ken, in '53; was educated at the now defunct Osaka Military School and was appointed Sub-Lieut. '73; Maj. '83; Colonel '94; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. '05; Gen. in '14; present post in '15. In the Russo-Japanese war he at first commanded the 19th Brigade of Infantry and was soon made to lead the 10th Division. He assaulted the enemy's position at Wan-paoshan in the memorable battle of Mukden; Commander of Korean Garrison 1913-15; present post in '15. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.**

Ando, *Yasutaro*, **ex-Chief of Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office; was b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway which he left in '14, and is now Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.**

Anesaki, *Masaharu*, **D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '73 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '96, studied in Germany and England for a few years; Prof. at Harvard '13-15. Add. Hakusan Goten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.**

Anraku, *Kanemichi*, **ex-Chief Police Commissioner Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers; b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc.; resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Chief Police Commissioner '11-13; retired the post at the fall of Saionji Cabinet but appointed for 3rd time '13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.**

Aoki, *Nobuzumi*, **Lieut.-Gen., attached to the General Staff Board and ex-Com. of Port Arthur; b. in '59 in Miyazaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry in '79; studied in Belgium 1890-93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking, and is a noted Chinese expert. Add. General Staff Board, Tokyo.**

Aoki, *Tetsuji*, **D. C. L., lawyer and patent attorney; b. in '75 in Gifu-ken; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '97; passed the examination for the Bench in '98 and was a probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Despatched by the Alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gettingen '99-02; Prof. at the Keio, left it in '08. and opened law office. Add. Shirokane, Imazato, Tokyo.**

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Aoki, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Inudstrial Bank of Japan ; b. '67 in Okayama ; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent for many years till about 1904 ; Gov. Commercial Agent at Hongkong '10–12. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Aoyama, *Tanemichi*, M.D., Dean and Prof. of Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. ; b. '59 in Gifu-ken ; studied medicine in Germany ; was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of most distinguished experts in internal diseases, and is physician-in-ordinary to the Court. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kentaro*, Dir. of Finance Dept. of Korean Gov.-Gen. ; b. '63 in Niigata and after grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '90 he was connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of the Vice-Minister in '06 ; removed to the present position in '07. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Arai, *Taiji*, Mem. House of Peers, director of various commercial establishments in Formosa ; b. '51 in Sendai ; studied under Nakae Chomin, the Rousseau of Japan ; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan ; then presidents of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc. ; elected representative of the Highest Tax Payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Gitaro*, Mem. House of Peers ; b. '62 in Tokyo ; graduated Col. of Law. Imp. Univ. Tokyo in 84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa ; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900, and Nagasaki '03–10 ; Mayor of Yokohama '10–13. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Goro*, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima *Chugoku*, M. P. and Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dept. ; b. '65 in Hiroshima ; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ. ; became Edit. of present daily ; established a girls' school, in Hiroshima. Returned to the House since '04 ; Par. Secy. in '15. Add. " Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Arakawa, *Miyoji*, Minister to Madrid (app. 1909); b. '57 in Kagoshima ; grad. Eng'ing Col., Tokyo, in '80 ; clerk at the Legation, London, in '86 ; attaché in '87, Élève Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96, where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

Arichi, *Shinanosuke*, Baron (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers ; was b. in Choshu, '43 ; Lieut.-Commander, '72 ; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure ; then successively Chief of Naval Staff ; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society which he presides. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Nagafumi*, Manager of the Mitsui Firm ; b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga ; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89 ; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a

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Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Nagao*, D.C.L. & D. Lit. (Japan); b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '81; Private Secretary to late Prince Ito (then Pres. of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94–95; and held a similar post in the later campaign. He was Professor at Waseda University, a recipient of Imp. Japanese Academy prize in '12 and adviser to China where he became an ardent supporter of Yuan Shih-kai. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arima, *Ryokitsu*, Vice-Adm., Pres. of the Naval Academy since '14 and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japan war; b. at Wakayama '62; midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasagi*, chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Captain of cr. *Iwate*, Dir. Naval Artillery School, etc.; promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12; appointed Vice-Adm. '13. Holder of 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. Etajima, Hiroshima.

Arima, *Yorikazu*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor; b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, *Hideyoshi*, Chief Sec. to the Privy Council; b. at Okayama, '63; grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and was in the Justice Dep't till 1893; Conncillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau '94 to '08; attended Inter'nal Sen'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for exconvicts at Antwerp in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miyeken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08, Dir. of Imp. Foresty Bureau, '11–14; present post, April '14. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ario, *Keiju*, Mng. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '49, in Gifuken; was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post since its foundation. Add. Kami-fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Shozo*, D. Eng., Inspector of Naval Ordnance and Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for 12th quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

Arishima, *Takeshi*, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the War of Restoration; Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent to Europe and America, '78; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau '91; which he resigned '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu. Add. Shimo Roku-Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Arita, *Jo*, Major-General, Commander of 1st Brigade of Heavy Art.; b. '63 in Hiroshima; graduated at the Military College '86; appointed Sub-Lieut. '86; Capt. 96; Major '98; Colonel '06; held the position of the

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Chief Staff to the 4th Depot Division as well as of the Commissary Staff during the Russo-Japan war; was awarded the 3rd Order of the Golden Kite for his services. Add. Yokosuka.

Ariyoshi, *Akira*, Consul-General at Shanghai; b. 76 in Kyoto; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '98; passed the examination for the diplomatic services '98; appointed Consul at Fusan, Newchang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris, then present post in '09. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Shanghai.

Ariyoshi, *Tadaichi*, Gov. of Kanagawa; b. '70 in Tango; grad. Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in '96, Sec. Home Office till '08, Governor of Chiba-ken '08–10, transferred to Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10, Gov. of Miyazaki '11–15. Add. Yokohama.

Asabuki, *Eiji*, ex-Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken; was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed its spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Asabuki, *Tsunelichi*, Mng.-Dir. Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, Ltd; b. '77 in Tokyo, son of the above, studied at Keio-Gijuku and in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Akashicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Nobuoki*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen., 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), mem. of Mil. Council of War; b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the civil war of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84, Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division in '04–5 war; promoted to full Gen. '12; Superintendent of Education Board '12–13. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Asada, *Tokunori*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '48 in Kyoto; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governer of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo Roku-bancho, Tokyo.

Asahina, *Chisen*, journalist, b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill heallh; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprietor, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Asakawa, *Toshinobu*. Lieut.-Gen., Superintendent of the Horse Adm. Bureau; b. '60 in Yamanashi; grad. Mil. College '86, Capt. '98; Col.

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'04; Lieut-Gen. '09; Maj.-Gen. '14, was awarded 3rd Class Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japan war. Add. Okubo, nr. Tokyo.

Asano, *Nagakoto*, Marquis, Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall; b. 42; is of the former Daimyo of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546–1610 A.D.) one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882–'84. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Asano, *Osuké*, Dr. E., chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; grad. electricity at the Gov. Eng. College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asano, *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many other concerns; was b. '48 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he brought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Awazu, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; was b. at Kyoto in '71; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos., besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misakicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ayai, *Tadahiko*, Aud. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co.; b. '71 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegram School in Tokyo; served Communication Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Bros. & Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Baba, *Genji*, Judge of Court of Cassation; b. '60; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to the present post in Apr. '13. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Baba, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan. Add. Tori-Nichome, Nih., Tokyo.

Chikami, *Kiyo-omi*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '56 in Kochi-ken and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England

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and after returning home about '87 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc., was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, Governor of Niigata, then of Kagoshima till '09. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Chinda, *Sutemi*, Viscount (Baron '07, Viscount '11), Ambassador to Washington ; b. at Hirosaki, '56 ; grad. from an American University, '81 ; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office ; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90 ; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo ; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95 Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-00 ; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Petrograd, 1900 ; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage. Amb. to Court of Berlin '08 then present post in Nov. 1911. Add. Japanese Embassy, Washington.

Dan, *Takuma*, D. Eng., Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c. ; b. '78 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in Meiji era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Date, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '50, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima, Iyo. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

de Becker, J. E. LL.B.; D.C.L. International Lawyer who specializes in cases requiring knowledge of European, American and Japanese Laws. B in London, England '63, came to Japan in '87, is the Legal Adviser to the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign Banks in Japan. Local correspodent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and is widely known as one of the foremost lawyers of this country under the name of "Kobayashi Beika." Has contributed several works to Japanese legal literature such as "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence," etc. ; is also the author of several books in a lighter vein dealing with various phases of Japanese social life, history and phenomena ; is an ardent advocate of drastic reform in Criminal Procedure. Add. 75 Yamashitacho, Yokohama and Yui-ga-hama, Kamakura.

Den, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications ; b. '55 in Hyogo-ken ; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector ; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '93 ; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken ; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00–05. He is

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now a prominent figure in business circles. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Dewa, *Shigeto*, Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. '55 at Aizu; grad. Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; despatched to U.S.A. to represent Japan at Panama Exposition in '15. Add. Mita Tsunacho, Tokyo.

Dohi, *Keizo*, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. the Med. Col. '91 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Vienese ('02), Berliner ('03), and Parisian Derm. Society ('11), recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. & Urinology. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Doi, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of the Commerce, Pres. Osaka Elec. Light Co.. and Keihin Elec. R'ly Co., etc.; b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser. Visited U.S.A. in '09 as one of the Business men's party invited by American Chamber of Commerce. Add. Joancho, Kitaku, Osaka.

Ebara, *Soroku*, educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, Member of House of Peers since '12; b. in Numazu, '42; was first a military officer; and next for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, 70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian, and founder and Pres. of Y.M.C.A. Tokyo. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ebina, *Danjo*, one of veteran pastors; b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational world, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongō Church, Tokyo. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Egi, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother of Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; an official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Egi, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was

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in service of Education Dept. '72–77, transferred to Home Office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90–97, was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yochomachi, Okubo, Tokyo.

Egi, *Yoku*, Chief-Sec. of the Cabinet; b. '73 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10–13; appointed Sec. Chief of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, 1914. Add. Mita Shikokucho, Tokyo.

Eguchi, *Teijō*, Mng. of Business Dep't, Mitsubishi Firm; was b. '65 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '87 and after having been a school teacher for same years, entered the Firm '91, first as member on the staff of Banking Dep't; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; to the present post '00. Add. Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Eitaki, *Hisakichi*, ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12–14; b. '66 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to Foreign Office the same year, as Sec. at Consulate at Fusan in '93, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05, Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, *Shun-ichi*, Barrister, M.P., Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality; b. '61, in Totomi, and adopted by the Ema. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromoncho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Endo, *Chūji*, Judge of the Court of Cassation; b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88; appointed Probationary Judge '90; after successively served as Judge of Osaka District Court, of Nara District Court and of Tokyo Appeal Court, promoted to present post in '05. Add. Zōshigaya, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Koichi*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Yokosuka Admiralty; b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank in '09; took part in Russo-Japanese war as Com. of the *Azuma*, chief staff of the 2nd and 1st squadrons; Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin; Com. Sasebo Adm'ty in '14; Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet '15; present post same year. Add. Yokosuka.

Fujii, *Shigeta*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 12th Div.; b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and Dir. Military Staff College, Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army in the '04–5 war, Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, '06; Com. of Tokyo Bay Forts '09; the above position in '11, retired in '14. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Fujimura, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Bar. of Middle Tem., Sec. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in '70; proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Fujinami *Kototada*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto '53; Chamberlain to late Emperor from childhood, and from '80 Superintendent of the Im-

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perial Mews, Deputy Pres. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. ligura, Tokyo.

Fujioka, *Ichisuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in Choshu, '56; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway Co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Higashicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, *Ikunosuke*, Lawyer, M.P. (Doshikai) and Parl. Secy. of Home Dep't; b. '59 in Sendai; studied law, to become lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affairs in '83. Elected mem. of Municipal Assembly, Sendai, then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; M.P. for 7th time in '15; nominated Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't, July '15, removed to Home Dep't. same year. Add. Ichibancho, Sendai.

Fujisawa, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University; b. in Niigata-ken, '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87. He has written several works on Mathematics. Add. Suwacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fujise, *Masajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. '67 at Nagasaki city; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered present firm to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, Singapore, Hongkong, etc. Add. Imazatocho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Heitaro*, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Osaka, '69; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kika-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, *Koriki*, Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly 1914-15, ex-Administration Dep't, Imp. R'ly Board '13-14; was b. '66 in Tottori; grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '99; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '03; is now Dir. of Shantung Rly, China. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Tsingtao.

Fujita, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Takasaburō*, ex-President and Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court; b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and occupied the post in '98, relieved of the post in Apr. '13. Add.

Fujiwara, *Ginjiro*, Mng. Dir. of the Oji Paper Mill; was b. in '68 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keiogijuku '91 and then took to journalism

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in the provinces. He next entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan and had charge of the Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Raita*, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of the former President. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fukai, *Eigo*, Bureau Dir. the Nippon Ginko, b. 71 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* 1898-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank '06-12. Add. Aoyama Minamicho Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Tokuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '06; wrote works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Umanosuke*, D. Eng., Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sec. Chief of the Naval Technical Office; b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dept. of Maizuru Admiralty. Add. Nakano, nr. Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Aikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa, Chiba-ken; promoted with others in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; and has since been Chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Isumocho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Ryojiro*, Vice-Minister, Education; b. '69 in Ise; graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, the Bureau Director in '04, and the Vice-Minister in '11. Add. Kitacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fukui, *Kikusaburo*, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; was b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuoka, *Takayoshi*, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '67 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-82. Appointed in '88 to the present post. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fukushima, *Namizo*, head of Fukushima & Co., a leading firm in the line of Bonds, Shares, etc., Trust & Financial Agents; was born in 1860. He started as a Stock Exchange Broker in 1887, and after a stormy life for twenty years, has risen to affluence. He has retired from the membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, to devote himself to negotiable

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securities business both at home and foreign markets. This kind of business had been formerly in the hand of foreign firm in Japan, but he is now a foremost Japanese in this special line, pushing it with unusual vigor and activity. Add. Aomonocho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Fukushima, *Yasumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret. '14), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), ex-Governor-General of Kwantung; b. '53; in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-92; relieved and thence he returned home in June '93 via Siberia on horseback, Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by the late King Edward. Was on the staff of Marshal Oyama in the 1904-5 War, in which he lost his son. Appointed the Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office in '06, then to the last post in '12–14. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Ichitaro*, Prof. at the Keio-gijuku; b. '63, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Momosuke*, ex-M.P., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister; b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio-gijuku; and proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Sutejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; after grad. Keio Univ. studied eng. at Yale, U.S.A. '83; returned home in '90, and has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05, Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, *Mitsunojo*, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. '67 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany '86-93, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. at Berlin '06-09, Chief of Cor. Sec., For. Office and then councillor of Embassy at Berlin '12–14. Add. Motozonocho, Tokyo.

Furuichi, *Koi*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly till '07. He is one of the best amateur "*no*" singers and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Sakajiro*, D. Eng., Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Gov. R'lys since '14; b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated from the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected

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with the field r'ly during the '04–05 war, re-instated to the old post in '08; Chief of Central District in '09, Eng.-in-Chief in '13. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Toranonuke*, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Treasure, 1911, for his munificient gifts to various schools. Add. Setomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Furuya, *Hisatsuna*, M.P., ex-Master of Cerem. & Steward to Prince Yi kong of Chosen; b. '74 in Ehime-ken; studied at Brussels after he finished Doshisha College; Priv. Sec. to late Prince Ito '01-09 and accompanied him to Harbin on the fatal tour; elected in 1915. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ga, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since 1891 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Gejo, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as jun.-clerk '73 then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sasebo Adm. and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and connoisseur. Add. Motozonocho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Go, *Daigoro*. See Kure, Daigoro.

Go, *Seinosuke*, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of Iriyama Colliery Co., Tokyo Stock Exchange and others; b. '65 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; learned in Europe; after several years of Gov't services he entered business circle. Add. Kaminibancho, Tokyo.

Goto, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), ex-Minister of Communications and ex-Pres. of Imperial Railways; b. '56 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Dir. of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal but was acquitted. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the Presidency of South Manchuria Railway in '06, and then the Ministerial chair in '08. Once combined the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau, Cabinet, cr. '10. Retired from the posts in Aug. '11 and again held them in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13. Add. Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Gwassan, *Yagoro*, master sword-smith, Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household (app. '06); b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan in Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the late Emperor Meiji and the reigning Emperor. Add. Yariyacho, Osaka.

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Hachisuka, *Shigeakira*, Marq. (cr. 1884), formerly *daimyo* of Tokushima, Privy Councillor; b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post following year. Add. Mita-tsunamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Haga, *Yaichi*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hama, *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit; was b. in '48; entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't to be afterwards promoted to the present post. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Takayuki*, M.P., Crown Mem. of House of Peers, b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07–12; ex-Vice-Min. of Communications '12–13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14; resigned '15 and now a whip of the Doshikai. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Hamao, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), L.L.D. (Harvard), Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Privy Councillor; ex-Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo; b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. '05–13 in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaoka, *Kotetsu*, Chairman of Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, ex-M.P.; b. '53 in Kyoto; elected mem. Kyoto Prefectural Assembly '80, then its Vice-Pres. After having filled several important posts in business circle, he was raised to present post in '11. Add. Shimochoja-machi. Kamikyo, Kyoto.

Hanabusa, *Naosaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet; b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the below; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02–03, being one of the authorities in this line. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Hanabusa, *Yoshikata*, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), President of the Japan Red Cross Society; b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary of Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Seoul, '76–77; promoted to Minister Resident '80-81, and narrowly escaped from being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Appointed Minister to Petrograd, '83-86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-88,

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and then Min. of Imperial Household, resigned in '09. Appointed to the present post in Jan. '13. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Tokyo.

Hanai, *Takuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P.; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogaku-in with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; elected Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives in 36th session but resigned it in 37th session. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hanihara, *Masanao*, Consul-Gen. at San Francisco; b. '76 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attache at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office; promoted to present post '16. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, San Francisco, U.S.A.

Hara, *Rokuro*, a prominent business-man; b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71–77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

Hara, *Takashi*, M.P.; '54 at Morioka; entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left before grad.; then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi*; followed late Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as Special Envoy, and afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, 86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when late Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96–7, then chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of late Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications Dec.. '00 to May, '01. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyu-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08–09, re-entered the Cabinet as Min. of Home Affairs '13–14. Is a Leader of Seiyukai. Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Hara, *Tomitaro*, Pres. of 2nd Bank, Head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Shinano '70; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama. His fine collection of art objects is widely reputed. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Hara, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan); b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. the Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '09; Chief

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of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Harada, *Jiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Konoike Bank, Osaka, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Warehouse Co.; b. '50 at Matsuzaka; early entered Finance Dept.; left it to become Pres. of 74th Bank; but fell sick for nearly ten years. In '93 again he was given a post in the Konoike Bank and has done much service in it. Add. 89/2 Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Harada, *Tasuku*, Pres. of Doshisha, in Kyoto, since '07; b. '63, in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amherst College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Haraguchi, *Kaname*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Paper Mill; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China, '06-10. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Haraguchi, *Kensai*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Mem. House of Peers; b. '47 in Bingo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97, meanwhile having filled the posts of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body Guards; Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the '04-5 War. He was dispatched to Germany, in '90 to investigate military affairs. Add. Sanaizaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haruki, *Ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '70 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94, and further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04, and appointed Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ. on his return in '05, transferred to Tokyo later. Add. Nishisugacho, Nezu, Hongo, Tokyo.

Haruta, *Gennojo*, Councillor of the N.Y.K.; son of a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post, having once had charge of the Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka Branches of the N.Y.K. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Kinsuke*, Chief of Central District of the Imp. Railway Board; b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to Chief of Kobe District, Imp. Gov. R'ly in '09 then of the Central '15. Add. Imperial Goverr m nt Railway Board.

Hasegawa *Seiya*, *nom de plume* "Tenki," author, and managing edit. of the Hakubun-kan, largest publishing house in Japan; was b. in 1877 in Echigo; graduated from the Waseda Univ. in '93; travelled in Europe a d America in '09-10. Has written, a number of literary works. Add. Hakubun-kan, Tokyo.

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Hasegawa, *Tameji*, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. '48 in Yamaguchi; entered Financial Office '69 and transferred to the Mint; travelled through Europe and America, '86-7. Had charge of the Mint '93-13 as its Chief. Add.

Hasegawa, *Yoshimichi*, Marshal, Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07), ex-Chief of the General Staff, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Major-Gen. '86; Lieut.-Gen. '93; General in '04. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the '04-5 war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then to Com.-in-Chief of Korean Garrison and transferred to the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and Chief of Gen. Staff '12-16; promoted Marshal, Jan. '15. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, *Juko*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '80 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. '95 Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the present Co.; sent to Germany to study next year by the Co., raised to Dir. in '08. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, *Katsutaro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 9th Div.; b. in '62, in Gifu; grad, from the Military Coll. '86; Capt. '94; Col. '06; Maj.-Gen. '11. Lieut.-Gen. 15; Pres. of the Mil. Coll. before appointment to Com. of Gendarmie in '15. Add. Kanazawa.

Hashimoto, *Keizaburo*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '65 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, *Masa-aki*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Com. of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur; b. '53, Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieut. '83; Capt. '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, promoted '02 to Rear-Adm. with post of Chief of Personnel Bur.; Vice-Adm. '06; placed on retired list '09. Add. Nakano, near, Tokyo.

Hata, *Ryotaro*, Minister to Brazil, b. '67 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Councillor of Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and finally to the present post in '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

Hata, *Sahachiro*, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarbarsam; b. '72 in Iwami; graduated '95 with honour Medical Dept. of Okayama High School; became Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hatano, *Shogoro*, Officer of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. '59 in Tokyo; grad. from the Keio Gijuku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of the *Jiji* when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hatano, *Yoshinao*, Baron (cr. '07), Min. of Imp. Household; b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71; Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards Pres. of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme

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Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03 and resigned it in Jan., '06; nom. Mem. House of Peers; Lord Steward to the Crown Prince '11–14; present post '14. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Bunshiro*, Ph. D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda University; b. '78 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '02–08. Works: Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. Add. Waseda University.

Hattori, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, Mem. House of Peers; b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dept. with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo; manager of the University; Dean of the Law Course; Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred Iwate-ken as Gov., to '91, of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and the present post in 1900. Add. Kobe.

Hattori, *Kintaro*, Prop. of Seikosha Clock Factory, Auditor of Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Unokichi*, D. Lit., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Fukushima-ken; studied philos. in Litt. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87–90; Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99–07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof at Harvard, '15. Add. 1,825 Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Senkichiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bank, Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan etc.; b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90–00, holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sec. of the Currency Reform Com. '93; despatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special services he was duly rewarded; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui. Add. Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Tetsuya*, ex-M.P., Patent attorney; b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco, to the Legation at Berlin, '89–92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92–97; appointed Minister Resident, '97–98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; then Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Tanko in '06; is a prominent patent attorney in international patent affairs. Add. Shibuya, Daikan-yama, Tokyo.

Hayami, *Soji*, M.P. for Hiroshima city and Vice Pres. of House of Representatives, Chief Editor of the *Geibi*, Hiroshima, Chairman of Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce since its est. in '01; b. '68 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ. and became teacher; after two years

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entered Hakubunkwan Publishing House, then started present daily; and is also an influencial business-man in the city; has much interests in marine transportation in the Island Sea; elected M.P. for sixth time, and appointed Parliamentary Secy. of the Navy '15, then Vice-Pres. Dec., '15. Add. Otemachi, Hiroshima.

Hayashi, *Aisaku*, Mng. of the Imperial Hotel; b. '73 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the hotel since '07. Add. Shinosaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Ambassador to Rome; b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attache at Foreign Office. Eleve Consul at Cheefoo, '87, at Ninsen '88. promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93, to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June, '08. Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

Hayashi, *Ken*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toshin Warehouse Co.; b. '63 in Oita-ken; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui Bank and was the agent at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, etc. Add. Fujimicho, Koji., Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Kiroku*, M.P. (Chuo Club) and Prof. at Keiogijuku; b. 1872 at Karatsu; grad. Literature Course, Keiogijuku, class '95, and further Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04. Has written "Russian Empire," "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Tamio*, Mng.-Dir. of the N.Y.K.; b. '65 in Tokyo; entered the Company soon after finishing his education in U.S.A.; once had charge of the Hongkong and Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to Chief of the Passenger's Section about '03. Add. Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Yozo*, Chief of Fukushima Branch of the Bank of Japan; b. in '68 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Per. Sec. to Minister or Finance '95, entered the Bank '96. Add. Fukushima city.

Hayashi, *Yuzo*, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-74. then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito) Ministry. In '03 he seceded from the Seiyukai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten. Add. Otsuka, Tokyo.

Hayashida, *Kametaro*, ex-Chief Secy. of the House of Representatives; b. '63 in Kumamoto; pursued study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Promoted in '97 to Chief Secy. of the Lower House, which post he resigned in '15 in connexion with the political scandal '14-5. Add. Haneda, Tokyo.

Hibi, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered

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the Mitsui Ginko several years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dept. a few year after; now Man. Dir. of the Dept. widely known under the title Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Kitashinagawa, near Tokyo.

Hibiya, *Heizaemon,* millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. and Tokyo Woolen Cloth Mfg. Co., and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo; b. '54, son of a small innkeeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77, as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy services for other tottering establishments. Add. Hibiya Firm, Horidome, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hidaka, *Sōnojō,* Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (ret.); b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of a retainer of the fief and adopted by T. Hidaka of the same clan when '24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. of Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. '00 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, on the eve of outbreak of the '04–5 War, then Com. Maizuru Adm. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Shimbori, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hidehara,—See Shidehara.

Higashizono, *Motoyoshi,* Viscount (cr. '84), Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier. Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Hisamoto,* Count (cr. '95); b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief Secretary in Count Ito's (late Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '87–Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Kyucho,* Dir. of the Bank of Japan; b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since. Add. Nishi-Daikucho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Yasushi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dean and Prof. of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has since been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hinata, *Terutake,* ex-M.P., Aud. of Japan Telegraph News Agency; b. '70 in Gumma; went to U.S.A. for study after graduating from a private law college; returned home '96; married Miss *Kin,* daughter of a noted restaurant house in Tokyo, well known for partiality to snakes. Add. Shin-Sakanacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hioki, *Eki,* Minister to China since '14; b. in Miye-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché at New York in '89, Washington in '91, Petrograd in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money

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in '06 for his service in connection with the war; Minister to Chile '08–14. Add. Japanese Legation, China.

Hirai, *Masamichi,* M.D., Surg.-Gen., Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in '63; grad. Medicine. Tokyo Univ. '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97–00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; was installed in the present post in '09, on the death of the late President, Vis. Hashimoto. Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Hirai, *Seijiro,* D.E. (Japan), Rly. Eng.; b. '55 at Kanazawa; despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75–77, and stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as Eng. of Tanko Rly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Rly. '94 when he entered Gov. Rlys. in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency. Travelled through Europe '10. Adviser to Chinese Govt. since 1913. Add. Communication Dept., Peking, China.

Hiranuma, *Kiickirō,* D.C.L., Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court since '12; b. '65 in Tsuyama; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; then appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, was finally transferred to be head of a Bureau '06–11; Vice-Minister of Justice, '11–12. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Ki,* pioneer of rolling-stock makers, in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. '55 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N. Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Teitaro,* ex-Gov. of Karafuto; b. '63 at Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06–09, transferred to Karafuto '09–14. Add. Higashikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hirata, *Tosuke,* Viscount (Baron '02, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior; b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young; official of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '77; Sec. of Cabinet at Treasury '78; Sec. of Cabinet '84; Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88; Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-91; Member of House of Peers '91–97; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, June '01–July '03; was given the Cabinet chair of the Home Minister by late Premier Katsura '08-11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Narinobu,* Court Councillor, Member of the House of Peers b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed th. Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Shin,* Dr. S. (Japan), Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Hiroi, *Isamu*, **Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo;** b. '62 in Kochi; grad. Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employee of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other eng. offices, '84-87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil eng. at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-89. Prof. at the alma mater '89 and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate and Otaru; present post in 1900. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Hiromi, *Jisaburo*, **marine product dealer;** b. **in Kaga, '54; promoted** the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and one of the largest ship-owners in Japan; once "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka. Add. Enokojima, Higashicho, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hirosawa, *Kinjiro*, Count, b. '71 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time; is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hirotsu, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dept. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hodzu—. See Hozu—.

Hojo, *Tokiyuki*, **Pres. of the Imp. Northeastern Univ., Sendai; b. 1859** in Kaga; grad. from the Science Col. (Mathematics), Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '85; next sent to Hall, Germany, for further studies; Prof. of the 4th High School '88; the 1st High School '91; Yamaguchi High School '94; Principal of the same '96; Principal of the 4th High School '98; Principal of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School '02-13; then to the present post. Add. Sendai.

Hojo, *Ujiyasu*, Viscount, Court Councillor, b. '45, 7th son of Masahira Hotta, then of the Sakura daimiote; adopted by the family of Hojo, then daimyo of Sayama. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Honda, *Kosuke*, **Dr. Agr. (Japan), President of the Model Industry** Laboratory in Chosen; was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Agri. Col. in '89; sent to Germany for study '01-04; Prof. Agr. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06. Add. Suigen, Korea.

Honda *Seii*, **Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. of the House of Peers; was b. in** '64 in Kaga, in one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Mayeda; studied English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in Meiji, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Local Hypothec Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Teramachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Honda, *Seiroku*, **Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ.,**

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Tokyo; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. College, '86; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo, *Fusajiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 17th Div.; b. '60 in Tamba; grad. Mil. Cadet School '79; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; was attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War, was commissioned with exchange of prisoners, Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief of Milry. Education Board '10, and Vice-Min. of Army Dept., '13-14. Add. Okayama.

Hori, *Keijiro*, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. '67 in Kanazawa and grad. '93 from Law Colk., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the same year Russian Oil Co.; then present Co. in '95 and was promoted the foll. year Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. 39/4, Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, *Tohru*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Kaga; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, *Zenjuro*, President of Horikoshi Firm; b. in '63 at Ashikaga; crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Mason in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hoshi, *Hajime*, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. '74 in Fukushima; studied at Tokyo Commercial School and Columbia Univ., N.Y.; after grad. published monthly *Japan and America* in N.Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present C[illegible]; once elected M.P. Add. Gotenyama, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Hisahi*, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. of Literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of Imp. Acad.; b. in Niigata in 1839; appointed compiler of the Histographical Bureau in '81, Prof. at the Univ. in '88, where he fills chairs of Chinese history and literature. Add. Omotecho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Kingo*, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Field Artillery; b. '63 in Niigata; chief of staff of the 1st Div. in Russo-Japan War; promoted to Chief Staff of the Govt.-Gen., Kwantung in '07, present post '12; and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite (war honor). Add. Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Seki*, Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns; b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Junjiro*, Baron (cr. '00), D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since '93; b. '34 in Kochi-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers, '91-93; once held posts of President of the Peer's Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hozumi, *Chincho*, Baron (cr. '15), Privy Councillor since 1916, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. University of Tokyo; b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality '79-81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater., and a

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Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00; resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ibuka, *Kajinosuke*, M.A., D.D., President of the Meiji Gakuin; b. in Aizu; took part when he was only 15 years old in the defence of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '68 but was released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; took the grad. course of Theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conferences held in U.S.A. and Zeist, Holland, and also the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh, '10. He received the degree of M.A. from Princeton University and the Honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, U.S.A. He is the Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A., Mount Holyyork, Mass. Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichijo, *Saneteru*, Prince, Mem. House of Peers, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseké* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Navy and was attaché to the Embassy 1902–06. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Member of House of Peers, Minister of Education and next Minister for Interior in 2nd Okuma Ministry; b. '65 at Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90–93. Chief Councillor of the Home Office; Professor at the Tokyo University '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08–11, Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12–13 in 3rd Katsura Ministry. Add. Hayashicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata*, 1st Secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05; b. '59 in Kagoshima; chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, Secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97. Add. Japanese Legation, Spain.

Ichiku, *Otohiko*, Chief of Accountant Bureau of Dep't of Finance; b. '72 in Kagoshima; graduated from the Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; appointed Revenue officer of Kumamoto Revenue Adm. Bureau; secretary to Land Adjust. Bureau of Okinawa-ken; Secretary to the Formosan Government; Secretary to the Finance Dept., then present post. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Ichinohe, *Hyoé*, Lieut.-Gen., Member of the Military Council, of Panlungshan fame in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur in '04; b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02; Com. of 4th Army Div. in '07 and of 1st Div. in Dec. '12. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Feb., '15. Add. Kamishibuya, Tokyo.

Igarashi, *Shusuke*, D. Eng., ex-electrician of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service '94-14; b. '58 in Yonezawa;

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grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-electrician at the then Public Works Dep't; teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in '89–90; electrician at the the Communication Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; was also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iguchi, *Seigo*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of Chosen Garrison; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; and Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics. '87–90; Instructor at Mil. Staff Col. and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sec. Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to Pres. of Mil. Staff Coll.; Lieut.-Gen. in '09, Com. of 15th Army Division at Toyohashi in '12; took part in the Japan-Russia War as a staff officer, was awarded 2nd class Golden Kite; transferred to Chosen Garrison in '15. Add. Chosen Garrison Office, near Seoul.

Iida, *Giichi*, ex-Mng. Dir. Mitsui Bussan; b. '51 in Yamaguchi, early entered the service of the establishment, in which he rose to the high position; was involved in the Naval scandal in '14. Add. Shin-ryudo, Tokyo.

Iida, *Seiichi*, Dir. of Kabuto Beer Co., Onoda Cement Co., etc.; b. '72 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. '06 Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Communication Dep't and soon after despatched to Germany to inspect postal business; afterwards retired from official service to enter business; once returned M.P. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogoken.

Iida, *Shinshichi*, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. '59 in Kyoto; has been granted medals and decorations for his service in the cause of public utility; has branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Iida, *Tatsumi*, Aud. of the N.Y.K. and Dir. Japan Brick Company; b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '79, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

Iijima, *Kametaro*, 1st Secy. and charge d'affairs of Legation to Chili since '14; b. '65 in Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93; clerk at the Foreign Office in '93; appointed élève consul at Fusan in '94; transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06 then to Calcutta; Con.-Gen. at New York in '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Chili.

Ijichi, *Kosuke*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '11); b, '54 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mill. Academy, '76; studied in France '80–82; Maj.-Gen. in 1900; took part in Russo-Japanese War as Chief General Staff of 3rd Army; Lieut.-Gen. in '06; Com. of Tokyo Bay Defence, '06; Com. 11th Army Div., '09; holder of 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Hase, Kamakura.

Ijichi, *Suyetake*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Naval Admiralty, Kure; b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. in '83, Capt. in '01, serving all that while as

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Staff-Officer of the Sasebo Naval Station and Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musashi*, of the *Idzumo*, then of the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron in Russo-Japanese War; and Captain of *Kashima* during and after she was built in England; Rear-Adm. as chief of the Staff of the Maizuru Naval Admiralty '07; Vice-Adm. '11 and transferred to Kure; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Admiralty '14, of Kure '15. Add. Kure Admiralty.

Ijuin, *Goro*, **Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Mem. Supreme Council of War;** b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '78-9; Capt. and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded; represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of the late King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to commander of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition. U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite for his service in the '04-5 war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, Chief of Naval Staff '09-14, Mem. Supreme Council in '14. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ijuin, *Hikokichi*, **Ambassador at Rome since Jan., '16;** b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japanese War. Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08-13. Add. Rome, Italy.

Ikebukuro, *Hidetaro*, **Dir. of the Imp. Mint;** b. '72 in Kagoshima; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '97; entered to the service of Finance Dept., and promoted Sec., Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and then to present post in '13. Add. Mint, Osaka.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, **M.D., Baron (cr. '99), Surg.-Col., Court Councillor;** b. '41 in Niigata-ken; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court in '02. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, **banker;** b. '56 in Tajima; Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; Vice-Pres. of the Japan Traders Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, **chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo;** b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary power for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, **Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo of Tottori with the fief of 320,000** *koku* **(founded by one of the sons of Teru-**

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masa, vid. foll.); b. in 1877; is 5th son of late Prince Tokugawa Keiki, adopted into the family. Add. Harajuku, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Narimasa*, Marquis, former daimyo of Okayama with the fief of 310,000 *koku*, the house having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564–1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Ryuichi*, Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University; b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Nando-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Seihin*, Mg. Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. '68 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98–00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern was converted into one of joint stock system in '09. Add. Shin-Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Torajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Hoden Oil Co., Dir. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., Toa Flour Mfg. Co., Teikoku News Agency, etc.; b. '64 in Okayama-ken; studied Pol. Econom. at Keio Univ. and went to America to inspect industry. On return he entered the Murai, then famous tobacco dealers in Kyoto, and when tobacco business became Gov. monopoly he was appointed official of the Bureau and consequently raised to a Dir.; but soon left it, to enter the Toa, then Hoden, etc. Add. Kanasugi-Hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ikegami, *Shiro*, Mayor of Osaka; b. '57 in Fukushima-ken. Came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the avenue to his promotion, Chief Inspector of Osaka '00–13. Mayor in Sept. 1913. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikuta, *Sadayuki*, Dir. of National Debt Bureau, Bank of Japan; b. at Tosa in '70; grad. Keio Univ. '90 and entered present bank; studied in America, the bank furnishing the expense. Add. Takajo-machi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Imanishi, *Rinzaburo*, Chairman of Osaka Sampin Exchange, Vice-Ch. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., etc.; M.P. for Ehime-ken; b. '53 in Ehime and studied at Mitsubishi Commercial school, to enter subsequently Mitsubishi Firm; then left it to start Osaka Kyodo S.S. Co. (present N.Y.K.); Mng.-Dir. of San-yo Railway Co. '92, etc. Add. Hoden-Nibancho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Inagaki, *Ippei*, Agr. D., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; and adopted into the family; grad. '85 in Agr. Coll., Imp Tokyo Univ. and studied in the Hall; Prof. at Higher Normal School; further studied in Germany '00–3; Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest Sch. '03, at alma mater '06. Has written many works on agricultural meteorology, physics, land improvement, nutrition of plants, and so forth. Add. Shimo-Megro, near Tokyo.

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Inokuty, *Ariya*, **M.E., D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanazawa in '56; graduated in '82 from the former Eng. College, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to England, France, etc. staying abroad for two years; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, forced vortex pump, steam boiler, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishi-Hara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Enryo*, **Litt. D., authority of pure philosophy; b. '53 in Niigata-ken; grad. Philosophy at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85 and studied abroad; founded Tetsugakkan (present Toyo Univ.) in '87 himself as Pres. and had occupied chair of Ph.; left the Univ. to the care of Dr. Mayeda a few years ago. Has many valuable publications on philosophy, especially about the supernatural. Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Jukichi*, **Secretary, Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the** *Japan Gazette*; **Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington; remaining at the head office since '02. Has compiled Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Junnosuke*, **President of Yokohama Specie Bank, since '13; b. in Oita, '69; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08–11, Vice-Pres. of Y.S.B. '11–13. Add. Fukitecho, Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Koji*, **Chief Mng. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Chief of Ashio Mining Office; b. '63 in Tokyo. Studied at Keiogijuku Univ.; entered the Furukawa in '88 and has been ever since in the service. Add. Minamicho, Takanawa, Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, **ex-M.P., Dir. of Japan Gas Co. etc.; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in '84; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. From '90 to '15 he had represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracted wide attention; Pres. of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. in '10; was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Ichibancho, Tokyo.**

Inouye, *Katsunosuke*, **2nd Marquis, Mem. House of Peers, Ambassador to St. Jame's Court since 1813; was b. in Choshu, '60; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898–07; Envoy to Chile in '10. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.**

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Inouye, *Keijiro*, Director of the Electric Dep't of Tokyo Municipality; b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

Inouye, *Kinosuke*, Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96. Add. Shikokucho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kyoshiro*, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Member of House of Peers, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki; grad. Mining in '97 at Tokyo, Imp. Univ. studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Michiyasu*, M.D., Oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and appointed Assist.-Prof. at that College; Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '95, which he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet of the old school and attached to the National Verse Office of the Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Mitsu*, D.C.L., Mayor of Kyoto; b. '67 in Chiba-ken and adopted into the family; grad. '92 from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and studied at the Hall. Despatched to Germany and France to study law '96–9; Prof. on return at Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ., etc., Dean of the Coll. '06–9 again sent to Europe and America '09; left the Univ. and elected Mayor '13. Add. Shimokamo, Kyoto.

Inouye, *Niro*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Communication Corps; b. '64 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Eng. '85; sent to Germany for study; was at one time the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau and of Eng. Affairs, dispatched to Europe to inspect Aeronautics in April, '14. Lieut.-Gen. '15. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Ryokei*, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77–81; and rendered distiuguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94–5; promoted to Admiral in '08, Fleet Adm. in '11. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsukuro*, D.C.L. (Japan); b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09–11. Add. Sekiguchi Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tetsujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan); b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84–90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the "Life of Buddha," the Oriental Philosophy, etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tomoichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Gov. of Tokyo; b. in Kaga, '71; grad. Law Col., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '93, and then entered Home Office as

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secretary and Councillor; was next Director of Shrine Bur., and transferred to the present post in '15. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Toyotaro*, Oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Oculist Hospital; b. '61 in Matsuye, when he finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and Germany '91–95, and established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inukai, *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the National Party, and an M.P. of unbroken record; born at Okayama '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. He is rather frail in health. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, *Katsutaro*, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and M.P.; b. in Tokyo in '68; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, Per. Sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki-ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95. Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and of Osaka '11–12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13–14. Add. Iida-machi-Gochome, Tokyo.

Iriye, *Tamemori*, Viscount, Mem. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, amateur painter of "Tosa" style picture; b. '68 in Kyoto; appointed present post, '14. Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ishibashi, *Hajime*, Vice Adm., Pres. of Nautical College; b. '62 at Kanazawa; early entered the Navy; grad. '83 Naval Academy. Fought in both wars, '94–5 and '04–5. Promoted Rear-Adm. '10 and to present post. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Isoji*, D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. '55 at Kanazawa; studied engineering in England, '79–83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the waterworks of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Tatanori*, Baron (cr. '95), Surgeon-General (ret.); b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Sinc that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. member House of Peers in '02; decorated with the Grand Cord n of Rising Sun in connection with Russo-Japanese War. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man." Add. Agebacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kikujiro*, Baron (cr. '12), Minister for Foreign Affairs; b. '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the

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Chinese Legation '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year and was one of those who sustained the siege in the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; Director of Commerce Bureau in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08 and then Ambassador to Paris. Add. Foreign Office.

Ishikawa, *Chiyomatsu*, D. Sci., zoologist, Prof. at the Agr. Col., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on an official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy Japan, April, '11. Add. Obancho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Shokin*, Chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji Temple, headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita; b. '69 in Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

Ishimaru, *Shigeyoshi*, D. Eng., ex-Superintendent-Engineer of the Railway Board; b. '64 in Oita-ken; graduated from the Eng. College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; appointed Assist.-Engineer to the Home Dept. the same year; transferred as Engineer of Akita-ken '91; subsequently Rly. Eng. to the Dep. of Com'tions; was despatched to Europe and America on an official mission '07–08; retired from Imp. Railways in '16. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, *Kenzo*, Vice Minster of Imp. Houshold; b. '64 in Okayama; grad. '89 law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo and entered Justice Office; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be councillor to local govts. and Home Office; governors of Yamanashi, Chiba, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c. lastly of Kanagawa, from which he was transferred to present post in '15. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, *Bin-ichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; b. '59 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86–90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dept. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan., '06–April, '08. Add. Echizembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, *Eizo*, Dir. of Com., Agr. and Eng. Dept. of Chosen Govt.-Gen.; b. '65 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; then held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa; transferred to post of Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; appointed Chief Councillor of Chosen Gov. in Sept., '07; present post in '12. Add. Seoul.

Isobe, *Masaharu*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept.; b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled offices of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Isobe, *Shiro*, D.C.L., Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914), ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, then Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. '61 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijiku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Isomura *Toyotaro*, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. '68 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sectional chief and later promoted to the London Agent. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Itagaki, *Taisuke*, Count (cr. '87); b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subjuct of the sketch advocated the warlike policy with the elder Saigo. After several years of retired life in native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '83, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00, and is now studying social policy. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Itakura, *Matsutaro*, Public Proc. of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in '90, of Chiba Loc. Court in '94, of Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the supreme Court in '03. Add. Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chojiro*, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same perfecture which he represented in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Kwansai districts. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chuta*, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. '64 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Daihachi*, ex-Vice Gov. of S. Manchuria Rly.; b. '59 in Nagano-ken and adopted by the present family; studied Pol. and Eco. in Tokyo, returned M.P. four times since the 1st session; has also occupied several

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high posts in Govt. Rlys. etc., as, Dir. of Rly. Bur., Promoter and Dir. of Enoshima Rly., Committee on Broad Gauge System. Is a noted collector of Ukiyoye prints. Add. Gobancho, Tokyo.

Ito, *Eizaburo*, Prof. of Applied Chemistry at Col. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '02; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honour '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

Ito, *Hayazo*, M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. '65 in Tottori; graduated Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '90, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-00, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; is also Pres. of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Ito, *Hirokuni*, (former name *Yukichi*), 2nd Prince, Deputy Master of Ceremonies; b. '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as a son and heir by the late Prince Ito. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, *Jirozaemon*, Banker and millionaire in Nagoya where his house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichi-ken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and heir *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the Business-men's party that visited U. S. in 1909. Add. Chayamachi, Nishiku, Nagoya.

Ito, *Jujiro*, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class 1903; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same U., '07-08). Has writteu "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11, etc. Add. Waseda University, Tokyo.

Ito, *Kinsuke*, editor of the *Nippon*, born '65 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; served at the Nippon Ginko from '98 to '06 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon* '06. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor; b '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; then Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, for which he was rewarded with admission into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Otojiro*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Kure Naval Arsenal; b. in Nagoya in '68; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval College '90-91, chief navigating officer of the cr. *Hiyei* (now defunct) '94, Lieut.-Commander '97, Commander '00, Naval Attache at the Japanese Legation

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at Berlin '02-04, commanded the *Taichu-maru* in the Russo-Japanese War, Chief of Hydrographical Bureau '08-11, Com. of Sasebo Arsenal, Vice-Adm. in '15. Add. Kure.

Ito, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (ret.), member of House of Peers (nom. in '99); b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Adm. in '88; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukehiro*, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki, 11th chief of the family; was born in '80 and succeeded to the family title in '94; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; elected mem. House of Peers '11. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Teiji*, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court; b. in Niigata-ken in '54; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '83, and took to the Bench until transferred to the Supreme Court in '94. Add. Shinryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ito, *Tokutaro*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.L.S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, a Lineaus of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya; studied at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

Ito, *Yuchu*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was b. in Miye '70, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yukei*, Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iwadé, *Sobei*, Mg. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co.; was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Iwahara, *Kenzo*, ex-Mg.-Dir of the Mitsui Bussan; was born at Daishoji, Kaga, in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R.W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-90, Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95, manager of the newly established branch Office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Was involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Miyamura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwai, *Jutaro*, Pres. Tokyo Shogyo Bank; b. in '71 at Kyoto; edu. at Keiogijuku and Yale; was once Dir. of Industrial Bank of Japan. Add. Aoyama Kitacho, Tokyo.

Iwakawa, *Tomotaro*, biologist, Prof. of the Tokyo Female's Higher Normal School; b. '54 in Hirosaki; graduated from the former Tokyo Daigaku; appointed successively Prof. of the Higher Normal School, and Prof. of the Tokyo Female's Higher Normal School. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Iwakura, *Tomoaki,* 4th Prince, is a minor, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and was created Prince. The father of the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers' School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo and was once in the Dept. of Imp. Household. He was declared bankrupt in '13. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomotsuna,* Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was born in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran Statesmen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Iwamura, *Toru,* Baron, Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Arts; b. in '70 in Tokyo; eldest son of late Baron Takatoshi Iwamura; studied at Paris and New York. Appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Acad. of Arts in '02; was dispatched to foreign exhibitions as Inspector several times; married Eso, 2nd daughter of Baron Michitoshi Iwamura. Add. Tatsuoka, Hongo, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Shin,* Baron, physician, and Director of the Kokusei-do Hospital; b. in Tokyo in '65, eldest son of the above; studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Hisaya,* Baron (cr. '00), Pres. of Mitsubushi Co.; b. '66; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Koyata,* Vice-Dir. of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '79; 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Tatsundo,* Rear-Adm. (ret.); director of the Uraga Dockyard Co.; b. '59 in Fukushima-ken; Second-Lieut. in '82; Rear-Adm. in '08; in succession commanded the *Akitsu, Takasago, Hiyei* (defunct); was Chief of the 1st section of Materials in the Navy. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwatare, *Kunihiko,* electrician and Pres. of the Nippon Electric Co. (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. '54 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwaya, *Suyeo,* author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan; b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98–03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkwan, publishers, and also the Imperial Theatre. Nom de plume "Sazanami." Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Shimpei,* dentist; b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital in Kyobashi; has been appointed

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dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Toriizakacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Shuji*, Mem. House of Peers; b. '51 at Takato, Shinano; was in the Department of Education almost without a break '72–97; as Secretary, Director of the B.D.D. School, Music School, Higher Normal School, etc., also Bureau Dir. Has rendered distinguished services for curing stammering, and was rewarded in '11 with 3rd class Rising Sun for it. Add. Dairokuten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Takio*, b. '69, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '06; Governor of Wakayama '07, of Ehime '08–12, of Niigata '12–14; Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner; '14–15. Add. Tokyo.

Jimbo, *Kotora*, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Higashikata-machi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Jo, *Kazuma*, Pres. of Appeal Court, Seoul; b. in '64 in Tokyo, graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo University in '88, and at once began practice in which he has risen to the front. Has repeatedly been M.P. Add. Seoul.

Kabayama, *Aisuke*, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro Elec. Co., Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, and Copper Mfg. Cos.; b. '65; is son of Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Sukenori*, Full Admiral (ret.), Count (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor; b. '37 in Satsuma; entered the Army while young and on the occassion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed Minister of Navy and Chief of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyō-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96–Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04, Chairman of the Education Investigation Committee in '13. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Ikunoshin*, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio-Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Jukuro*, Vice Pres. of Okura Firm, Ltd.; b. '68 in Ise; and is brother of I. Kadono; grad. Civil Eng., Imp Univ. Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00–07, later Mng.-Dir. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Rempachiro*, Chief of Yokohama branch of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68; entered the service of the bank in its early

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days and was promoted to the present post. Add. Kanasugi-hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Tominosuke*, Vice-Pres. of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, Mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly, Dir. of Meiji Bank, Nagoya Elec. Railway, etc.; b. '59 in Akita-ken; graduated from the Waseda and joined the staff of the *Hochi*, afterwards entered into business; was once Chairman of Nagoya Municipal Assembly; Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the same City; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya. Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

Kae—. See Kaye—.

Kaino, *Kozo*, ex-M.P. and Director of South Man. Rly.; was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoyed great influence. Add. Tsunacho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kaijima, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura and other collieries, and is a self-made man who has risen from a miner. Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

Kakami, *Kenkichi*, Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in '68 and is brother of Koichiro Kakami, as below. He graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial school in the earley eightieth. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kakami, *Koichiro*, Partner of Oriental Emigration Partnership, Ltd., Aud. of Brazil Colonization Co.. Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., etc. b. '60 in Tokyo; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School and early entered the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Add. Fujimicho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Mototada*, Auditor of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; b. in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Add. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kakinuma, *Tanizo*, Dir., Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, etc.; was b. in Joshu, '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, is now one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city. Add. Ko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Kakizaki, *Tomisaburo*, Lt.-General, Commander of the 11th Division, Infantry; was b. in Fukushima-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '83; Capt. in '93; Lieut.-Col. in '03; Maj.-Gen. in '09; was military attache to Japanese Embassy in Russia '13–15. Add. Zentzuji, Sanuki.

Kamada, *Eikichi*, Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council, Pres. of Keiogijuku University and Chairman of Dirs. of the Kojunsha; b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijiku '74–76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81–83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home, is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Kamada, *Katsutaro*, Mem. House of Peers as highest-tax payer; b. in Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of Director or Chairman of various Cos. and assemblies in his localities. Add. Sakade-cho, Kagawa-ken.

Kamiki, *Jisaburo*, Director of the Kamiki Partnership, Ltd. established by this family, was b. in '70 in Tokyo. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Hikonojo*, Baron ('07), Admiral (ret), Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet in '04-05 war, 1st class Golden Kite; b. in Satsuma; entered the Imp. Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '90; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the Russia-Japan war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromboi* and the *Rossia* in the engagement fought off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th, '05. Removed to Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty in Dec. '05; Adm. '10, to the Commander of 1st Squadron in '08 and in '11 to the present post. Placed on retired, list '15. Add. Kami-Meguro, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Osuke*, Rear-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Naval Arsenal; b. '70 in Tokyo; grad. Naval Academy; Com. '02, promoted to Rear-Adm., and appointed Staff officer to Yokosuka Admiralty in '12, transferred to Com. of 2nd Squadron; Aug. '14, then 4th Squadron; present post in Dec., '15. Add. Maizuru Admiralty.

Kamiya, *Dembei*, well-known wine-brewer, President of Pharmaceutical Co., Dir. of Kyushu Colliery and S.S. Co., Fuji Tanning Co., etc.; b. '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Mito. Add. Hanakawacho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamiyama, *Mitsunoshin*, Vice-Min. of Agr. and Commerce; b. '70 in Yamaguchi; graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University class '95, was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court; Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce before his transfer to the Gov. of Kumamoto '12–13; app. to present post April '14. Add. Enokizaka, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kanai, *En*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '65; in Shizuoka-ken, graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add, Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

Kanda, *Naibu*, 2nd Baron, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '57 in Tokyo, adopted son of the late Baron Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar. Proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1st High School, and Prof. at the Higher Com. School of Tokyo. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard). President of the America's Friends Society; b. '53 at Fukuoka; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier '85–86, and President

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of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96, and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900—May '01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the restoration of peace. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Naokichi*, partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '66 and is a prominent figure in business circles in Kwansai. Add. Kumoidori V., Kobe.

Kanno, *Katsunosuke*, Dir. of the Finance Bureau; b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to Printing Bureau. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kano, *Hisanobu*, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers; b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of a Normal School; next entered juridical service and held posts of Judge, and Public Procurator, lastly Gov. of Kagoshima. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of the sketch. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kano, *Kyokichi*, D. Litt. (Japan); b. '66 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ. Kyoto, '07 which resigned. Add.

Kan-o, *Mitsuomi*, Lieut.-Gen., Governor of Tokyo Garrison, late Com. of Tsingtao Expedition in '14; b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered now defunct Non-Com. Officers School in '74 and took to studying Chinese language; Sub-Lieut. in '79, Capt. in '85, Lieut.-Col. in '95; attache to Japanese Ligation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War, he being during the war on the staff of Gen. Oyama; Col. in '97, Maj.-Gen. in '02; in the Russo-Japanese War he led the 11th Division that formed part of the late Gen. Nogi's Besieging Army of Port Arthur, and also distinguished himself in the historic battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12, then of 18th Div. In Aug., '14, he at the head of the 18th Div. was ordered against Tsingtao, which was reduced on Nov. 7th, '14, rewarded with 1st class Golden Kite for the service. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Tomonosuke*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo

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Bauk; b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

Kanokogi, *Kogoro*, Gov. of Wakayama-ken; b. '67 in Tokyo; became Prob. Judge '98, then Chief of Communication Bureau, Formosa, Chief of Industry Bureau of Agr. and Comm. Dep't and Gov. of Kagawa-ken '10; to present post '14. Add. Wakayama.

Karai, *Sagataro*, Chief of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; b. '74 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Comm. and was transferred to Formosa where he has risen to present office. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Kirishima, *Soichi*, Mng. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '64 in Kochi, and grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., elective, '90, and entered the Firm in the 2nd year. Travelled in Europe and America in '13. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo,

Kasai, *Shin-ichi*, Gov. of Okayama-ken; b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '92; appointed Councillor of Yamagata-ken, Chief Police in Iwate-ken Sec. Kochi-ken, etc.; then the present post '13. Add. Okayama.

Kashima, *Fusajiro*, Mayor of Kobe; b. in '68 in Hiroshima-ken and adopted into the family of Machi Kashima in '97; was formerly Deputy Mayor of Kobe. Add. Motomachi, Kobe.

Kasugai *Joemon*, dry goods merchant, Pres. of Nagoya Bank, and of Nagoya Sav. Bank, Dir. of Gifu Silk Weaving Co., Imperial Twisted Thread W. Co., etc.; b. '44 in Nagoya; Mem. of Nagoya Municipal Assembly '88; Mem. of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce '91-96. Add. Tamaya-cho, Nagoya.

Katakura, *Kentaro*, greatest silk manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm; b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 bales of raw silk per annum. Add. Kawakishi, Suwa-gun, Shinshu.

Kataoka, *Naoharu*, M.P., Pres. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toya Gakko School; entered civil service as a district administrative official; afterwards entered Nippon Life Ins. Co. He was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '03 and elected its Vice-Pres.; is a leading business man in western Japan. Is a leader of the Doshi-kai. Add. Kawabara-cho, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

Kataoka, *Naoteru*, Pres. of Osaka Gas Co., Hankai Elec. Railway, Sakaye Gas Co.; b. '56 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Naval Paymasters' School '78; began his career as naval paymaster in '78; then transferred to civil service in '92; appointed Private Sec. to Home Minister and then Edu. Minister; entered the Bank of Japan and appointed Dir. of its Osaka Branch in '96 etc. Add Tanimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kataoka, *Shichiro*, Baron, Adm., Mill. Sup. Councillor; b. '53, son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Com-

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mander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron, etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the 1904–5 war; Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06; Commander of Maizuru Adm. '10; present post '11; holder of 1st Golden Kite. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

Katayama, *Horin*, Act.-Chief Court Physician; b. '53 in Nagano-ken; grad. Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; Assist.-Prof. of the University '83; appointed Court Physician, 1888. Add. Yagembori, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Kuniyoshi*, D.M., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Toguma*, D. Eng., Court Councillor; b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build the late Prince Arisugawa's residence '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace which was completed after about ten years' work; long held the post of Chief, Architectural Bureau, Imp. Household, till his appointment to present office in '16. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu) Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, then the Vice-President which he resigned in Nov., '15. Was Pres. of the Nisshin S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-07 to inspect shipping business. Add. Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Teikichi*, Vice-Admiral, Chief of Naval Education Board; was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '83; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Chief of Yokohama Naval Arsenal; Com. of 2nd Squadron in '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914 for which he was awarded with 2nd class Golden Kite; to present post in Feb. '15. Add. Naval Education Board.

Kato, *Taka-akira*, Baron (cr. '11), Mem. House of Peers, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. '59 at Nagoya; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99, he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-01; sat twice in the Lower House, once for Kochi-ken elected Aug. '02, unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister, but to resign, being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min., Dec. '12-Feb. '13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. He leads the Doshikai formed by late

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Prince Katsura; again entered Okuma Cabinet in '14-15; nominated mem House of Peers in '15. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Terumaro*, 2nd Baron, D.M., Court Physician, being the eldest son of Baron H. Kato; b. '63; studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Shimonibancho, Tokyo.

Kato, *Tomosaburo*, Adm., Minister of the Navy; b. 59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief of Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the 1904–5 war; transferred to a Bureau Chief, appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; Com'der of Kure Admiralty '09–14; appointed Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet on the declaration of war against Germany in '14. Add. Navy Office.

Kato, *Tsunetaro*, Mem. of House of Peers, ex-Minister at Brussels; b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, '86; Secretary, For. Office '91 and was again transferred as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister-Plenipotentiary accredited to Belgium '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*. Add. Osaka Shimpo Office, Osaka.

Katsura, *Jiro*, Dir. of various Cos.; b. '56 in Yamaguchi, brother of the late Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned into a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Ryokichi*, Baron, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawada, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin-Ogawacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Takashi*, Pres. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c. b. '70 eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, *Torao*, Dir. and Prof. of Kumamoto Higher Technical School; b. '71 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Civil. Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study '05; Civil Engineer of the Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School '00. Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. School.

Kawai, *Misao*, Lieut.-Gen., Dir. of Mil. Staff College; b. '64; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '86; grad. from the Staff College '97; Maj.-Gen. 1900; Dir. of Personnel Bureau, War Office, in '12; present post and grade in '15. Add. Naitomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kawai, *Shintaro*, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Aichi-ken; grad. Ag. Col. in '92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honored with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

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Kawakami, *Toshihiko*, Mng. of the South Manchuria Rly. since 1914; b. '61 in Tokyo; gra'ted in Russian language from the Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; clerk at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-92; Interpreter at last place in '96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04; attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Add. South Manchuria Rly., Dairen.

Kawamura, *Jozaburo*, ex-Vice-Minister of Justice, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall and mem. House of Peers; b. '59 in Shigaken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts and at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court, Dir. of the Civ. and Cri. Bureau, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kageaki*, Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and afterward appointed com. of First Division; he led the Himeji Division in Russo-Japanese War, and then commanded an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05; nominated Marshal in Jan., 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kingoro*, ex-Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. in '63 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honor from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10-15. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Sogoro*, Lieut.-Gen., ex-Commander of 9th Division; b. '58 at Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; last appointment '12, having in the meanwhile commanded the 16th and the 9th Brigade; retired in '16. Holder of 3rd class Golden Kite. Add. Kanazawa.

Kawamura, *Zen-eki*, Chief Proc. of Tokyo Court of Appeal; b. '58 in Ishikawa; grad. law at the defunct Gov. Law School '84; appointed Proc. '86; judge '90; Dir. of the Fukui Local Court; Sectional Chief of the Osaka Court of Appeal; Judge of the Court of Cassation; Dir. of the Osaka Local Court; sent to Europe '99; Dir. of Hakodate Court of Appeal '06; Proc. of the Court of Cassation; present post since '07. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Kawanishi, *Seibei*, Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Nippon Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. '65 in Osaka. Add Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, *Hachi-emon*, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank, and other concerns; b. '66 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hajime*, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co. since '13, and of the Nikka Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of the Kawasaki Sav. Bank; b. '84 in Tokyo; entered the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '93, and next the

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Pennsylvania University for Economics, class '09. **Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.**

Kawashima, *Chūnosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Reijiro*, Vice-Adm., mem. of Admirals' Council; b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Com. of 3rd Squadron, '11; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11 and then to the post of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in Russo-Japanese War. Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; then present post '15. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kayetsu, *Takako*, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. '69 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girl's school and has ever since been engaged in education, formerly in her native clan; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kazan-in, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head b. in '78, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Keto, *Katsumoto*, D.C.L., lawyer in Osaka, b. '74 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; appointed Ass.-Prof. at Kyoto 1900; studied in England, France, Germany; Prof. of Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ., '05, Dean '14; left it in spring of '16 to practise law in Osaka. Add. Mikage, near Kobe.

Kido, *Takamasa*, Marquis, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. '56, adopted son of the late Kido Koin, one of the great personage in the work of the Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. '70–74, afterwards at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Technical Institute. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kikoshi, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Min. of War (Dec. '12-Jun. '13); 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor); b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite, and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade in Russo-Japanese War and succeeded his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition. Add. Kagacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Choshiro*, Pres. Tokai Bank, b. '53; prop. of a big dry-goods store in the business quarter of Tokyo; is a Director of various companies, once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Dairoku*, Baron (cr. '02), M.A. (Cambridge), D. Sc. (Japan), Privy Councillor ('12), Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and ex-Pres-

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ident of the Imperial Kyoto University '08–12, Pres. of Teikoku Gakushi-in (Imperial Academy); b. '55 in Okayama-ken; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '70 by the Imp. Gov.; graduated mathematics, at Cambridge '77 as one of the wranglers; was next Prof. of mathematics, then President of the Imp. Univ. and lastly Minister of Education June 1901—July '03; President of the Peers' School in '04-05. Delivered lectures on Japanese education at the University of London, 1909 and at Civic Forum, U.S.A., '10. Add. Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Ganji*, lawyer, ex-M.P.; b. '50 at Kanazawa; called to bar at Osaka; was elected Mem. of Osaka Municipal Assembly, Osaka Prefectural Assembly; once Governor of Osaka. Add. Kitahama, Osaka.

Kikuchi, *Takenori*, M.P., b. in Aomori '67; edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-95; General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95–02; M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori, at present for Hirosaki City. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Tsunesaburo*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), M.D., Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital at Nishinomiya, near Osaka; b. '55 in Sagaken; grad. at Medicine, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '81, and entered Army as surgeon, and attained the highest post of Surg.-Gen. in '07. Took part in the Japan-China and Russia-Japan Wars as Chief Surg. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kikutei, *Kocho*, Marquis, head of the former house of a courtier; b. '89 in Hokkaido and studied at Peers' Sch. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kimbara, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor; b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationer and toilet oil shops. Add.Wada, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka.

Kimotsuki, *Kenko*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, Mg. Imp. Lifeboat Society; b. '53 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval College, etc.; was Mayor of Osaka '12–13. Created Baron for the service in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Kusuyata*, Mng. of General Affairs Dep't, Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in '65 in Kochi, and after graduating from the Higher Commercial School in '82 he entered the Mitsubishi where he was steadily promoted till he was appointed Chief of its Kobe Branch in 1900 and then to Chief of General Affairs and in 1915 its Director. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Riemon*, b. '34, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in Meiji era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Kimura, *Sakaye*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. '68 in Kanazawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '06, when he read an essay

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pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimura, *Seishiro*, Department Dir. of the Bank of Japan, b. '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterwards. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Shunkichi*, ex-Naval Eng. and wireless expert, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '89; instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '93–96, studied at Harvard and Yale specially in the line of quaternions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbrack in Holland, of the International Association for promoting the study of quaternions and allied subjects. Prof. at the Naval Academy '00–13 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service. He elaborated a new process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early '06, his system having been used exclusively during the Russo-Japanese War by the Imperial Navy. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kinkozan, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awada, Kyoto, and 7th of the line; b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI. by whom the export of Awada ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won high-grade medals at various exhibitions both at home and abroad. Add. Awada, Kyoto.

Kinoshita, *Kenjiro*, M.P. for Oita-ken, and Parl.-Secy. to Communication Dept.; b. '69 in Oita-ken; grad. Chuo Univ. '92; first elected M.P. in '03; Parliamentary-Secy. in '15. Add. Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, *Yoshio*, Dir. of Traffic Bureau, Imp. Govt. Rlys.; b. '74 in Tamba; grad. Civil Engineering Course in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic in Europe and America '05-07. Add. Imp. Govt. Rly., Tokyo.

Kinoshita, *Yuzaburo*, Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Wakayama in '64; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89, entered civil service and was a Governor in Formosa about '96. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kishi, *Seiichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. '67 in Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishigami, *Kenkichi*, zoologist, D. Sc.; Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kitagawa, *Reisuke*, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. '61 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81 and was once editor of the *Jiji*. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Kitamura, *Kyotaro*, **Mng.-Dir.** of Osaka Cement Co., Ltd.; b. '63 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Engineering College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Civil Eng. of Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd.; then of the Osaka Cement Co., Ltd. '96; sent to Germany '97–98; present post '99. Add. Kita-Momodanicho, Minamiku, Osaka.

Kitamura, *Shigemasa*, Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotels (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji); b. '72; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurant in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The Ueno *Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Shibasaburo*, M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory and the Saisei-kai Hospital in Tokyo; b. '59 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; had charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement; retired from Gov't service to open his own in '14. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ki-uchi, *Jushiro*, D.C.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11), ex-Director of Agr. and Ind., Korea; b. '65 in Chiba-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't of Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03; was a Bureau Dir., Korean Residency-Gen. '06-11. Add. Yobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kiyosu, *Iyenori*, Court Councillor and Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, born '62 in Kyoto and is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterwards of Niigata-ken. Add. Shimo-Roku-bancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kiyoura, *Keigo*, Visc., Privy Councillor; b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-00 and '01–03; was transferred to that of Agri. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and appointed to the present post in '07. Add. Iriarai, Omori, nr. Tokyo.

Koba, *Sadanaga*, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria '82–85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85–92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor of Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education 03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

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Kobashi, *Ichita*, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, Home Dep't; b. '70 in Kumamoto; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Councillor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor, sent abroad, promoted to present post '10. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Peika*.—See under "de Becker."

Kobayashi, *Genzo*, M.P., ex-Dir. of the Imperial Railways; b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and continued in the service till '12. He was one of those civilians who were on board the transport *Hitachi Maru* and taken prisoner by the *Rosia* in the Russia-Japan War. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Koai*, Dir. of Manchuria-Chosen Salt Mfg. Co.; b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned '91. He has been on the Board Directors of various companies. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Tomijiro*, manufacturer of the "Lion" tooth powder and other toilets; b. '74 in Niigata-ken; assumed father's name and succeeded to his business; is also a zealous Christian, working in the cause of Temperance Society. Add. Yanagiwaragashi, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Ushisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, Prof. at the Meiji Univ., etc.; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa, '07–10; has written a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, *Nariyuki*, D. Litt. (Japan), one of master novelists, nom de plume "Roban," a George Meredith of Japan; b. '67 of an artist family. Among his famous works are "Gojunto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, Lieut. Gunji (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles in '94, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the Russo-Japanese war, but released in '05; his younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Lit. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music for childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu, to study in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89–95; then Prof. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned. "Roban" was Lecturer at Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., '08-10. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Hideo*, 2nd Count, Chief of General Affairs, Govt.-Gen. of Korea; b. '76 in Tokyo: eldest son of the late celebrated General Kodama, chief of staff in the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and has since been in the service at above. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Kodera, *Kenkichi*, Kobe millionaire, M.P.; b. '77 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, Johns Hopkin's, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the 1904–05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a mid-

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dle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kodera, *Shinsaku*, b. '55 at Himeji; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80; studied in England and Germany '81–86, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School till '91, then removed to the Foreign Office; was at the Legation, London '94–95, next Petrograd, Peking, etc. Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

Koezuka, *Ryu*, M.P., ex-Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; b. '51 in Hyogo-ken, studied under late Kei-u Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the Kenseito Cabinet was formed in '98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Koga, *Renzo*, D.C.L., Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74; was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-80 he succeeded in entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't and graduated from it in '84. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the same post in '11. Add. Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koganei, *Seiryo*, M.D. and Prof., Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81 85 and has been connected with the University ever since. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koike, *Chozo*, Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, b. '73 at Fukushima; passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96; attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97; personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00; Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York, at San Francisco, at Mukden '08 and Councillor to Japanese Embassy at London 1911–13 finally to the present post 1913. Add. Ichigaya Yakojimachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koike, *Kunizo*, broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under the late Mr. Wakao, millionaire merchant of Yamanashi and then engaged in the business of banking, silk export, and gold-mining. In 1898, just after the Sino-Japanese war, opened business on his own account as a stock broker in Tokyo and achieved success, converting it in 1907 into semi-partnership firm under the name of Koike & Company. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United States Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour in the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabutocho Tokyo; residence, Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Koizumi, *Masayasu*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. of 8th Division, b. '55 in Ibaraki prefecture; grad. from the defunct Mil. Non-Com. Sch., Sub-Lieut. '77; Colonel 97; Maj.-Gen. '03; promoted to the present rank in Aug. '10; fought in the China-Japan war as Brigade Commander and also in the Russo-Japanese war, when he was wounded at the battles of Liao-

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yang and Saho. Decorated with 2nd class RisingSun and Golden Kite (war honour); on reserve list in '14. Add. Bizencho, Kamiichi, Mito.

Kojima, *Kenshi*, B. Ar. (Cornell, class '81), Prof. First High School; b. '55 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. and appointed Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; transferred to High school '86; is a well-known English scholar. Add. 1/23, Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, and Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and had long been connected with the Department having been promoted to the above post in 1911, but resigned in Dec. '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Tsukudo Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, Korean Gov.-Gen.; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. at Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean Government where he was promoted to the present position in '11. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, 2nd Lieut. (Navy), 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Komatsubara, *Eitaro*, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, and Privy Councillor; ex-Member of the House of Peers, ex-Minister of Education; b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Vice-Minister of Justice, and next of Home Affairs Nov. '98 – Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered the Osaka *Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in '03; Minister of Education from '08 till '11. Add. Oicho, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59 in Tajima; studied in Germany and Austria '85–89; is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Kudan-saka, Tokyo.

Komura, *Kin-ichi*, Marquis (2nd), Secretary of the Foreign Office; b. in '82, eldest son of the late Vic. Jutaro Komura, 1st Marquis, one of the greatest diplomatists in recent Japan; grad. with honor from the Coll. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache at London '08–10; transferred to the head office '11. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kondo, *Hisayoshi*, Per. Secretary to the Imperial Household Minister and Court Councillor; b. '52 in Yamaguchi-ken; entered the Household Department in '79, where he has remained ever since. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Jihan*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in '64 in Shinano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95–98. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Motoki*, D. Eng., Inspector General of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Director of the Modelling Section, Navy; b. '64

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in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, *Rempei*, Baron (cr. '11), President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the Russo-Japanese War; M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kono, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Doshikai, Minister of Agr. and Commerce, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted. Was a leader of the Kokuminto but left in Jan., 1913 and joined late Prince Katsura's party; appointed Minister for Agr. and Com. of the 2nd Okuma Ministry in Dec., '14. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Konoike, *Zen-emon*, Baron (cr. '11), is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosseke* (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143–66 A.D.). The present head is still a minor. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, *Kodo*, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-a-i Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. '56 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto. Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90–97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religion abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Junji*, ex-Dir. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '12–13, b. in '70 at Kumamoto; graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ, in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Dir. of Fishery Bureau in the latter Dept. '06; transferred to Governor of Gumma '08. Add. Kyodocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Kenzo*, Member of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the 84th Bank; b. '58 in Saitama; entered Dep't of Education; appointed Dir.

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of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; then Dir. of Technical Bureau of Education Dep't and promoted Vice-Minister of Education; on retiring from the Government service became Pres. of the 34th Bank and is one of the most eminent bankers. Add. Otecho, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipsic), Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '65 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipsic '95-99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Katsumi*, ex-Dir. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co., '05–14; b. '69 in Kagoshima, 3rd son of Den-emon Higuchi; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the above post in '05. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seishu*, ex-Governor of Tokyo, b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. from Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly '06; started for Europe in '08 on an inspection tour of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12—Apr. '14; Gov. of Tokyo '14–15. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seitaro*, Judge, Adm. Litigation Court, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98–99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers since '94; b. '47 in Hyogo-ken, entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kuga, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; b. at Kyoto, '41; appointed commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kuhara, *Fusanosuke*, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the leasee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka, grad. from Keiogijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought the Hitachi Mine '05, and has exploited it as one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

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Kujo, *Michizane*, **Prince,** one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosekke* (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head, was b. '96 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, being a brother of the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuki, *Takakazu*, **Baron** (cr. '05), Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90, Exhibition Commissioner, etc., is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kuma, *Tokuzo*, Pm.-Gen., Director of Accounts Bureau, War Office since '13; b. '62 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. in 85, Lieut. in '88; removed to the Accountant service in '93, Paymaster-Colonel in '05 and General in '09; Chief of account section, Kwantung Govt., '09–13. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, *Kenjiro*, English scholar and educationist, Prof. at the Peers' School since 1898 and Commissioner of Teachers' License Examination (Eng.) for Middle & Normal Schools; b. '67 in Osaka; studied Law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '87–89; English teacher at Himeji Mid. School in '89, then at Osaka Mid. School and next Prof. at 3rd (Kyoto) High School; at Tokyo Higher Normal School '94–98. Add. Zoshigaya, Takata, near Tokyo.

Kume, *Keiichiro*, historian of the Western painting, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86–93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '06; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kin-ya*, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-07. Raised to the post of Vice Min. '07-08. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '44 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; was next in the compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kume, *Ryosaku*, **Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07, b. '67 in** Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and the Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kunizawa, *Shimbei*, D. Eng., Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '06; b. '64 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92–05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

Kurachi, *Tetsukichi*, Mem. House of Peers, Vice Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. '71 in Kanazawa; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94;

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passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '87; 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Dep't, '11-12. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, *Yuzaburo*, D.C.L. Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Dir. of the Legislative Bureau '13–14; b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. from Law Coll., Justice Dept. '79; Judge '82; long held post of Councillor of the Judicial Dept.; Dir. Civil and Cri'l Bureau '98; Vice-Minister '99; Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chief Procurator of Osaka and Tokyo Appeal Courts, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; Vice-Min. of Justice of the Korean Gov.-Gen. '07-13. Add. Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kure, *Bunso*, ex-Chief Statist of Dept. of Arg. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe '00 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions. Add. Motozonocho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kure, *Daigoro*, Dir. of Chiyoda Dye Stuff Co., b. '62 in Nagasaki, was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan in '96. Add. Shimizukawa, Tozuka, near Tokyo.

Kure, *Hidezo*, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; sent to Germany for study, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Yushima Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Kurino, *Shin-ichiro*, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France, b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and Petrograd '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to Ambassador to France '06. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since '02, b. '66, son of the following; studied painting at Paris under Colin '84–93; is one of the master painters of Western school. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Kiyotsuna*, Viscount, Privy Councillor, b. '30 in Kagoshima clan; took active part in the Meiji Restoration and was created Viscount in '87. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08), formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka, Vice-President of the House of Peers; b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84–89; a Master of Ceremonies '89–90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroiwa, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Choho*, b. '62 in Tosa;

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was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kuroki, *Iten*, Gen. (ret.), Count (Baron '95, elevated '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. '44 in Satsuma; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at We-hai-wei under Marshal Oyama Feb., '95; promoted General in Nov. '03; commander of the First Army in Russo-Japanese War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kurose, *Yoshikado*, Baron ('07), Mem. House of Peers, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; Ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nandocho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kurusu, *Sobei*, Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nisshin Life Ins. Co., Nippon Safe Oil Co., etc.; b. in '55 in Saitama-ken, and has risen to present position by starting export of raw silk at Yokohama when he was still young. Add. Hommachi, Yokohama.

Kusaka, *Yoshio*, ex-M.P., Pres. of Nippon Live-Stock Co., Dir. of 1st Bank, Tokyo Savings Bank, Toho Fire Ins. Co., Toyo Life Ins, Co., etc.; b. '51 in Fukushima-ken; went over to U.S.A. for study in '71; on returning home appointed Secy. of Home Office, transferred to Agr. and Com. Office, then Chief of Statistic Bureau, Transportation Bureau; Governor of Nagasaki, Fukushima; once Minister-Resident; finally entered into business, made a tour through Europe in '76 in the suite of the late Marq. Inouye. Add. Suzaki, Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Benjiro*, engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City Office; b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. 53/5 Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kushida, *Manzo*, Chief of Banking Dep't of Mitsubishi Firm, b. '67 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85–94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14. Add. Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kusunose, *Sachihiko*, Lieut.-Gen., ex-War Minister, b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe in suite of late Generals Nogi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07; filled in the meanwhile the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, Head of the Saghalien Government, and Com. of the Yura Fort; Min. of War '13–14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

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Kuwada, *Kumazo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. University, Tokyo, Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken; b. '63 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96–98, especially Social Politics, and organized the Social-Political Association on his return home; elected Member of the House of Peers the same year. Works, "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and Factory Law and Labor Insurance. Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept. July to Aug., '15. Add. Sendagi, Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Machida, *Chuji*, M.P. (Doshikai) & Parliamentary Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept., Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. '63 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; started the "Oriental Economist"; once connected with the Bank of Japan; entered into business ever since. App. Par. Secy. in '15. Add. Minami-Enokicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Mac—. See Maye—.

Maki, *Bokushin*, Pres. of Toyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly. '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85–86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Kurumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Makino, *Nobuaki*, Baron (cr. '07), Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '75); second son of the late Okubo, b. '51; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91–92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; tranferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, Privy Councillor in '09; Minister Agr. and Com. '11–12, and of Foreign Affairs '13–14. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Makino, *Tomitaro*, a botanist and lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Kochi; started the Botanical Magazine in '86 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to the science in Japan; started publication of his "Flora Japonica" in '89; has written various other works on his speciality. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Makoshi, *Kyohei*, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan, which he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Manabe, *Ton*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Mem. House of Peers and Parl.-Secy. to the War Dept.; b. '51 in Yamaguchi; became Sub-Lieut. Infantry in '72 and gradually promoted to be Lieut.-Gen. in '05 and on retired list in '07, fought in Japan-China War, Boxer's trouble and Japan-Russia War and decorated with 2nd class Order of the Golden Kite;

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Elected Parliamentary-Secy. of the War Dept. in '15. Add. Ote-machi, Hiroshima.

Mano, *Bunji*, **Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '13, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers London, studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01–13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.**

Maruta, *Hideomi*, **Dir. of the Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi, b. '59 in Nara-ken; grad. from Naval Academy '72; further studied in England; from '80 to '06 he was Naval Eng., Prof. at Naval Eng. Coll. at Naval Academy, Chief of Yokosuka Shipyard; resigned and became connected with the present yard. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.**

Masaki, *Naohiko*, **Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. 62 in Kyoto; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was appointed to the present post '01; was Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.**

Masuda, *Eisaku*, **dealer in art articles, Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Ltd.; was b. '65 in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda. Add. Meguro near Tokyo.**

Masuda, *Giichi*, **ex-M.P. (Kokumintō), prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos., was b. at Takata in '69; grad. from Weseda Semmon Gakko in 1893; was on the staff of several newspapers. Tour around the world 1914. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.**

Masuda, *Takashi*. **Adviser to the Mitsui Family, b. '48 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter at Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama, afterward transferred to the Mitsui and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.**

Masuda, *Taro*, **Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Dir. of Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins., Imperial Theatre, Chiyoda Fire Insur. Co., etc.; b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.**

Masujima, *Rokuichiro*, **D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Uni., Tokyo, in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

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Matano, *Taku*, Director of the Imperial Museum, Tokyo, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service '71 and was Dir. of then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post. Add. Nakano-cho, Akasaka Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yasutaka*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society; b. '67; proceeded to Germany '84 to study and afterwards entered Cirencestor Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04; Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yorinaga*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, was b. in '74; grad. from the Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the *Daimyo* of Takamatsu. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsui, *Keishiro*, Ambassador at Paris, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early Oct., '05; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '13. Add. Paris.

Matsukata, *Iwao*, Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business. Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Kojiro*, Chairman of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Kawasaki Dockyards Co., Kobe Gas Co., etc.; b. '65 at Kagoshima, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata, grad. Peers' School and further studied in U.S.A., and since his return he has been exclusively devoted himself to business, being at present connected with several other leading concerns in Keihan districts. Was elected M.P. in '12. Add. Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

Matsukata, *Masayoshi*, Mraquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LL.D. (Oxford), Privy Counsillor, one of the "elder statesmen"; b. '40 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of Meiji, and when in '81 the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years; did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance, but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96 97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar

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circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America; President of the Japan Red Cross Society in '03, but resigned the post from bad health in '12. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Shosaku*. Dir. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., b. '63 at Kagoshima, 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata; started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussels Univ. which he finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation in Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02; Minister to Siam '05–07. Add. Takeyacho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsukawa, *Toshitane*, Lieut.-General and Commander of 16th Division, b. '59 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '95, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Sino-Japanese War as a staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during Russo-Japanese War; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; Com. of 10th Div. '11–14. Add. Kyoto.

Matsuki, *Kan-ichiro*, ex-Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the last post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Shin-saka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Bunzaburo*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Dean and Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. '69 in Kanazawa; grad. from Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06, Dean '08. Add. Imp. Univ. of Kyoto.

Matsumoto, *Gentaro*, Prof. and Chief of the Girls' Section of the Peers School, b. '59 in Fukui Prefecture, graduated from the Col. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; taught at several Govt. Schools and finally appointed present post in '07. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsumura, *Ninzo*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. Botanical Garden of the same Univ., b. '56 in Ibaragi; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; honoured with the degree of D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsumuro, *Itasu*, Chief of Auditor Bureau, Imp. Household, b. '52 in Fukuoka; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '84; entered the judicial service and promoted Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with add. chair of Pres. of Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12-Feb. '13 in the 3rd Katsura Ministry. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Matsunami, *Nin-ichiro*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '67 in Osaka, graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then present post; attended International Conference regarding to maritime law several times. Add. Nakacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Matsuo, *Yoshio*, Manager of Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. in Nagasaki in '61; entered the bank when it was inaugurated;

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Manager of the Bombay Branch in '05; present post in '07. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Koki*, Pres. of Nippon University and Crown Mem. House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when he entered the Cabinet as Min. of Agr. Com., being one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, *Atsushi*, Count (suc. '08), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, *Chinjiro*, Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since '12, was b. in '72 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98–11; sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Matsuzaki, *Kuranosuke*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof., at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '85; further studied in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School which he was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the student's agitation. Add. Imperial Tokyo University.

Mayeda, *Masana*, promoter of various business organizations, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '69 and was for somewhile attached to the Legation there, and then acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89; and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Takeshiro*, Auditor of the Nippon Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Technical Magazine*, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; was b. in Niigata-ken in '67 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made tours of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and '13. Add. 21 Shimbori, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshinari*, Marquis, head of the House of the former *daimyo* of Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku* (founded in 16th cent.). The present head was b. '85, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it which had no male issue. Proceeded to Europe and was attached to the British Army in France '15–16. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Mayejima, *Hisoka*, Baron (cr. '03), Pres. of Japan Seamen's Association; b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present perfection. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service" was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Mayekawa, *Tahei*, Pres. of the Tokyo Bank, Tōyo Muslin Co., Minami Nippon Sugar Co., etc., Mng. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc., is a leading cotton draper in Tokyo ; b. in '62 in Yamanashi and was adopted by the family. Add. Tomizawa-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

Megata, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers ; b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 Mr. Megada continued in the service of the Finance Dep't when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., as Financial Adviser, and occupied the post of Bureau Director. It was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07 ; is chairman of the Harvard Club. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mikami, *Sanji*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65 ; grad. Lit. Col., of the Tokyo Univ. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col., '91 ; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92 ; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society, which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Mimura, *Kumpei*, in charge of the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. in '55 in Oita, and early entered the service of the Firm ; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Minakami, *Hiromi*, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto ; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88 ; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system ; appointed Sec. of House of Representatives, Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn, which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty ; he resigned it in '09. Add. Kobinatadai, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, Mem. of House of Peers, b. Toyama-ken ; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to chief in January, '08 ; afterward Governor of Fukuoka. Add. Naitocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Minami, *Takajiro*, Dr. Ag. (Japan), Prof. at College of Agr. (Sapporo), of Tohoku Univ. since '81 ; b. '59 in Hizen ; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81 ; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89 and again in '13 on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Agr. Coll., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '69 at Takasago, Harima ; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89 ; Personal Sec'y, and Sectional Chief at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury ; elected to the present '93. Add. Hokkaido Col. Bk., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo ; was b. '73 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe above ; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97 ; studied in Germany, France and England '99–01. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo*, M. P. (Doshikai) of unbroken record, Minister of Communications ; b. '54 in Bungo ; for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma ; three times has entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and second as

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Vice-Minister of Communications in '98, lastly as Minister; was once elected Vice-President of the House of Representatives. Add. Higashi-goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Ki*, D. Litt., tutor of Chinese classics to the Emperor, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. The institute of Chinese classics founded by him was granted ¥10,000 by Emperor '15. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Yataro*, Viscount, Member of the House of Peers, and Gov. of the Bank of Japan; b. '67 in Tokyo; studied economics in America, '84-88; repeated his visit '89-92; President of Yokohama Specio Bank '11, present position '13. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Misu, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite; b. '54 at Hikone; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm. '01, and Director of the Personal Bureau; during Russo-Japanese War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Adm. Kamimura and was slightly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Adm., and Chief of Port Arthur Naval Station, Feb., '05; appointed Deputy Chief, Naval Staff, '06; Mem. of the Admirals Council in '09; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '11–13; Admiral '12; on reserve list in Dec., '14. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mita, *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Edogawacho, Koish., Tokyo.

Mitsui *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't) and Mitsui Mining Co. They are backed with registered nominal capital of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. Baron **Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England, succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron '00, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family. He has also much contributed to the cause of the rescue of the poor and ex-convicts. The houses are **Hachirojiro,** Baron (Dir. of Mitsui Gomei-Kaisha), **Tokuemon** (Pres. Oji Paper Co.), **Takayasu,** Baron (Pres. Mitsui Bank), **Gen emon** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan, Mining), **Morinosuke** (Pres. Shibaura Eng. Works), **Yonosuke,** (Pres. of Sakai Celluloid Co.). Add. Imai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mitsukuri, *Genpachi*, D. Litt., Prof. Litt., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eyesight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93 and has since been connected with the alma mater. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Miura, *Goro*, Privy Councillor since '10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired '88), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought in the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was

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arrested on suspicion of complicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votary of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miura, *Kinnosuke*, M.D., Prof., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full Prof. in '95. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miura, *Taisuke*, Dir. of Ome R'ly Co. etc., b. in Choshu '56; brother of the late Viscount Aoki, studied agriculture at Berlin and wine brewing '74-79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family. Add. Shimorokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miura, *Tokuichiro*, Surg.-Gen. (ret.), M.P. for Miyazaki-ken, Parliamentary Jun. Under-secy. to the War Dept.; b. 56 in Miyazaki-ken; entered the Army in '81 and became Surg. Sub-Lieut. '83 and gradually promoted to present rank '07 and on retired list '12, meanwhile occupying the posts of Dir. of Garrison Hosp, and Sanitary Section, War Office, Surg. Chief at Kwantung Government, then the same of 3rd Army Div.; holder of 3rd Golden Kite. Elected M.P. and Parl. Under-Secy. in '15. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Miwata, *Masako*, one of the few lady educationists of great renown, Pres. Miwata Girls' High School; b. '44 at Kyoto. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a number of years ago. Add. Yobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Hisahi*, Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Mill, at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the One Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Kingo*, D. Sc. (Japan), Dr. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Agr'ture Col. and Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Miyagawa, *Kozan*, originator of the *Makuzu*, porcelain ware and Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96. Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

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Miyagawa, *Kyujiro*, Chief of Aud. Sec. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '62, in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Miyahara, *Jiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. Eng. (Japan), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. House of Peers; b. '58 in Shizuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in connection with Russo-Japanese War; elected to the House in '11. He is inventor of Miyahara Boiler. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Miyake, *Hiidzu*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '48 in Tokyo; educated in France and was appointed Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa; grad. philosophy at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon*, but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff, in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon oyobi Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, *Naoki*, Vice-Adm. (ret. '11), b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieut. Navy '62; promoted to the present rank after having held posts in the Naval Staff Board, Attaché to Japanese Legation in America, Captain of the *Chokai*, *Tsukuba*, and *Hashidate*, Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc. Add. Nakacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, *Tsunejiro*, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent, b. '65 in Osaka; grad. from Law College Imp. Univ., Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; Sec. to Japanese Legation, Washington, '92; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin, '94; Charge d'Affairs to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague '04–05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in Oct., '09. Add. 1 Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, *Michisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '55 in Ise; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80, and subsequently entered service of the Education Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation. Add. Tamachi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, *Manabu*, Botanist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '61 in Tokyo; grad. Col. Science of Imperial Tokyo Univ. '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course, and in Germany '92–95;

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Prof. at his alma mater on returning. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, *Kesaroku*, Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with add. post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06–11. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, *Rentaro*, D.C.L., Crown Member of House of Peers; b. '68 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10–12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13–14. Add. Shirokane Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, *Kotaro*, M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-Agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; edu. the Keio Gijuku and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Pirnce Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been three times returned to the House (Doshikai), visited abroad with his wife in '10. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mogi, *Sobei*, Pres. of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasuhei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama. Add. Bentencho, Yokohama.

Mori, *Goro*, Baron (cr. '92), Member of the House of Peers, Aud. of Railway Car Co. and Nichi-Ei Hydro-Elec. Co. etc., b. in '71 in Tokyo; created a Baron in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration; educated in England '88-96. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mori, *Moto-aki*, Prince, the House of a former *Daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497–1571 A.D.) which enjoyed fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in '65. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, *Rintaro*, M.D., D. Litt. (Japan), Surg.-Gen., I.A.U.C. and ex-Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur who writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene after he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies. Principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03–07; occupied the Directorship '08–16. He has translated several German works and has also written a number of literary works. Retired in Mar., '16. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Morimura, *Ichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '15), banker and exporter; b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; worked his way from obscurity to attain his present eminence in business circles having been engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining branch stores at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Morishita, *Gannan*, President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was b. at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji*; started the Mercantile Agency in '95, toured in Europe and America '07. Is also Auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

Morita, *Mokichi*, Dir. of Sakai Celluloid Co. etc., b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. and Agr. as Dir. of Ind. and Com. Bur. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Moriya, *Konosuke*, lawyer, M.P. (Doshikai), and Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co.; b. in Okayama in '61; after graduating from the Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Moroi, *Rokuro*, Consul-General at Honolulu, b. '72 in Saitama-ken; grad. Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; passed the diplomatic service examination '99; and dispatched to Shanghai, Suchou, and London; Sec. at Foreign Office '06, at Berlin '12; present post '16. Add. Japanese Consulate-General, Hawaii.

Motoda, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Sakunoshin*, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher; b. '62 in Kurume; stayed in America '86–96; studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer, attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motono, *Eikichiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the *Yomiuri*, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '64 in Hizen; grad. from the Imp. Univ. in '00, Course of Applied Chemistry; engineer to the Yokohama Gas Works '90-95, examiner at the Patent Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Commerce '96-00. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Motono, *Ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd; b. '62 in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at Petrograd '96; was appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Add. Japanese Embassy, Russia.

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Motoyama, *Hakun*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Hikoichi*, Dir. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichi-ni-chi*, b. '53 in Kumamoto; grad. of the Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; also occupies the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the Osaka *Mainichi*, Osaka.

Mudaguchi, *Gengaku*, Pres. and Dir. of several Cos., b. '47 in Saga; an official of the Dept. of Education, and of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Govt. in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to Pres. of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose to prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electric Trams, he was for a while Pres. of the new concern in '06. Add. Kami Osaki, near Tokyo.

Murai, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, in Kaga, and adopted by the late Kichiemon Murai who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He learned the art of cigarette-making in America and his brand of cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at *yen* 5,000,000. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital *yen* 1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Murai, *Teinosuke*, Ph. D. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Murai, *Yasukata*, Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha; b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Tori Itchome, Nihom., Tokyo.

Murakami, *Kakuichi*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the Third Fleet; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '07; and Sectional Chief at the Education Board and the Construction Bureau '07–12; Vice-Adm. '12, transferred to Kure; placed on waiting list temporarity in connection with the Bribery Case in '14; but was soon reappointed to Chief of Naval Technical Office. Add. Naval Office.

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Muraki *Masayoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Member of House of Peers; b. '56 in Kochi, Sub-Lieut. of Art. '76, studied in France '80-83, was afterwards Prof. at the Cadets School, Per. Sec. to the War Minister, etc., Lieut.-Gen. in '96. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Murano, *Tsune-emon*, M.P. (Seiyukai), was b. '59 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokihirodai, Yokohama.

Muraoka, *Han-ichi*, D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-81, Prof., Imp. Univ., First Higher School, etc,, and finally transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ., resigned in '13. Add. Tonodanteramachi, Kyoto.

Murase, *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School. etc., Mng.-Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co.; was b. '71 in Fukui-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Antwerp Higher Com. School and Leipsic University. Add. Haruki-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Murata, *Atsushi*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office, '09-14; b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86; studied tactics in France and Italy '86-89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Petrograd; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tamotsu*, ex-Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90-14; b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc.; has been active as fishery propagandist since '90 when he resigned Govt. service. Add. Shintomicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tsuneyoshi*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, Mem. House of Peers since '90; b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Murayama, *Ryuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahis* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

Murota, *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Aud. of Horai Life Ins. Office, Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co., and Sankyo Co.; b. in '47 at Mito; entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Muto, *Sanji*, Mng. Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijiku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and *yen* 100,000 disbursed for protection of operatives. Add. Tarumi, Akashi, Hyogo-ken.

Mutsu, *Hirokichi*, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. '69, son of the late Count Mutsu (who distinguished himself in treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty); the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons.

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service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Sec. at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Sec. on leave of absence, having returned home in '10–12; transferred to Belgium but soon resigned in '15. Add. Kamakura, Sagami.

Nabeshima, *Naohiro*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80–82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court. The Marchioness is Pres. of Volunteer Nurse Association. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nabeshima, *Keijiro*, ex-Minister Plen. Env. Extraordinary to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga; attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, is '07–09. Add. Higashi Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Matsuzo*, Secretary of Foreign Office, b. in '77 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, at New York and Washington '03-07, Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08–12, appointed Personal Secretary '15 and Chief of Telegraph Section '16. Add. Foreign Office.

Nagai, *Nagayoshi*, D. Sc. and D. Phr. (Japan), Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany '70-83; appointed Dir. of the German Language School, Tokyo. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nagai, *Ryutaro*, Prof. at Waseda University and editor of the *Shin Nippon* (monthly magazine); was b. in '81 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany from '06-09. Add. Waseda University, Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, *Tokuboku*, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers' School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagamori, *Tokichiro*, b. in Saga '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Proculator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but soon the post was abolished; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Naganuma, *Shukei*, sculptor, Mem. of Japan Art Committee; b. '57 in Iwate-ken; studied sculpture in Italy; was Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy after his return home; well known in the art circles. Add. No. 109 Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Gaishi*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.'15) and Pres. of the National Aviation Association, b. '58 in Yamaguchi, and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the Staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade

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Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen.'09, and finally to Com'der of 16th Div. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagasaki, *Seigo*, ex-Court-Councillor and ex-Director-General of the Bureau of Supplies, b. at Kagoshima, '55; studied in America and England; returned home about '80 and served in the Imp. Court till '14; bearer of the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, the Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order, of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and of other foreign Order. Add. Shimo-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nagashima, *Washitaro*, M.P. (Seiyukai) from Chiba-ken and Barrister in Tokyo, b. in Sakushu in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then began practice, travelled abroad and delegated at the International Parliamentary conference in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Naito, *Hisahiro*, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. '59 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year. M.P. in '94. Organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Shimo-Miyabicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Keigi*, Dir. of Yokohama Cable Mfg. Co. and Taiheiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85; Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sec. of German Legation and others; Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office '95, which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Kinkichi*, Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Mng.-Dir. of the Sumitomo Bank, b. '60 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became Manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Shimacho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nakagawa, *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo, b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; Prof. of Sendai Technical School '06-10 and then appointed to present post. Add. Nishikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Nakahama, *To-ichiro*, M.D. and Dir. of Kwaisei Hospital, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kochi-ken; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, *Tokugoro*, ex-Pres. of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Pres. of Ujigawa Electric Co., etc.; b. '60 at Kanagawa, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied to the post of Director of the Railway Bureau, which he resigned about '98 to take charge of the O.S.K. which he has raised to the present state of activity. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Nakamatsu, *Morio*, Patent Attorney and Barrister, b. '65 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't of Agr. and

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Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of the Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Nakamizo, *Tokutaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Saga in '57; Midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02-03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Nakamuda, *Kuranosuke*, Visc. (cr. '84), Vice-Adm. (ret.), Privy Councillor; b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Satoru*, Baron (cr. '07), General, and Governor-General of Kwantung; b. 54 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut. '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlornhope at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07; Aide-de-Camp to the late Emperor Meiji '08-12; Commander of Tokyo Garrison in '12-15; Gen. in Mar., '15 and transferred to present office. Add. Port Arthur, Manchuria.

Nakamura, *Shingo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc.; b. '70 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Takata, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Shukei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and ex-Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '57 at Ichinoseki; studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition bu iness of the Japan Fine Art Association. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Tatsutaro*, D E., Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo, b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-86, then Professor of the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Yujiro*, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.), Governor of South Manchuria Railway, Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and Chief of the Gov. Steel Foundry in '06–14; the present post since '14. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Zeko*, b. '65 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the

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Governor-General of Kwantung succeeded Baron Goto as President of the South Manchuria R'ly, '08-13. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakano, *Buyei*, one of leading business men in Tokyo, Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Nisshin Life Ins. Co., Dir. of Ishikari Colliery, Hakodate Hydro-Elec. Cos., etc.; b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 he was a civil official but resigned the post and entered business. Was for a long time Director of Tokyo Tramway Co. He sat in the Lower House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. He repeatedly visited U.S.A. on the business men's and other missions. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakao, *Yu*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Dir. of Naval Hydrographic Bureau; b. '56 in Hiroshima; midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time Instructor at Naval Academy; Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Izumi* at the time of China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in Japan-Russia War. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nakashoji, *Ren*, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed Judge and Procurator Exam.; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor of the Dep't of Justice '01–02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03–04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04–06; sent abroad '10; Vice-Minister of Communication '06–11; Minister of Agr. and Com. Dec., '12–Feb., '13. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nakaya, *Hirokichi*, Pres. of the Japan Dye-Stuff Co., b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Dep't, Head of Postal and Savings Bureau; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior Councillor and finally Chief of newly created Electric Bureau, '09–14; Vice-Min. of Communications Apr.– Nov., '14. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Hidesaburo*, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; grad. from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96–98. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. '52 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Iwata*, D. Eng., Chemist and Pres. of Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83–91, to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. School.

Nambu, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the Pres. of Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Nambu, *Koshin*, Dir. of the Imp. Foresty Bureau, Home Office, was b. '64 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Hommuracho Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kyugo*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in '55 in Fukui; graduated at the Imperial University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and he studied mining in U.S.A. '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Shimpei*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of 2nd Division at Sendai; b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, Col. '99, Maj.-Gen. shortly before Russo-Japanese War in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div., he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8, '05 in the great battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '11 and appointed Com. of Gendarmie, Tokyo; transferred to present post in '15. Add. Sendai.

Nanjo, *Fumio*, D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was appointed to chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya '88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Shimo-Niban-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Naruse, *Ninzo*, President of the Nippon Women's University, b. '60 in Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78; started a similar school at Niigata '86-90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01. Add. Nippon Women's Univ., Mejiro, Tokyo.

Naruse, *Seikyo*, Dir. of 15th (Peers') Bank, was b. in Sanuki in '68; studied at Keiogijuku, then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Natsume, *Kinnosuke*, pen-name *Soseki*, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the Tokyo *Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. English Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ, in '93. Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher School for several years; was dispatched to England to study '98 01. Add. Minami-cho, Waseda, Tokyo.

Nawa, *Matahachiro*, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of Maizuru Admiralty; b. '63 in Fukui; grad. from Naval Cadet School in '83, Capt. in '05, Rear-Adm. in '09, Vice-Adm. '12; fought in Sino-Japanese War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Chief of Naval Education Board and Mem. of Admirals Council till his appointment to Com. of 2nd Fleet in Feb., '15; present post Dec. '15. Add. Admiralty, Maizuru.

Nawa, *Yasushi*, entomologist, Pres. Nawa Entomological Institute, at Gifu; b. '57 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agri. school in '82 and devoted him-

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self to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by *cicadula sexnotata* in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

Nedzu, *Kaichiro*, M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc.; 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attend to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nemoto, *Sho*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co. etc., Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Nidahara, *Shigeyuki*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 4th Division; b. in '61 in Fukuoka; grad. from the Mil. Coll. in '83; Staff Major of the 2nd Div. in Japan-China War; attached to the 5th Draft Div. in Russo-Japanese War; Major-Gen. in '05 and Com. of 7th Brigade; promoted Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 2nd Div. in '12–15. Add. Osaka.

Niho, *Kamematsu*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise '68; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '93; studied in Germany '97–00. He attracted wide attention in connection with the "strike" agitation of the Kyoto Professors in '14. Add. Kyoto University.

Nijo, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseke* (see Ichijo). The present head was b. '59, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87–89. Add. Wakamatsucho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Genshiro*, Minister to Siam, b. '62, in Yamaguchi-ken; studied in China '83–85 and in Belgium '85–93; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '93, transferred to Holland in March, '99, to Vienna in Nov., '00 as 1st Secretary, promoted Councillor '08; present post '15. Add. Bangkok, Siam.

Nishi, *Shinrokuro*, Baron, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Aide-de-Camp to the late Emperor Meiji; b. in '60 in Tokyo and was adopted by late Baron Shu Nishi, celebrated jurist and English scholar early in Meiji era; was educated at the Naval Cadet Sch. and appointed 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '85; took part in China-Japan War as Captain; once attached to the Legation in U.S.A. as attaché; on reserve in '14. Add. Omori, nr. Tokyo.

Nishijima, *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his services in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '93; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in Russo-Japanese War, Commander of the 2nd Army Div. '06, etc.; was placed on retired list '09. Add. Nagasaki.

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Nishikawa, *Katsuzo*, Veterinarian, and Chief Insp. of Cattle Station at Fusan; was b. in '54 at Hiroshima; grad. Agr. Coll. Tokyo in '80; entered service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. '92, despatched to Europe '98, Chief of Live Stock Section '02–09. Add. Fusan, Korea.

Nishikawa, *Tetsujiro*, Judge, ex-Pres. of Nagasaki Appeal Court; b. in '53 at Aizu; grad. from Law, Tokyo Univ. in '78; served in Foreign Dept., and Education Dept.; Judge in '86; became Chief of District Court and finally promoted to last post in '06. Add. Wakamatsucho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishikubo, *Hiromichi*, Governor of Hokkaido, b. in '63 at Saga; grad. Law at the Government law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Governor of Fukushima till '13; present post, '14. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Nishimura, *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Dir. of the Tokyo Military Arsenal '03–12; b. '55 in Yamaguchi; grad. Military Cadet School '76, Sub-Lieut. the following year; Lieut.-Gen. in '06; created Baron in connexion with the '04–05 War. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Nitobe, *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Dir. of 1st High School, Prof. Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06; b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied political economy at the Johns Hopkin's Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; was selected as a first Japanese professor in the Japan-America exchange lecture arrangement started in '11. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Tokyo.

Noda, *Utaro*, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai), Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. since '14; was b. in Fukuoka in '53, a son of a petty merchant; has risen to distinction by hard self-study and strenuous life; is a good *haiku* writer. He was one of the biggest men in the House. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Noguchi, *Hideo*, M.D. and D. Sc., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N.Y., and recommended by the Nobel Prize Council as recipient of the prize for '14; b. '76 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after a hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. He temporarily returned home '15. Add. 1 Manhattan Av., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Noguchi, *Shohin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. She was a daughter of a doctor in Awata and learned painting under Hine Taizan. Is a Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Noguchi, *Yonejiro*, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circle in both America and England. Lecturer at the Keio Univ.; b. December, '75 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied in the Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., but mostly self-taught as far his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures

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in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nomaguchi, *Kaneo*, Vice-Adm., Com. of 6th Squadron; was b. at Kagoshima in '66; midshipman in '87; Rear-Adm. '05; Vice-Adm. and Chief of Kure Naval Arsenal '14; holder of 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Kure.

Nomoto, *Tsuna-aki*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), was b. in '58 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Naval Cadet Sch. in '81; was sent to Russia for study in '92; Rear-Adm. in '07; took part as Com. of the *Asahi* in '04–05 war and honoured with 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Kiharayama, Omori, near Tokyo.

Nomura, *Ryutaro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), ex-Pres. of the South Manchuri: Rly. '13-14; b. in '59 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81–86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer '96–98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres., Imp. Govt Rlys. '12. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oba, *Jiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 3rd Division; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '86, and further studied at the Staff Coll. and in Germany; Prof. at the Staff Coll., Com. 11th Brig. etc., promoted to Lieut.-Gen. and present post in '14. Holder of 3rd class of Golden Kite. Add. Nagoya.

Obata, *Torikichi*, Councillor at Peking, b. '73 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc. Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefu and Tientsin; then removed to present Legation. Add. Japanese Legation, China.

Ochiai, *Kentaro*, Minister at the Hague, b. '70 in Shiga-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Secy. at Paris '03, and Petrograd '06; on Peace Commission to Portsmouth '05; Consul-Gen. at Mukden '12; Councillor at Rome '15; then present post same year. Add. Japanese Legation, Holland.

Ochiai, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), ex-Inspector of Eng. Corps, Military Education Board; b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Eng. in '97; Lieut.-Gen. '10. Was once attaché to Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was Chief Staff Officer to General Oku's Army in the Russo-Japanese War and awarded 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Odagiri, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China, b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06, when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Odaka, *Jiro*, Pres. of Toyo Life Ins. Co., Aud. of the 1st Bank, Dir. of Chosen Industrial Co., etc.; b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. '91 from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the service of the 1st Bank, ultimately promoted to present post in '05. Started Chosen Ind. Co. in '03. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Naganari*, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm., Tutor to Crown Prince, is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu

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clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '89, and took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; holder of 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted Rear-Adm. '14; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Gekko*, proper name is 'Tai Shonosuke,' b. '59, is a leading painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs, in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masakiyo*, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. '64 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then went to Germany to study his speciality at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88–92. Chief of Obstetric Dept. of Osaka Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, the same of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka.

Ogata, *Masanori*, M.D., Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81–84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany. Add. Higashikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, Barrister and M.P. (Seiyukai) for Nagano-ken, b. in Nagano-ken in '69; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asia Society, etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Shigejiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. to Osaka Prefecture; b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84; entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86; was chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90–92, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93, Sectional chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government, as Adv. of Prison Affairs. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Ogawa, *Zenkichi*, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Un-yu to form the present N.Y.K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he held a post of Director and was the first Agent at London; Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co. till '14. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oguri, *Kozaburo*, Rear-Adm. and ex-Naval attaché to Japanese Embassy at London, b. in '68 at Kaga; midshipman in '85; Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Board, etc. Add. Gazembo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ohama, *Chuzaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co. etc., b. '71 in Kanagawa-ken; Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce '99, of Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly '04; took part in the inauguration of Yokohama Warehouse Co., Yokohama Railway Co. and also Yokohama Life Ins. Co.; and he still holds post of Dir. of these Cos. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Ohara, *Tsuto*, Lt.-Gen., Com. of Yura Fortress; was b. in Yehime-ken; graduated from Military Cadet's School '83, then from Military Staff

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College; studied in Germany till '95; Attaché to German Legation, Instructor in Military College, Staff officer to 12th Division, Com. of Tsushima garrison, Chief of Artillery and Engineering School before transferred to present post in '14. Add. Yura, Awaji.

Ohashi, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Doninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Suiseki*, gold medalist, b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

O-i, *Narimoto*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. 8th Division, b. '63 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in Russo-Japanese War. Add. Hirosaki, Tokyo.

O-i, *Saitaro*, D. Eng., electrical eng., b. '56 in Ise; grad. '82 from Imperial Eng. College; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tions '82–87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to Commu'tion Dep't; sent to Europe and America on official mission '98; lately retired from Govt. service. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oimikado, *Ikumaro*, Marquis, of a former coutier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Oishi, *Masami*, a retired politician, b. '55 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 with the late Baba about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; was Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; left the Gov. service and joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; twice entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96–97 and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He sat in the House '98–14. Left the Nationalist and joined Doshikai in '13 but left it in Dec. '14 and retireed from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Demma-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Oka, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07), M.D., Court Councillor, ex-Chief Physician-in-Waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

Oka, *Ichinosuke*, Lieut.-Gen., ex-Minister of War; was b. '60 in Kyoto; Sub-Lieut. of infantry '81; grad. from Staff Col. '83, commanded 22nd Brigade in the Russo-Japanese War, promoted Maj.-Gen. in '05, chief of

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Military Affairs Bureau '09, then Vice-Minister '11, Lieut.-Gen. in '12; appointed Minister in April '14—Apr., '16. Add. Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Oka, *Kishichiro*, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. '14), b. in Okayama in '68; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93-04; Governor of Akita '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr., Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14. Add. Shinhanacho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oka, *Minoru*, Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. (app. '10), b. in Yamato in '73; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; app. Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't; was Chief Commissioner at the Liege Worlds Exh. in '95, also attended various international conferences, travelled through America '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Choshoku*, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, formerly daimyo, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-90; was appointed to Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-96; was Minister of Justice '08-'11; then Mem. House of Peers, has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers to convert it into a model plantation. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okada, *Asataro*, lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. at the Law School, Peking; b. '68 in Ogaki, Gifu-ken; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-99; was sent to Germany for study '99-00, Prof. at the University after his return; at Peking in '06-15. Add. Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Jiyemu*, Dir. of Musashi Elec. Railway Co. etc., was b. at Yamaguchi; was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Okada, *Ryohei*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okadá, *Takegoro*, Civil Engineer, Sectional Chief, Imp. Rly. Board; b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. R'lys '03. Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

Okakura, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar, was born in '65; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '82-04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09.

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Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okamatsu, *Santaro*, LL.D and Mem. of Imp. Academy, b. '71 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, studied law in Germany, France and Italy '96-99. Prof. of the College of Law, of the Kyoto Imp. Univ. (chairs, civil law and private international law), '99; in addition Director of the Southern Manchuria Railway Co. in '07-13; nominated Member of the Imperial Academy in '08. Add. Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okano, *Keijiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said University '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair of assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't of Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08, '11 and '13. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kuniomi*, Chief Secy. of the House of Representatives, b. '74 in Shimane-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imperial Univ. Tokyo '00 and had ever been in service of Agr. and Com. Dept., in province or head office, before his installment in present post in '15. Add. House of Representatives, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kunisuke*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portfolio. After resignation from Gov't service he became adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Tokichi*, Pres. of Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc., b. '67 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural office, but soon left it to start a sake brewery, in which he failed; opened a marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war. Est. Nippon Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., '96; but left it on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, to open his own S.S. Co.; then inaugurated present Co. in '07. Add. 4/4 Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Okazaki, *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished in '94 the casting of Nanko's bronze statue which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, '00. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair '00 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okino, *Tadao*, D. Eng., Engineer of Home Office; b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, '78-81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality. Add. Minami Enokicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okochi, *Masatoshi*, Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '78 at Toyohashi; grad. the said college '03, and appointed assist. Prof. at his alma mater '04; further

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studied in Germany and France '08–11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there after Japan-Germany war in '14. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okonogi, *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Otological Hospital, b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88–94; established his own hospital in '96. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oku, *Hanzaburo*, ex-M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister, Pres. of Kyoto Gas and Keishin Elec. Tramway Cos. etc.; b. in '61 at Kyoto; graduated Kyoto Normal School, became a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has 7 times been M.P. and was a prominent figure of the Seiyu-kai; was elected President of Lower House in March-Dec., '14. Add. Miyuki-cho, Kyoto.

Oku, *Kenzo*, expert to the Monopoly Bureau, b. '59 in Saga-ken; entered the service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '85 as an assist. expert; full expert in '93; in addition expert to Marine Products Investigation Office in '95; expert to Salt Industry Investigation Office in '98; made subsequently a tour through Europe and America on an official mission, returning home in '02; present post since '02. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho 6 chome, Tokyo.

Oku, *Yasukata*, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count '07), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. '46 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led Second Army in Russo-Japanese War and was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the Chief of the General Staff when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died, in Nov., '06, relieved in Jan. '12; Marshal in '11. Add. Haraikat acho Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59 in Kagoshima, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, Gov. of Osaka-fu since '12, ex-Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. ('07–12); b. '66, in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimichi Okubo (cf. prec.); studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87–94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '95–96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Osaka.

Okuda, *Masaaki*, Pres. of Nagoya Gas Co. and Toyohashi Gas Co., Chairman of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '47 in Aichi-ken; early came to Tokyo and became a Priest, at Zojoji Temple; but returned to his native town to start in business; est. Owari Cotton Spinning Co., cir. '89; elected Chairman of Nagoya Chamber of Commerce '93 the Chair-

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man of Board of Dirs. of Nagoya Stock Exchange. **Add. Aoicho,** Higahi, Nagoya.

Okuda, *Yoshito,* **D.C.L. (Japan), Mayor of Tokyo,** Crown Mem. of House of Peers, Head of the Law Investigation Committee and President of the Chuo Daigaku; b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84. and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00–02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '90. Minister of Education '13-14, and Minister of Justice March—April '14. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Nolutsune,* **M.P. and Parliamentary Jun. Secy. to Foreign** Dept., Personal Sec. to Premier Count Okuma; son and heir (adopted) of the Count; b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University. Tokyo in '97; was at Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Sec. to Premier '14; elected M.P. and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct. '15. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Shigenobu,* **Count (cr. '87), one of the foremost living states-**men, Prime Minister; b. Feb., '38 in Saga; had charge of the Treasury '78 81, first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister and this post he had to resign and then formed the *Kaishin-to,* the forerunner of the present Nationalist Party; in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked popular discontent. An assassin threw a bomb at him and his leg had to be amputed. When the Progressives joined hands with 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in Feb. '07, He resigned the leadership of the Party, but continued to take active interest in politics and other affairs, till the time recalled him to power. Founded Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82, for which he was granted a sum of money by his Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan," "National Reader," and a magazine, *The Shin Nippon.* Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia in '10. Assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Home Minister in April '14; relieved of additional post in Dec. '14. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Ujihiro,* noted sculptor in Tokyo, was b. '56 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art Department of the former Engineering Col. in '80; studied in Italy '95-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, the first cast in Japan since the Restoration, was undertaken by

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him; has also cast the statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inouye and others and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kihachiro*, Baron (cr. '15), one of the new-made millionaires, Pres. of Okuragumi, Ltd.; b. '37 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; started present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with half a million *yen*. Travelled twice through Europe and America in '72 and '00, and is now connected with a score of Cos. and banks. His private collection of art objects is famous. Add. Aoizaka. Akasaka, Tokyo.

Omori, *Fusakichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87; first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conferences held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Italy '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable works to the world's literature of this science. Add. Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Omori, *Sho-ichi*, Baron (cr. '15), Gov. of Kyoto-fu; b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96, then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03, Add. Kyoto.

Ono, *Eijiro*, Ph. D. (Michigan), Vice-Gov. of the Indus. Bank of Japan; b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Obelin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan. Returned home in '90 and Prof. at alma mater; left it in '96 to enter the Bank of Japan where he gradually promoted; transferred to present post in '13. Add. Kobinata-dai, Koish., Tokyo.

Ono, *Kinroku*, Pres. of Fuji-Minobu Rly. and others, was b. in Kai in '52 and by his deal in silk and rice about '77 laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Kokei*, Pres. of Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and of Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transport and Fidelity Ins. Co., etc.; b. '45 in Shinano; is one of leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on at the port. Add. Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

O-oka, *Ikuzo*, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai), b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to

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politics and he became once a member of the National Unionist Association ; Chairman, City Council, Tokyo ; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12–14. Minister of Education March-April '14. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osako, *Naomichi,* Gen., Mem. of Supreme Council of War, younger brother of the following ; b. '54 in Kagoshima ; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79 ; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07 and Com. of 4th Army Div. '13–15, Gen. in '15, finally to the present post in '15 ; was invested with 2nd class Golden Kite as war honour. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Osako, *Naotoshi,* Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), President of the Peers' School ; b. in Kagoshima '44 (cf. prec.) ; Capt. '72 ; Major '78 ; was created Baron for his service in the Japan-China War ; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-00 ; Com. of 7th Army Div. '02, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army. Promoted full General, May, '06, and succeeded the late Gen. Nogi as Pres. of the Peers' School in Oct. '12. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Kenji,* M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Academy of Japan ; b. '52 in Mikawa ; pursued medical study in Germany '70–74 and '78-82 ; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dean in '90. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Takeo,* Baron (cr. 87), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '90), Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc.; b. '44 in Kokura ; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oshikawa, *Morizo,* Gen. (ret.), ex-Chief of Military Ordnance Dep't ; b. '55 in Gifu-ken ; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79 ; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-Officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the Japan-Russia War. Add. Kobinatadai, Koish., Tokyo.

Oshikawa, *Noriyoshi,* Crown men. of House of Peers and Pres. of Gov't Iron Works, at Wakamatsu, b. in '58 in Kumamoto ; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.) ; was for many years agriculturist at the Dept. of Agr. and Com. and also Prof. at the alma mater ; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto ; Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '08–11 ; that of Home Office '12–13 ; Gov. Iron Works in '14. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Oshima, *Hisanao,* Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. '48 at Akita ; Lieut. '71 ; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War ; Lieut.-Col. '81 ; Maj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite, Lieut.-Gen. '98 ; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun ; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board and then mem. of Sup. Council of War ; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, Tokyo.

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Oshima, *Ken-ichi*, Lieut.-Gen., Minister of War; was b. '58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when his Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in '00. Lieut.-Col. in '01, Col. in '05. Major-Gen. in '07, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12–14; Vice Min. of War, Apr., '14–Apr., '16. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Kintaro*, Dr. Agr., Prof. in Agricultural College, Imp. Tōhoku Univ., Dir. of Hokkaido Agr. Experiment Station; b. '71 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. College '93; took post-graduate course on agr. chemistry '93–95; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry '98-03 at Halle, Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, Wesleyan Univ., U.S.A.; appointed Prof. of alma mater on return. Add. 5 chome, Kitahachijo, Sapporo.

Oshima, *Kumaji*, M. P., Gov. of Kanagawa '12-14, Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosan Governor-General's Office '09–11; b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until '96 when he was transferred to Formosa. Add. Nihon-enoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Michitaro*, D. Eng., Higher Eng. Adv. to Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Mining Co., Ltd.; b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79–81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works in '96; Prof. Eng. Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo '08–13. Add. Oiwake, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Yoshimasa*, Viscount (cr. '07), Gen. and Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. '50 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During Russo-Japanese War was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung '09–12. Add, Naito-Shinjuku, Tokyo,

Otaguro, *Jugoro*, Dir. of Banzai Life Ins., Yokohama Elec., Kinugawa Hydro-Elec., and Anglo-Jap. Elec. Cos., and Shibaura Eng Works, etc.; b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Mng. of Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94; and has ever been connected with the firm as Manager, Dir. etc. of the Mitsui's Shibaura Eng. Works (now Ltd.) Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

Otani, *Kahei*, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 74th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc; b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a

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tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rivals. Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, *Kikuco*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Hiroshima Division; was b. in Fukui in '55; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Lieut.-Col. in '94 and took part in the '94–5 war; chief staff officer of the 4th Division and the Guard Division '96–02; Commanded 8th Division in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden in '04–5 War. Add. Hiroshima.

Otani. *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father; he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in '10. Retiring from active service '14 again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Kyoto.

Otani, *Kokei*, Count (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto; is Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centres in Japan, the Eastern Hongwanji Temple, years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

Otsu, *Jun-ichiro*, M. P. and Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept., b. '56 in Ibaraki-ken; early entered into political service; in '77 started *Ibaraki Nichi Nichi*, a local daily; elected mem. of Prefectural Assembly; and House of Representatives for tenth time in '15. Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secy to the Finance Dept. in '15, soon to be removed to Education Dept. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Otsuki, *Fumihiko*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), famous scholar of Jap. classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; was b. at Sendai in '47; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Oura *Kanetake*, formerly Viscount (cr. Baron '07, Vis. '11), ex-Mem., House of Peers and ex-Minister of Home Affairs; b. in Satsuma, '50; was a Chief Constable in Tokyo '71; Police Inspector '75, and fought in the Civil war of Saigo; Governor of Shimane-ken '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagiken, etc.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-00 and '01-03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1903--Jan. '06; Minister of Agr. and Com. '08 11; Min. of Home Affairs '12–13, and a leader of Katsura Party. Entered 2nd Okuma Ministry April '14 as Min. of Agr. and Commerce; transferred to Home Affairs in Dec., '14; resigned in connexion with the "Election scandal" and further resigned rank in favor of his son and retired from active life in '15. Add. Kamakura.

Oya, *Gombei*, Eng. D., Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau and Superintendent-Engineer, b. '62 in Yamaguchi; grad. Science Dept., Imp.

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Tokyo Univ. '81; became Railway engineer in '84, as engaged in construction of Tokaido Railway; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03; re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06; promoted to Dir. of Rly. Board, and then Sup.-Eng. in '09; remained in the post after the Amalgamation. Add. Ryuzan, Chosen.

Oyama, *Atsushi*, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated Law, Imp. University Tokyo, '89; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06, to be reinstalled in the former service. Dir. Prison Bureau '07–12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12–14. Add. Haramachi, Koish., Tokyo.

Oyama, *Iwao*, Marshal, Prince (cr. Count '84, Marquis '95, and Prince in '07), Lord Keeper of the Seal, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma; is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the Meiji era; followed the Franco-Prussian War as attache of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Weihai-wei; Marshal '98, and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama and staff of brilliant officers under him; for the service in the war he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum; bestowed Order of Merit by the late King Edward. Appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in '14. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. Vassar Col. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.**

Ozaki, *Saburo*, Baron (cr. '96), Court Councillor, Mem., House of Peers since '90; b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.**

Ozaki, *Yukio*, M. P. of unbroken record, Minister of Justice, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who oppose to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata-Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had

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been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he left it, and he was for a free lance; again joined it in '10; was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '03; in '05 married Miss Theodore d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10; resigned the Mayor in '12; appointed Minister of Justice 1914. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Saburi, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Tsukuba Rly. Co. and ex-Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Kei-hin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co.; was b. '64 in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Eng. Col. from which he grad'ed in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later. Add. Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saga, *Kinto*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. '63. Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Kichigi*, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division; and became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; appointed to Dir. Med. Bur. '12–14. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Toratarо*, Marquis (cr. '03), b. in '66; Lieut.-Col. of infantry (ret.), son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was created Marquis by way of amnesty. Add. Kagoshima.

Saigo, *Yorinori*, 2nd Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '73. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saionji, *Kimmochi*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai; b. '49 at Kyoto; young brother to Prince Tokudaiji (ex-Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir by the present house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niiga'a-ken for a few months in '68; studi d in France '69–80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Baron Matsuda (Min. of Justice, d. '14), which he had to discontinue. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator. '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94–96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the Seiyukai. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '07 and again formed his Cabinet in

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'11 which continued till Dec. '12. He has been living retired life at Kyoto since '13. His younger brother, Baron Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School ; was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken ; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished ; taught English at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and at the Kokumin Eigakkai ; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Koji*, Mem. and Speaker of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, barrister ; was b. '56 in Saitama ; took active part in the Civil War of '77 as a police sergeant ; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing. Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Saito, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.) ; b. '58 in Iwate-ken ; entered Navy '73, Sub-Lieut. '82, was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '88-89, attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant ; Flag Lieut. of the Standing Squadron '90, to be attached again soon after to the said Board ; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty ; transferred to be Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then Flag Commander of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the war ; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* in '96 ; Commander in '97, and Captain '98, in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto ; Rear-Adm. '00 ; Vice-Adm. '04 ; and Full-Adm. in '12 ; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair ; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War ; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho 3-chome, Tokyo.

Saito, *Shigetaka*, Dir. of Tokyo Revenue Superintending Office, b. '63 in Miyazaki-ken ; grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86 ; appointed an official to Financial Dep't ; transferred to Councillor of Saga Prefecture ; then Sec. of Home Office, of Miye and Tokushima Prefectures ; Revenue Officer of the Treasury ; Dir. of Yokohama Revenue Superintending Office, then of Kobe Customs Office in '06 ; present post in '13. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Sakai, *Saho*, President of the 3rd High School (Kyoto) since '10 ; was b. '61 in Kochi ; grad. from Mathematic Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83 ; Prof. at the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College '85-99 ; Pres. of the 6th High School (Okayama) '99-10. Add. Kyoto High School.

Sakaki, *Junjiro*, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Kudan ; b. in Tokyo '59 ; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Samban-cho, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Hajime*, Vice-Adm., Mem. of Admiral's Council '15-16 ; b. '59 in Kochi-ken ; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the

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Katsuragi; Navigating-Lieut. of the *Fukui*, Capt. of *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyohashi*; Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc.; Com. of Port Arthur '12; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '14, on waiting list, '16. Add. Admiralty, Tokyo.

Sakamoto, *Toshiatsu*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm. and ex-Chief of Naval Edu.; b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79, Captain '97, Rear-Adm. in '02, Vice-Adm. in '05; commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02–08; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08. Add. Ichigaya Kora-cho, Tokyo.

Sakata, *Jujiro*, Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau since '11, b. '69 in Izumo; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, Consul Gen. and Sec. of Emb. London '06–11. Add. Foreign Office.

Sakata, *Tei-ichi*, D. Eng., Prof. in Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo; and graduated from Imp. Univ. in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc., in '90–92; attended the Paris World's Fair in '00 as member of the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office, and Prof. at Waseda. Add. Naka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Sakatani, *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. '63 at Okayama. son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06–08, which he resigned early '08; toured around the world '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12–15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, *Saishiro*, Director of Patent Bureau, was b. '76 in Saga-ken; grad. from Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Councillor of Agr. and Com. Dep't '97; Secretary in Foresty Bur.; Dir. of Local Mining Inspection Office, Fukuoka and then the same at Osaka; present post, '13. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), LL.D. (Glasgow), Dean and Prof. of Sc. College, the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo '59; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76–81; was sent to Europe for inspecting Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Akebonocho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Shozo*, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't '77 and entered its service on returning home '81; sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda*, ('87) and *Chishima*, ('92); was Sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the Sino-Japanese War; was on commission

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charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof. at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Tetsutaro*, Gov. of Bank of Formosa since '16, b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Secy. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Customs House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '09–16. Add. Miyashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Samejima, *Shigeo*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. in '49 in Kagoshima; grad. from Mill. Cad. Sch. and appointed Sub-Lieut. of Eng. in '75; Maj.-Gen. in 97; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was Com. of 14th Army Div.; full Gen. in '11 and put on reserve list; took part in Russo-Japanese War and awarded with 2nd Order of Golden Kite. Add. Kamakura.

Samejima, *Takenosuke*, Mem. House of Peers and Aud. Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk in the Foreign Office about '82; then Per. Sec. to then Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, then Chief Sec. to the Cabinet; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '96. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saneyoshi, *Yasuzumi*, Vis. (cr. Bar. '97, Vis. '07), M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret. '08) and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau, Navy; b. '48 in Kagoshima; entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74; studied Med. in England for several years; was steadily promoted in the Navy till we found him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '90; to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sanjo, *Sanekata*, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seika* (next to *gosekke* for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of the Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head is still a minor. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sano, *Zensaku*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Higher Com. Sch.; b. '73 in Tokyo; and grad. from above in '94; he proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc., specially devoting his attention to exchange. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Chujiro*, zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '57 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Masakichi*, M.D., eldest son of Dr. T. Sasaki (which see); b. '54, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79–83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine; but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

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Sasaki, *Nobutsuna*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in '72 in Ise; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Shinshiro*, Dir. of the 1st Bank, Tokyo Marine Ins., Tomei Fire and Marine Ins. Cos., etc., ex-Pres. of 20th Bank which was amalgamated with the 1st Bank; b. '48 in Tokyo, is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishiogawa-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Tōyō*, M.D., one of the highest authorities on internal diseases; b. '39 in Tokyo; and succeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Runs his own hospital styled Tō-un-do. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yunosuke*, Dir. and Gen.-Mng. of the 1st Bank, Chairman of Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc., b. '54 in Tokyo; entered the service of the 1st Bank in '74 and promoted to Mng. and Dir. of the Bank '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Zenjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and chief of manufacturing section, was b. in '64 in Ehime; grad. Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba in '80. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Satake, *Giritsu*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was adopted into the house in '14. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sato, *Aimaro*, ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary and Minister to Switzerland; b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. at American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached '81, and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02 and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the Russo-Japanese War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05. Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14. Add. Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Sato, *Sankichi*, M.D., Mem. Acad. of Japan, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital; b. '57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-87 to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add. Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sato, *Shizuko*. See Baron Sato.

Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph.D., Dean and Prof. of the Coll. Agri. (Sapporo); b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins and in Germany, '82-87, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Sato, *Susumu*, **Baron (cr. '07), M.D., Pres. of the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hungchang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy in '95. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the Russo-Japanese War. Mrs. Sizuko Sato is the Principal and Founder of Girls' Art School, Tokyo; b. '51. Add. Kami Komagome, Sugamo, near Tokyo.**

Sawayanagi, *Masataro*, **D. Litt., Mem. of House of Peers; b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93–95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97; transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned in '08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10–13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. '13–14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.**

Seino, *Chotaro*, **Governor of Hyogo-ken, b. '60 in Takamatsu, grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office, attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08; Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '03–13. Add. Kobe.**

Seki, *Hajime*, **D.C.L. (Japan), Deputy Mayor of Osaka; was b. in '73 in Tokyo; grad. from the Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his specialty; was Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, School Inspector of the Department of Education, present office in '14. Add. Osaka.**

Seki, *Kazutomo*, **M.P. and Par. Jun. Secy. of Justice Office, and Per. Secy. to Home Minister; b. '70 in Chiba-ken; grad. Tokyo Senmon Gakko (present Waseda Univ.) '95 and took to journalism; studied again 5 yrs. English in Tokyo, further law and politics at Yale and Princeton, U.S.A.; Ed. of *Yorozu* and Tokyo *Mainichi;* elected M.P. twice, '12 and '15; one of Jap. representatives at International Parliamentary Conference, at the Hague, '13; entered present Okuma Cabinet as Per. Secy. '14, Par. Secy. '15. Add. Uchiyamashitacho, Koj., Tokyo.**

Seki, *Naohiko*, **lawyer, M.P. for Tokyo and ex-Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives; b. '57 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '83; Editor of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi;* Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90, and occupied the post of deputy speaker of the Lower House in 29–35 sessions. Add. Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.**

Semba, *Taro*, **Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 1st Division, Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ehime; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90–93; commanded a Brigade in the**

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China-Japan War and in Russia-Japan War; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff; Com. of 17th Div. '10, of 3rd Div. '14, of 1st Div. '15. Add. 1st Division, Tokyo.

Senge, *Takatomi*, Baron (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, Member of the House of Peers; b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97, and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu, '98-08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupies from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Minister of Justice in Mar. '08; President of Tokyo Street Rly. Co. '08-11. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sengoku, *Mitsugu*, D. Eng., M.P. for Kochi-ken; b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief. Pres. of the Kyushu Rl'y Co. till its nationalization in '11, promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured through Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co, '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Seto, *Koki*, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher School since '13; was b. in '69 in Kochi; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96, and then filled posts of School Inspector in Dept. of Education, Prof. at present school and Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Setsuda, *Hikosuke*, wine dealer, b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spirituous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the Meiji era. Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sewaki, *Toshio*, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-90, returning home in '90, and the following year was made chief doctor of Tokyo Hospital; is Director of Takanawa Hospital and Prof. at the Tokyo Charity Hospital. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Chuzaburo*, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '72; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyō* and *Chiyō*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 12th Division, holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan; entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attache to the Legation at London, and then at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War and in connection with the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 he became widely celebrated: Com. of 1st Brig. Art. '09-12 and 1st Brigade Heavy Artillery '12-13. Add. Kokura.

Shiba, *Junrokuro*, ex-Dir. of Shrine Bureau, Home Office, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall (nom. '15); b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law

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Col. of Tokyo Univ. '83, studied at Berlin till '88, Prof. at his alma mater on his return home; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau '89; Dir. of Religion Bur. '98–15. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Shiro*, author, M.P. and Parliamentary Secy. to Foreign Office, elder brother of Gen. G. Shiba; b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (Visc. Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese, and it had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibata, *Kamon*, Mem., House of Peers, ex-Min. of Education '12–13; b. '61 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office, '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01–05; reappointed to the post in '01; then elevated to the President of Colonial Board in '11; Min. Education in Dec., '12. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during '04–05 War and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite, transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full-Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Ei-ichi*, Baron (cr. '00), Pres. of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank, Chief of Committee of Tokyo Bankers' Association, Chairman of Council of Tokyo Inquiry Ass. and Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc., etc., b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67–68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (the late Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02; through U.S.A. in '10, and also in '15. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Shibuya, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), ex-Insp. of Commissariat, Mil. Education Board, b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79, entered Military Staff Col. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut.-Gen. '08. Add. Gazembo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shida, *Kotaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. in Tokyo Higher Commercial School, b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Pro-

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fessor in the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '97, sent to Germany '98–01 to study Com. Law; Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06; once special mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; engaged by the Chinese Govt. as Prof. and Adviser to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08–12. Add. Kobinata-dai, Koish., Tokyo.

Shidate, *Tetsutaro*, Gov. of the Industrial Bank of Japan, was b. '64 in Shimane; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '89; served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered the Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01–10; joined the editorial staff of the Osaka *Mainichi* '11–12; present post in '13. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, *Kijuro*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. in '72 in Kawachi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; élève-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, &c.; Sec. of Head Office in '11 and Embassy Councillor at Washington in May '12; Minister at the Hague '14–15; finally present post in '15. Add. Foreign Office.

Shiga, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86, on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for its charming style; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04–05 war, and also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; visited South America, Africa and Europe on board cr. *Ikoma*; again America '15. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Shigemi, *Kumao*, Lt.-Gen., Com. of Shimonoseki Fortress; b. in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Mil. Academy, '84; then Mil. College; Dep'tal Chief of Staff Board before present post. Add. Shimonoseki.

Shijo, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80, and is Lieutenant of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimada, *Saburo*, M.P. (Doshi-kai) of unbroken record, Pres. of House of Representatives since '15, b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dept. of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. Joined the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and went to late Prince Katsura's party. Wrote several works of historical interest; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in '14. Add. Naka-rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimamura, *Hayao*, Adm., Chief of Naval General Staff, Mem. of the Admirals Council since '14; was b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-89; and staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima*, in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96; attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome '96; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the

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same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma*, and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in '02; was Chief Staff to Adm. Togo in Russo-Japanese War; Vice-Adm. '07 and Pres. of Staff Col. '07–09; attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07; Commander of the Sasebo Adm. '09–14; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony, promoted Adm. '15. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shimamura, *Takitaro*, man of letters, dramatist, and Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in '71 in Shimane; grad. from Waseda in '94; further studied in England; has translated Ibsen and Shaw and also organised a new group of actors. Add. Tozuka, Waseda, Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Tadashige*, Prince, formerly of the great House of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. '86 and is Lieutenant of Navy. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Cho*, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation; b. '68 in Kanagawa; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98–99. Add. Aizumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Ichiro*, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga; grad. the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Appeal Court, Sendai.

Shimoda, *Utako*, Mad., one of the foremost bluestockings and educationalists; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the School, resigned in Nov. '07, and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93–95, and is perhaps the only Japanese lady who was received by Queen Victoria of England in audience in Japanese costume. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Shimogo, *Dembei*, ex-Member of the House of Peers, Pres. of the Jinju Life Ins. Co.; b. '72, at Nagahama, Shiga-ken; studied in the Keiōgijuku; made an inspection tour in Europe and America '00; has interests in many companies. Add. Mita Koyamacho, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Ko*, Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Formosa (app. '15), b '75, eldest son of late Fusajiro Shimomura; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo '98, and has since been connected with the postal service; Dir. Postal Money Order and Saving, Bureau. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Shimo-oka, *Chuji*, M.P. and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, b. '70 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't and of Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Akita-ken '05–08; Director of Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12–13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13–14; appointed Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14–15; Parliamentary Secy. to the same Dept. July—Aug., '15. Add. Yakoji, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Shin, *Tsuneta*, D. Eng., Naval Architect, ex-Mng. of the Ishikawajima Ship-building Co.; was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of

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the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co. He established his office in '11 representing some General Loco. Works, &c. Add. Aoyama Minamimachi, Tokyo.

Shiobara, *Matasaku*, Mng. Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha, was b. in Yokohama in '99, and studied at the Yokohama Commercial School and the Yokohama School of English and Japanese Languages; started drugs business in '99; went to America to study drugs business. He began importing drugs, chemicals, etc., and incorporated his firm in '07 as partnership Co. under the name of Sankyo Goshi-Kaisha, which in '13 was consolidated into a joint stock Co., Mr. Shiohara acting as Mng. Dir. Add. Iigurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, *Shōtei*, Ph. D., D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Waseda Univ.; was b. in '74 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01–2, his speciality being political economy. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Motojiro*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc., b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. Add. Mitakouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Naoharu*, D. Eng. (Japan), M.P. and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbour Works, Mng. Dir. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., etc.; b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America and Europe from '83–6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai Rly. Co. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shirani, *Takeshi*, Chief Dir. Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06–08; appointed to the present post in May, '08. Add. Port Arthur.

Shiratori, *Kurakichi*, historian, D. Litt. (Japan), tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at the Peers' School; was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Litt. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiroyama, *Shosai*, master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. of Fine Art Academy; b. 53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to "makiye"; was ordered in '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobiki-cho Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Shisa, *Suguru*, Paymaster-General, Chief of Naval Account Bureau; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; Dir. of Paymasters school and Chief accountant of Sasebo Admiralty before transferred to present post in '12. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Shito, *Akira*, Chief of Silk Conditioning House, at Yokohama, b. '60 in Kumamoto; grad. '85 from Komaba Agr. Col. and was in the service

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of Prefectural Offices and Department of Agr. and Com. as agriculturist, having been Chief of the Silk Conditioning House till '10, then commercial agent in New York; reinstated to present post '12. Add. Yokohama, Silk Cond. House.

Sho, *Seijiro*, Mng. of the Mitsubishi Firm, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Sho, *Ten*, Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; the archipelago was formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872 and was converted into Okinawa prefecture; b. '64. Add. Fujimi-cho, Koji, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Heigoro*, Dir. of Meiji Fire, Meiji Life, Tokyo Marine Ins. Cos., etc., b. '45 in Oita-ken: was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its creation and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; had charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Firm for long while. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

Shoda, *Kazuye*, Pres. of Chosen Bank since '15, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14) and ex-Vice-Min. of Fin. '11–14; b. '69 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the Dir. Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the head Office, etc. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Simla. *Gentaro*, Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank; was born in '67 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept; Councillor '93; Sectional Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02–12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection '99–01; Gov. in '12. Add. Kanetomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Soe—.=Soye—.

Soga, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91–15; b. '43 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Soma, *Nagatane*, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ.; b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. Visc. Tajiri and Baron Megata on his return home in '79; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo-Tozuka, near Tokyo.

Sone, *Tatsuzo*, architect, D. Eng., b. '55 in Karatsu, grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Eng. College; was architect to the Kure Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-07 and

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undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Jittoku*, ex-M.P., Dir. of various business Cos,, prop. of the Kikyono Horse Pasture; was b. at Kagoshima in '48; took part in the civil wars of the Restoration and of '77; official in the Hokkaido Colo. Office '02-81; entered business and is connected with a number of companies in Hokkaido. He is an ardent patron of the turf. Add. Tomoecho, Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi*, banker, Dir. of 15th Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, and of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., etc., b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-90; elected Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank, '90; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to Pres. of 15th Bank '99-15. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Yasukata*, Baron (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido '98-06, and ex-Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Soyeda, *Juichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Governor of Imp. Gov't Railways, and ex-Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan; b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time of Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when that bank was inaugurated, removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in '12; and visited U.S.A. in connection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital; present office in '15. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Michimasa*, 2nd Count (1st Count *Taneomi*, d. '05 rendered distinguished service for the Restoration); b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers' School, then at Leeds and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Suda, *Toshinobu*, D.E. (Japan), Dir. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in '56 in Hyuga; grad. from defunct Gov. Engineering Coll. in '81; after a short service in the Gov't he entered the present Co. Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Sugawara, *Michitaka*, Vice-Minister of the Finance Dept., b. '69 in Miyagi-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, and entered the service of the present Dept.; after officiation as Dir. of Revenue or Customs

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Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc. promoted to Councillor in '04, then Dir. of Taxation Bureau; present post '15. Add. Kagocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Kyoji*, D.C.L. (Japan) and Mem. of the Imperial Academy, b. '28 at Nagasaki; is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Add. Sasugayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount (cr. '87), Privy Councillor; b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress-Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Kotaro*, journalist and author, on the staff of the Tokyo *Asahi*, b. '72 in Wakayama; edu. at the English Law School, Tokyo, the Unitarian Coll.; teacher at a middle school and translator at the U.S. Embassy before he entered *Asahi* in '04; travelled several times in the West and presented a sword to King Leopold, Belgium, Feb., '15 on behalf of his Chief. Has written a number of books. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Toraichi*, ex-Ambassador at Berlin, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87; removed to Paris, '91, to Petrograd, '92; to Vienna '94–99; again to Mexico, '02–06; Minister to Sweden '06–11; to Germany '11–14. Add. Foreign Office.

Sugita, *Tei-ichi*, Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai*; b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '06–08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Sugiura, *Shigetake*, educationist, tutor of Crown Prince and Principal of Nippon Middle School, b. '55 in Shiga-ken; studied at the Pioneer Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70–76, at Owen's Coll., Manchester '76–80 to study chemistry under Roscoe; was afterward Principal of the University Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to Crown Prince '14. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, *Kichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '11), Pres. of Sumitomo Bank, Osaka; b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and melting and also colliery. Add. Chausuyama, Tennoji, Osaka.

Suyematsu, *Kencho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, and Visc. '07), Dr. Lit. (Japan), Privy Councillor; b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90–95; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau, '92–95; Minister of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00–01 in the Seiyukai Ministry;

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non-official agent in England during the '04–5 war; appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea when the latter first arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suyenobu, *Dosei*, Pres. of Toyokuni Bank and Dir. of Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Jubi*, barrister, was b. at Kambe, Ise, '54; grad. '81, Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., connected with the Peers' School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo. Joined the Liberals; was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98. Add. Zaimokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kantaro*, Rear-Adm., Vice-Minister of Navy; b. '69 in Chiba-ken; grad. Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commander, '98; Commander, '03; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School. Decorations are 3rd Order of R.S., 4th Order of S.T., 3rd Class G.K. Appointed to present post in '14. He also combines a post in the Admiral's Council. Add. Admiralty.

Suzuki, *Kisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Vice-Min. of Justice; b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Aff. Bur., etc., was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; app. to present post in '14. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law. Add. Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Konosuke*, D.M., Surgeon-General of the Navy (ret.); b. '54, in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83, placed on retired list in '06, established a hospital at Iigura, Tokyo in '11. Add. Iigura Katamachi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Masaya*, Gen.-Mng., Sumitomo family, Osaka; was b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka; to resign the post and enter the present service about '96. Add. c/o Sumitomo, Osaka.

Suzuki, *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki Firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc.; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '68. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Mng.-Dir. till May, '09 when resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. His "Ajinomoto" (cooking powder) for giving relish has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; was b. '57 at Shiga; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't of Maidzuru Admiralty, promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. in '05 and reserve list in '12. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

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Suzuki, *Sobei*, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and leading banker and businessman in that city, was b. in '56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, M.P. for Tokyo, Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., and Japan Colonization Co., etc.; b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keiogijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Add. Yobancho, Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 19th Div. in Korea; b. '61 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83, Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09, Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in 14; present post in '16. Add. Ranan, Korea.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*, Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't of Education, b. '71 in Tokyo; grad. Law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; Councillor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; stayed '03-05 in Europe to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; the present post '11. Add. Kobinatadaimachi Tokyo.

Tagawa, *Daikichiro*, Parl.-Secy. of Justice Dept., ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, Edit. of the *Miyako*; b. in '69; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. Add. Dote-Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro*,. Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Chief of the Board of Audit, ex-Mem. of the House of Peers; b. at Kagoshima '50; grad. from Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureaux; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-97 and '98-01 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanetomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Kenkwan*, Baron (cr. '05), M.D., D.S.Hon. (Columbia and Penn.), LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), Mem., House of Peers since '92; b. in Satsuma '49; studied medicine in England; was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92. He first adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for the Fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy. On retiring from the service, he with others organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital and also the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-06. Add. Higashi Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro*, M.P. and barrister, b. in '69 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Hon-Shirokane-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Kazutomo*, Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keio-gijuku Univ.; was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp.

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Univ., Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A., where he grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times*. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Korekiyo*, **Baron** (cr. '07), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '54 in Tokyo; sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't, Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan, promoted to a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected its Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. once more of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04 and '06; was Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13–14. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Sakuye*, **D.C.L.** (Japan), Dir. of Legislative and Pension Bureau, Prof. of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Laws '97–01; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law. Add. Komagome Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Takahira, *Kogoro*, **Baron** (cr, '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secy. at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul at Shanghai, '87; Secy. at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91; Minister at the Hague, '92; at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister '99; and the following year appointed Min. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary in '05; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of the House of Peers; Amb. to Rome '07, to Washington '08–09; put on unattached list in '09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Add. Naka-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Takakura, *Tobei*, **Pres.** of Kitahama Bank, Teikoku Land Co., Naniwa Fire Ins. Co., Yurin Life Ins. Co., Chairman of Bd. of Dirs. of Dojima Rice Exchange, Osaka, etc.; b. '74 in Kishiwada; succeeded to father's cotton dealing and next he became a stock-broker in '94; elected Dir. of Dojima Exchange '07, then its chairman '12, and Pres. of Naniwa Fire Co.; purchased Yurin Life Co. '12. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Takakusu, *Junjiro*, **M.A.** (Oxf.), **D. Litt.** (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Bingo '65; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further studied in Germany to return home '97, and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00–08; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London

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under the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '11–12. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, *Toyokichi*, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, Special Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 55 in Tokyo, grad. course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., in '78; further studied at Owen's Col., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takamine, *Jokichi*, D. Eng. and D. Phar. (Japan), inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorinalin," etc.; b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col. in '79; sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 and appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com., where he did much to improve *sake* brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co. in Chicago. Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

Takamura, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Great Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair '00 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Takarabe, *Hyo*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; b. '67 in Hyuga; graduated from the Naval Cadet School '90; was on staff at the headquarters in the '94–95 and '04–05 wars; Capt. '95, Rear-Adm. '09, Vice-Adm. '13, Vice-Min. of Navy, '13–14. Put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Naval Case in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron early in '15 and transferred to present post, Dec. '15. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Takasaki, *Chika-aki*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, and Pres. of the Iron Works at Muroran; b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Osaka, Nagano, Okayama etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office; Mem. of House of Peers in '11. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Takashima, *Kokinji*, Pres. of Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., Dir. of the Okura Firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoemaking Co.; was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the firms, having married a daugher of its proprietor. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Tokuzo*, artist of Japanese painting, Mem. of Hanging Committee of Fine Arts, Mem. of Art Society of Japan; nom de plume "Hokkai"; b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken; learned Japanese painting from

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his father; was Gov. forestry expert before he became artist in '03; won several medals at art exhibitions. Add. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Takasugi, *Shin*, Dir. Nippon Beer Brewery Co., was b. in Okayama in '63. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takata, *Koan*, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nanko-in Hospital, Chigasaki, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Col., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takata, *Motojiro*, Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen.; b. in '64 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '07; toured through Europe and America on official inspection '07–8; transferred to present post '10; was added the post of Dir. Ari-san Timber Dept. in '13. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Takata, *Sanae*, D.C.L. (Japan). Minister of Education and Crown Mem. of House of Peers, (nom. '15) and honorary President of Waseda Univ.; b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and had since been connected with Waseda Univ., started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressists but has for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken, made an investigation tour of educational affairs in Europe and America in '14, and entered Okuma Cabinet as Education Minister in Aug., '15, consequently resigned Presidency of Waseda. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Takata, *Shinzo*, Prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Customs House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; enterd the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takatsukasa, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and *Gosseke* (see Ichijo), founded by Kanehira (1228–94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is Maj.-Gen., Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takayasu, *Migito*, M.D., Dir. of Kanazawa Medical College and Chief of Ophthalmic Section of Kanazawa Hospital; b. '60 in Saga-ken; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; further studied in Germany '99; Assistant in Medical College '87; Prof. of 4th High School '88; then present post '01. Add. Kanazawa

Takekoshi, *Yosaburo*, ex-M.P., author and journalist; b. '65 at Honjo, Tokyo, and adopted into the present family; studied at the Doninsha and Keiogijuku; began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staffs of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; started his own paper in Tokyo, the short lived *Sekai-no-Nippon*, '96; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2500 years of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06; next the South Pacific '09. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

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Takemura, *Yoshisada*, Proprietor of the Teikoku News Ageney, b. in '61 in Niigata-ken ; started the news agency in '96 ; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council ; M.P. for his native district in '08. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Ko*, Pres. of Sakae Bank, Tokyo, Dir. of Takenouchi Mining Co., etc. ; b. Tosa in '39, and once took active part in politics, having been a chief lieutenant of Count Itagaki in his democratic agitation before the advent of constitutional regime, and sat in the House in the first few sessions. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Kyu-ichi*, master sculptor, Art Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy since '88 ; b. '54 in Tokyo ; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed Professor when the Acad. established. Add. Nagasumicho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Taketomi, *Hotei*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Chief of Naval Affair Bureau ; b. '52 in Saga-ken ; Sub-Lieut. in 79 ; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi ;* Aide-de-Camp to H. H. the Crown Prince ; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others. Add. Aoyama, Takagicho, Tokyo.

Taketomi, *Tokitoshi*, M.P. and leader of Doshikai, Minister of Finance ; b. '55 in Saga-ken ; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly he came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session '90 ; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dept of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministery, '96-97 ; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry ; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry ; transferred to chair of Finance in Aug., '15. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takeo, *Jiemon*, Pres. of Settsu Cotton Sp. Co. and Nippon Cot. Sp. Co., Dir. of 34th Bank etc. ; b. '54 in Hyogo-ken ; succeeded to a dry goods business. Organized the Settsu Cotton Sp. Co. in '89, and Osaka Railway Co. the same year ; Japan Cotton Co. in '92 ; the Nippon in '93 ; which together with the Settsu is the leading Co. in Japan. Add. Minami-Honmachi, Higashi, Osaka.

Takeuchi, *Tsunekichi*, nom de plume *Seihō*, Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school ; was b. '64 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kōno Baisei ; visited Europe '00 ; has frequently won 2nd prizes at the Gov. Art Exhibition. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Takezoye, *Shin-ichiro*, D. Litt., a noted Chinese scholar ; b. in '40 at Amakusa, and held a post of histographer in the Department of Education for some years about '80. He was the Japanese Minister in Korea '84-85, and narrowly escaped when a mob rose there. Then he held for a short while a similar post at Peking and next a chair in the Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. after which he has retired from active work to devote himself to the study of Chinese classics. He was rewarded with the Japanese Academy prize in 1914. Add. Otsuka Sakashitacho, Tokyo.

Tamari, *Chikakata*, Vice-Adm. (ret. '11), holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite ; was b. '53 in Kagoshima ; appointed naval ensign in '80 ; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

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Tamura, *Shinkichi*, Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, and Vice-Pres. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co., M.P.; b. '63 in Osaka; when 25 years old he proceeded to Canada and took to trade after years of hardship; afterwards opened above bank and has done much in promoting trade between Japan and Canada. Add Nakayamatedori Gochome, Kobe.

Tanabe, *Sakuro*, D. Eng. (Japan), Prof. of Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '00; b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 from Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government. Add. Imp. Univ. Kyoto.

Tanabe, *Teikichi*, Pres. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. and Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., Dir. of Sakura Cement Co., Settsu Elec. Co., etc.; b. '47 at Numazu; early mastered Western knowledge and became teacher, but left it to start in business, entering the Sumitomo's service, Osaka, in '79. It was his suggestion, that present Sumitomo Bank was organized. He later resigned the service and has devoted himself to business generally. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Tanahashi, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka, is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Gentaro*, Chief Dir. of Kyoto Stock Exchange, Pres. of Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Kyoto-Shoko and Kameoka Banks etc.; b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and a Mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments in Kyoto. Add. Kyoto.

Tanaka, *Giichi*, Lieut.-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. '63 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10–13; despatched abroad '13; then Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. and present post, Oct., '15. Add. Funacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England and is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Hozumi*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in '76 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01–03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finance. Add. 170 Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ. combining other

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duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-90 to study the science of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. '48, in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quartermaster Gen., and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after removed to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where he succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98; widow in '05; resigned the Ministry in '09. Add. Iwabuchi, Tokaido.

Tanaka, *Shohei*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Awaji '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is an consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Son*, Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the House from Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tsunenori*, Dir. of Kirin Brewery Co., Imp. Theatre Co. etc., was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and arose to be the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Yoshio*, Baron (cr. '15), Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, Mem. of the Japan Academy, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school; b. '38 in Kasamatsu clan, Gifu-ken; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com.; Senator '93; is also a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry; has repeatedly been dispatched to Europe and America on official mission. Add. Kinsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Zenryu*, M.P. and Par. Jun.-Secy. of Navy Dept.; b. '74 in Aichi-ken; when 13 years old entered Buddhist priesthood; grad. Budd. Philos. at Tetsugakkwan (now Toyo Univ) '95; teacher at Midd. Sch. till '98; went over to South China '99 to propagate Budd., where he stayed about 13 years, consequently is known as specialist on China. Par. Jun.-Secy. in '15. Add. Tokiwamura, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken.

Tanakadate, *Aikitsu*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. '56 in Iwate-ken; after grad. Col. of Science of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics '91 and then member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission, and of the Imperial Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12 and also occupies a chair on aeronautics in Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military baloon during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, *Fusazo*, Pres. of Osaka Godo Cotton Sp. Co., Izumi Cot. Sp. Co., Nagoya Textile Co. and Toyota-shiki Weaving Machine Co.,

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etc.; b. '61 in Osaka-fu; came to Osaka to start as a dealer in cottons in '88; Dir. of Meiji Cot. Co., '95; organized Osaka Godo Co. '00. Since then he has occupied several important posts in Cot. Sp. and weaving circles in Kansai Districts. Add. Kitakyutaro, Higashi, Osaka.

Tashiro, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '64; grad. the Med. Col. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the President of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Tatsuma, *Han-emon*, millionaire *sake* brewer in Japan, was b. '77 at Naruo, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing centre in Japan, the family having kept up the business for two centuries; owns a number of steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Tatsuno, *Kingo*, D.E. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '56 at Karatsu, is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. from the now defunct College of Engineering, studied in England '80–83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices. Add. Shinsakacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tejima, *Seiichi*, Pres., Higher Technical School, Tokyo; b. Kazusa; studied in America, '70–74; held various posts as Bur. Dir. Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Terada, *Yukichi*, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' School, Manager of the Japan Athletic Association; b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89; appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02–04. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Teragaki, *Izo*, Vice-Adm. (ret. '12), b. '57 in Kanazawa; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Captain in '99; and Vice-Adm. in '12; also served as Adjutant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima* and *Akagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm. in '11. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, *Seichiiro*, 2nd Count, was b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Terao, *Seiichi*, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studied in England '94–97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Terao, *Hisashi*, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. of the Gov. Astr. Observatory of Tokyo, and Mem. of Imp. Acad. of Japan; b. '54 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70–88. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Terao, *Tōru*, D.C.L., ex-Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo

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Univ., transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92–95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June, '05, on account of his being one of the "Seven Univ. Jingoes." Was Legal Adv. to the Southern Chinese Army '12. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tera-uchi, *Masakata*, Count (Vis. cr. '07 Count '11), General, Member of Supreme Military Council and Korean Governor-General; b. '52 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '71; was wounded in the right arm in the Civil War of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj. '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to an Army Div.; Sectional Chief of the General Staff Board, etc.; supervised transport affair in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen., '97, and appointed Inspector General of Military Education; transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet, and resigned it in '11. He was granted G.C.V.O. by the late King Edward. Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '11. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Tochinai, *Shojiro*, Vice-Adm., ex-Com. of 1st Squadron; was b. in '66 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04–06; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Com. of 1st Squadron in '14. Add. Nagasaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Toda, *Ujitomo*, Count (cr. '84, formery Daimyo of Ogaki), Grand Master of Ceremonies, b. '29; studied in America, '71–76; Legation Councillor, '86; Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King George's Coronation. The Countess, grandaunt of Prince Iwakura, is a well-known figure in society. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Tozuka, *Kankai*, Surgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '54 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist. Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc. Add. Minami-Shinagawa, near Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '73, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser *Naniwa*, and sank the Chinese transport *Kowsing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm.; Vice-Admiral in '00 with the command of Maizuru Admiralty; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, culminating in the virtual annihilation of the Baltic Fleet in the historic Battle of Japan

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Sea fought on 27th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04; app. Chief of Naval Staff, '05, and transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Visc. Kaeda, Privy Councillor; two sons and a daughter. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Tokonami, *Takejiro*, M.P., b. in Kagoshima '63; graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administrations, Home Office in '03, and to the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '11–12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '13; now leader of Seiyukai. Add. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokudaiji, *Sanenori*, Prince (cr. 11), formerly courtier, ex-Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal; was b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, and was connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov.; at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he resigned soon after the death of the late Emperor. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum for his service during the Russo-Japanese War. The Prince is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Baron Sumitomo. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Iyesato*, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, since '03; was b. '63 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, in the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-77. Toured abroad '10, the Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu, the fief of 350,000 *koku*. The Marquis was b. '86. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Satotaka*, Count (cr. '84), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; was b. '65 in Tokyo; made a tour through Europe and America '89-90; nom. Mem. of the Peers' House in '98; is now Jr.-Lord Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Yoshihisa*, Prince (suc. '13), Mem. of House of Peers, succeeded in '13 the late Yoriyoshi Tokugawa (d. '13) the last Shogun of Tokugawa Government. Add. Dairokuten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Iichiro*, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); was b. '63, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan." Issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," then started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and

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an English monthly the "Far East"; Councillor of the Home Office in '97. He wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He visited Europe and America in '96. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Kenjiro*, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a highly popular novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan and was translated into English and other languages; "Omoide-noki," somewhat autobiographical; "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist; "Mimizu no Tawagoto" (Fantasies of the Earthworm) in '13. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomatsu, *Magotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), Crown Mem. House of Peers, Paymaster-Gen., Army (ret. '09); was b. '47 in Wakayama; took part in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Military Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and had long been connected with the supply dept'ment of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Tozuka, suburb of Tokyo.

Tomi-i, *Masa-akira*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomizu, *Hiroto*, ex-M.P. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan); b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89–94; was one of the "Seven University Jingoes," and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, next the famous strike of the Faculty, and finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstallment of the Prof. to his former seat. Add. lida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tomono, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Nishiwaki Bank and Taiyo Life Ins. Co., b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the Industrial Bank of Japan on its establishment. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigame, Tokyo.

Toshima, *Yozo*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of siege batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Mayor of Hiroshima in '14. Add. Rokken-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Toyama, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yo-sha (a political club); was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown in prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77. On his release he played active part in democratic movemenent as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics. Is a great friend of the Chinese reform agitators. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Toyama, *Shūzō*, Pres. of Osaka Commercial Information Agency and Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Savings Bank, b. '43 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ. and Kaisei Gakko. Had been in service of Finance Dept., Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Japan, etc.; M.P. in '92. Afterwards devoted himself to business and had been Pres. of Naniwa Bank, Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Osaka Syrup Co., Osaka Bankers' Association; Aud. of Osaka Warehouse, Dai Nippon Brewery, Kawasaki Dockyard, etc. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Toshimitsu, *Tsurumatsu*, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co. etc.; b. '63 in Oita-ken; came to Tokyo in '87, to study law at Meij Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way with success; once M.P., but soon resigned it to enter into business; Dir. of then Tokyo Railway Co.; established Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co. and Chiyoda Gas Co., the latter being amalgamated with Tokyo Gas Co. later. Add. Tomikawacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Toyokawa, *Ryohei*, Adviser to Toyokuni Bank, Vice-Chairman of Bankers' Association of Tokyo, Chairman of the Committee of Tokyo Clearing House, etc.; b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Had charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and resigned it in '12; a prominent figure in business circles of Tokyo. Add. Suidocho Koish., Tokyo.

Toyoshima, *Naomichi*, D.C.L., Dir. of Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. '71 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Councillor of Justice Dept. '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, *Kumazo*, D. Lit. (Japan), Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Col.), was born in '58 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Col. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, *Yuzo*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and a man of letters; b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Col. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education; is the foremost Shakespearian scholar of Japan and translated several of his plays; has also written several dramas and works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved in '13. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuboya, *Zenshiro*, Dir. of Hakubunkan, Mem. Tokyo City Council, journalist and traveller; b. '62 in Echigo; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured through Europe '19; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Kita-Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuchiko, *Kinshiro*, D.C.L., Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co.; b. '63 at Mino; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post

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of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Kokin*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Ominato Naval Station; b. in Okazaki in '65, eldest son of Gen. Baron Tsuchiya; Midshipman '86, Commander '00, Captain '05. Rear-Adm. and Com. of Maizuru Torpedo Corps '11, Com. of the Kure Adm. Squadron '12–14; Com. of 3rd Squadron, and of 1st Torpedo Flotilla, then Com. of the 2nd Torpedo Flotilla; present post and Vice-Adm. '15. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Mitsuharu*, Baron (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), b. in '54 in Okazaki, Aichi-ken; early entered Military service and app. Sub-Lieut. in '72; took part in Japan-China War as Staff Officer of Headquarters, and also Com. of 11th Army Div. in the Russo-Japanese War and was wounded at Port Arthur; rewarded with 2nd Order of Golden Kite. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Tamotsu*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Chief of Naval Personnel Bureau; b. in Tokyo-fu '50; Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of Naval Staff Board and Dir. of Bureau for Naval Affairs; Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of Ominato Station '12. Add. Kami-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Tsuda, *Umeko*, lady educationist and proprietor of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Tokyo; b. '65 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov.; stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peeress' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsujimura, *Kusuzo*, Paymaster-Gen. (ret. '14), b. in '65 in Kochi; grad. from Mil. Paymasters' School '93; was Paym. to Guards Division and instructor of Pay'ter' Sch., before he was transferred to War Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of Pay'ters' Sch., Chief Paym. of 10th Army Div., Garrison of Lioatung, Guards Div., Dir. Mil. Account and Supply Bur. etc. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Katsuyoshi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '47 in Gifu; Sub-Lieut. '72, has subsequently served as Reg. Com., Dir. Military Coll., Chief Staff, of 9th Division and took part in '94–95 and '04–05 Wars and won 2nd class Golden Kite. Add. Kanagawa.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, D. Eng., Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from University, in which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99–02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo*, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. (app. 1913), ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; was b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03 06. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tsukui, *Shigeru*, Dir. of Stock and Shares Bureau, Bank of Japan; b. '69 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law), '93, and for some years practised law. Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsumaki, *Rai-o*, Dr. Eng., ex-Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't, Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society; b. '60 in Tokyo;

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studied architecture '78–82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Univ., U.S.A. class '84; became architect to Home Office; sent to Germany to investigate his speciality '86–90; resumed duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs (resigned in '13); dispatched to Europe and America in '01; built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuruta, *Teijiro*, Surg.-Gen., Chief Surg. of 1st Division; b. '65 in Tokyo; Surg.-Sub-Lt. '90, Surg.-Col. '05, Surg.-Gen. '10; President of Red Cross Hospital of Japan '10–14; present post since '14; holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Tsutsui, *Yaoju*, M.D., Dir. of Okayama Medical College and Hospital of Okayama Prefecture; b. '63 in Miye-ken; graduated from Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 and appointed Prof. of Chiba Med. College the same year; Dir. of Hospital of Chiba Prefecture for 23 years; transferred to Okayama in '13; while in Chiba he proceeded to Germany for study and became M.D. in '08. Add. Okayama.

Tsutsuki, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '07; b. '62 in Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata; entered the Home Office in which he subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' Coronation Ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97; Env. Extr. Min. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Vis. Aoki, but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01–02. Appointed Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service; is a son-in-law of the late Marquis Inouye. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Kakichi*, b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa '11–15. Add.

Uchida, *Sadatsuchi*, Minister in Sweden since '11; was b. '65 at Kokura; appointed attaché in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '93, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the Russo-Japanese War. Grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89. Add. Jap. Legation, Sweden.

Uchida, *Yasuya*, Viscount (Baron '07, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; was b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; was attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95–98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01–06; nominated Amb. at Vienna in Feb. '07; Amb. to U.S.A. '09 and to the Minister in '11, resigned in '12. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Do-

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gura and was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, was b. '61 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, studied at Amerhest Univ. '83-88; instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarin Christian teacher, and is publishing a religious monthly. Wrote "How I became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Tatsujiro*, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90; examiner of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '06; Chief Expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating plant in Japan. Add. Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, *Kojiro*, Gen., Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty since '12, was b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.) '70; attached to the Legations in Russia and France; rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during Russo-Japanese War. He was transferred on return of peace to attache to Japanese Legation at Petrograd where he remained till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of 15th Division (Toyohashi) and 12th (Kokura) later; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ue—. See Uye—.

Ukita, *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., Chief Editor of the *Taiyo* (monthly magazine published by the Hakubunkan); was b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. it '79; was for some while engaged in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Umezawa, *Michiharu*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15), ex-Commander of 6th Division; b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '72; Colonel in '99; Maj.-Gen. in '05 and to the present rank of Lieut.-Gen. in '11; took part both in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars and his gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attended Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08. Add.

Uno, *Hogara*, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura; was made to stay in Europe '72-75 and was made an official

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of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77, got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Sotokichi*, Baron (cr. '07), Admiral (ret.), holder of 2nd G. K.; b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis, to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; on the outbreak of the Japan-Russia War, commanded a detachment and sank the *Yaryag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th; took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Sasebo; which he was relieved in '09 and made Member of the Admirals' Council '09; Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09–12; full Adm. and placed on retired list in Dec. '12. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Usagawa, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co., Seoul (1908-13); was b. '49 in Yamaguchi and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01, Lieut.-Gen. '06. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Usami, *Shofu*, Dir. Internal Affairs, Korean Govt.-General, b. '69 in Yamagata; grad. Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was in the service of the Home Office in the provinces and the head office, appointed Gov. of Toyama in '80; transferred to the Residency-Gen. of Korea, '00. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Utsunomiya, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 7th Division; b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '09. Was attached to the Japanese Legation in London '04, Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff. Add. Asahigawa.

Ushijima, *Kinji*, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association at San Francisco; b. '65 at Kurume; studied at the Keiogijuku; went over to U.S.A. and began potato plantation, from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Uyeda, *Bin*, D. Litt., man of letters and Prof. at Litt. Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. '74 in Shidzuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99, to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08–09. Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt., Philologist, Dean and Prof. Litt., Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dept. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Uyeda, *Yutaku*, Baron (cr. '07), General (ret. '12), ex-Commander of Korean Garrison; b. '50 in Tokushima; Captain '72, chief staff of the 5th Division in the Sino-Japanese War; Maj.-Gen. '97, and Dir. of Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. '02; Chief of the Staff at the Military Inspection Board, full

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Gen. in '12; took part in '04–5 war as Com. of 5th Division; Com. of 7th Division '07; Com. of Guards Div. '09–11. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), General, Chief of General Staff Board, b. '56 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12-13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board, '14. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Uyemua, *Chōzaburo*, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. '62 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Masahisa*, a noted Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gaku-in, pastor of the Fujimicho Church, Tokyo; was b. '59 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christians brought up by the late Dr. Niijima. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Uzawa, *Sōmei*, D.C.L. (Japan), barrister, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. '72 in Chiba; where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, *Eisaku*, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Art Society. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Wada, *Hikojiro*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11), b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about '80; visited Europe and America, '89–90; member of the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir., Agr. Bureau, Dept., Agr. and Com.; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau; and then raised to be Vice-Minister; the Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exhibition '08; resigned in '11. Add. Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Wada, *Toyoji*, Mng.-Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; proceeded to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '99 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96; next the present Co. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Wada, *Tsunashiro*, Dr. S. (Japan), Mng. of Association of Mine-Owners of Japan; was b. in '58 at Wakasa, and first studied at the Kaiseiko, pioneer of the present Imp. Univ., Tokyo, where he became interested in geology of which he is a Nestor in Japan. He was next appointed assist.-Prof. at the University; transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in which he rose to Director of Mining Bureau and President of the Imperial Steel-Works when it was started in '95. Add. Yakōjimae, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Wadagaki, *Kenzo*, Economist, D.C.L. (Japan), Professor at the Imperial Tokyo University, Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc.; was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further

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studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England in '81; and afterward in Germany; visited Europe '12–13. Add, Kobinata Dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, *Reijiro*, ex-Minister of Finance, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '66 in Shimane-ken, grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance '08 and resigned in '11; Minister of Finance Dec. '12—Feb. '13 and again April '14—Aug. '15. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Wakao, *Ikuzo*, Pres. of Wakao Bank, Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine etc. Co., Y'hama Elec. Co., Toyo Muslin Co., Y'hama Warehouse Co., Nisshin Cotton Sp. Co., Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. '57 in Yamanashi-ken; early came to Y'hama with his father to open a shop. Since his est. of Y'hama Kyodo Transportation Co. with late S. Hiranuma, he took part in organization of over thirty business Co.s, and is now reputed as the 'star' of business circle in Y'hama. Add. 64/4 Honcho, Y'hama.

Watanabe, *Chiaki*, ex-Minister of Imperial Household, was b. '43 at Suwa; was clerk at a local office '69; Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about '00; Gov. of Shiga then Hokkaido '01; Vice-Min. of the Household '02; Gov. of Kyoto '04-'05; Treasurer of the Household '05; Vice-Min. of the Household '08 and Minister '10–14. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chifuyu*, Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), ex-M.P., son of Chiaki Watanabe and adopted as heir by his uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; b. '76; grad. from Law, Imperial University (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Mng. Director of Nippon Seikosho and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chiharu*, 2nd Count (succeeded his father Chiaki in '14), Director of the Bank of Japan; b. in '72 in Tokyo; grad. from Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo, University '95, and succeeded in '14 the title of his father. He has been connected with the Bank since his graduation. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kaichi*, D. Eng., C.E. B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Shinano '53; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance; b. '46 in Nagano-ken, was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-92 and next to the principal post '92–94; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; was Finance Min. in the late Prince Ito's party Ministry in '00, but the Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the collapse of the Cabinet.

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The Viscount is a great votary of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Osamu*, M.P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of Osaka Electric Lamp Co., etc.; was b. in '59 in Ehime; educated at the Keiogijiku; has held the post of Councillor in the Foreign Office; Mayor of Sasebo etc. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Senjiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bussan and Dir. of Mitsui Firm and Mitsui Bank; b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office, and again London Director in '07, Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady by birth. Add. Kamakura.

Watanabe, *Wataru*, D. Eng., Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ. Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79); further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '75; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Watase, *Shozaburo*, Ph. D., D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Zoology, College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture Sapporo, '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo. '84-86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, 1892-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Watase, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo, Agr. Col. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yagyu, *Kazuyoshi*, was b. in 1864 at Nogoya; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; secretary to the Treasury '91-00; Vice-Pres. of the Formosan Bank '09-12 and Pres. of the same '12-15. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Yajima, *Kajiko*, Mrs., lady educationist, Pres. of Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan, b. '34 in Kumamoto-ken; entered a teachers' training institute at her 38th year; founded present W. C. T. U. in '86, Chrittenden Home in '95 and ever since has devoted herself in the social reform of girls; had long been Dir. of Joshi Gakuin. Add. 3, Tameike, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Chuzaburo*, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 14th Army Division since '12; was b. 4th in '57 in Kyoto; graduated from the Military Academy in 1875, Lieutenant 1882, Captain 1887, Major 1893; Colonel '02, Major-General '05. He has been Principal of the Sendai Military Preparatory School, Commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment, the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Body Guards, and of the 10th Infantry Brigade, President of the Toyama Gakkō, etc.; took part in the Russo-Japanese War as a Regimental Commander. Add. Utsunomiya, Tochigi-ken.

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Yamada, *Eitaro*, Mng. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nisshin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc.; was b. in '62 in Aichi-prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School; and afterwards from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.); took to journalism; entered business in '92 and was connected with the Tokyo Electric Railway, the Narita Railway, and the Kinki Railway, the Nippon Railway Co., and Official Receiver of the Nippon when it was nationalized. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Hikohachi*, Vice-Admiral (ret.), ex-Com.-in-Chief, Yokosuka Admiralty, was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the Com. of the 1st Squad. in '08 and Mem. Admirals' Council in '12-15. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Add. Higashi-Gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Naoya*, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Firm and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co; was b. in '60 in Tokyo; graduated from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Superviser of Gov., before he entered the Mitsui. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Saburo*, D.C.L., Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O.M. (Br.), one of the elder statesmen; was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Departments. Visited Europe and America '88-89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89-91, and had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people's representatives, and also in his second Ministry '08-00. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for the late Prince Katsura was believed as the Prince's successor in politics. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, and was transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on the late Price Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. in '09. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Isaburo*, Director-General of Political Affairs, Korean Government-General, Mem. House of Peers; b. '57 in Choshu, an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister.

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Studied in France; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; resigned the chair early '03; appointed to present post '10. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Yamaguchi, *Einosuke*, D.Sc. (Japan), Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Physics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present post in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Sogi*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, b. '51 in Shimane-ken, had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamaji, *Yakichi*, a journalist, historian and essayist, "Aizan" by nom de plume; was b. '66 in Tokyo; has been on the staff of the *Kokumin*, to which he is a regular contributor; Chief Editor of the "Independent Reviews"; has many publications. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Gitaro*, D. Eng., Prof. of Electric Eng. at Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-99, has written several works on his speciality. Add. Kagomachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '15), D. Sc. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. and President of Imperial Tokyo Univ., Mem. House of Peers; b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72; ultimately rising to the President. He resigned the post and was nom. Mem. House of Peers '04. Since '06 he had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad interim the same of Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Yuki*, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76–78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, *Gombei*, Admiral (ret.), Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), ex-Premier, ex-Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council; b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut. '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of gunboat *Amagi* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao*, and next that of the *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral '95; Vice-Minister '96, then Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince

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Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scandal involved his Cabinet in great difficulty and it fell in '14. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Jotaro,* ex-Executive Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in '67 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to its chief and remained till '04, transferred to the head office in '12. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Tatsuo,* Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha, formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company Kyodo; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; appointed to the Minister of Finance in '11, resigned in '12; again Minister of Agr. and Com. '13-14. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, *Gumpei,* Lt.-Col. and Chief Secy. of Salvation Army, b. '71 in Okayama-ken, Raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as the most influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of christian literatures. Add. Salvation Army, Ginza, Tokyo.

Yamanaka, *Nobuyoshi,* Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Commander of 16th Army Division at Kyoto; was b. '52 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieutenant in '71, Captain in '73, Major in '80, Lieut.-Colonel in '98, Colonel in '94, Major-Gen. in '99, Lieut.-Gen. in '05; was awarded 2nd Class Golden Kite and created a Peer in '07 in consideration of his service in Russo-Japanese War; placed on ret. list in Dec. '12. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamanaka, *Rinnosuke,* Dir. Tokyo Card-Board Co., Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; was b. '40 in Saitama; M.P. in the 1st Session, but has since kept aloof from politics. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamane, *Takesuke,* Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), holder of 2nd Golden Kite; b. '53 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of Eng., '77; Capt., '84; Maj., '90; Col., '95; was appointed chief adjutant of 6th and 12th Divisions; Major-Gen., '00 and Com. Sasebo Fort; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and Com. Shimonoseki Fort; Baron, '07; Com. 8th Div., '08; transferred to Com. Guard Division, '12; relieved and put on reserve list, '15. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Ichiji,* Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in '65; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office, Governor of Aomori '02-4, Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys, and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Masuji,* Baron ('07), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers; b. '60 in Hiroshima; grad. from the Naval Academy in '77; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the

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Matsushima, built in France '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93–94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '07, and Captain '09; Rear-Adm. '02; his work in steel foundry affair and making of plug of Kure type was officially appreciated in '03; Chief of Construction Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Admiralty '05–09; Pres. of the Japan Steel Works '10–14. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Toyokage*, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); was b. in '75 in the house which formerly held the fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00 and was long attached to the General Staff; proceeded to France for study '09 where he fell ill and returned home in '10. Married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamao, *Yozo*, Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study; returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate; Councillor at the Court; President of the Legislative Bureau, Lord Steward to the House of Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '93 and has since been leading retired life. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamashita, *Gentaro*, Vice-Admiral, Com.-in-Chief of Sasebo Admiralty, b. in '63 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Sub-Lieutenant '85; Commander '98; Captain '03; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12. Was Member of the Naval General Staff, on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters, Chief of Staff to the 1st Squadron and then to the Sasebo Naval Station, Chief of the 2nd Section of the Naval Materials Dep't, etc.; President of the Naval Academy '10-14. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14–15. Add. Sasebo.

Yamawaki, *Fusako*, wife of G. Yamawaki, which see.

Yamawaki, *Gen*, D.C.L., Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Fukui '49; studied in Germany '70–72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and occupied the Presidency Adm. Liti. Court '06–13. Mrs. Fusako Yamawaki is a lady educationist and Dir. of Girls' High School. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Haruki*, ex-Chief Commis'ner to Panama Exhibition; b. '71 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as Secretary and Sectional Chief; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; the Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, Chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14–15. Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamaya, *Tajin*, Vice-Admiral, Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board; b. in '66 in Tokyo; graduated from the Naval Academy '86 and then the Naval College '97; Navigating-Lieutenant of the transport *Saikyo Maru* during the Japan-China War; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of

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Personnel '09–13; Pres. of Naval College '13–14; Com. of 1st Fleet Aug., '14 and partook in the war, then transferred to Com. of 3rd Flotilla Feb., '15; present post Dec., '15. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Shioroku*, Treasurer, Imp. Household; b. in '68 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96, and at the same time passed the higher civil service exam.; Tax Inspector '97 attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Office to be made its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bur. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Yanagisawa, *Yasutoshi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of Japanese Census Commission, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, Mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. '70 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the main house, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honour '94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strassburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiania in '99 to the latest at the Hague '11. He held Presidency of the 1st Mutual Insurance Co. till '15, and is now its adviser. Add. Tamachi Hatchome, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, *Usaburo*, Paymaster-Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in '67 in Nagasaki-ken; graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in '96; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dep't, Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned '13, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Fumio*, Dir. of Kinjo Middle School, author, and retired diplomat; b. '50 in Oita-prefecture; graduated from the Keiogijuku, '70; entered the central Government as Secretary to the Treasury, '78; resigned with Count Okuma in '81 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun*, in company with the late Mokichi Fujita; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (Progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86–88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90–96; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, '97–98; placed on the retired list in '99. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" (story of ancient Greece), "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "News Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yato, *Tsuneta*, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co., and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, *Rokuro*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the 2nd Fleet; b. '60 in Aichiken; Naval Ensign in '85, and repeatedly promoted was elevated to

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Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank. Long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, then Attache to the Legation at Petrograd, and Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College '12–13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '13–14; Minister of Navy '14–15, present post Dec. '15. Add. Navy Office.

Yasoshima, *Chikanori*, Manager of the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Warehouse Co. etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. He travelled once in Europe and America with the Baron. Add. Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *Zenjiro*, a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken; and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful banking in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertakings. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence; is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Yasuhiro, *Ban-ichiro*, Member of Privy Council since 1916, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keiogijuku, the Chuô Shoin at Hongkong and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; Director of General Education Bureau in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; Member of House of Peers from '00 to '16; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01, resigned in '11. Add. Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yasukawa, *Kei-ichiro*, highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. '49 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen*, and has been rewarded for it with 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yoda, *Hirotaro*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), ex-Commander of the 11th Division; b. '53 at Kyoto; Sub-Lieut.; studied in France '86–90; Major '92 and instructor at the Cadet School; Col. '97 and Dir. of Toyama Military School till '03; Major-Gen. '03 and took part in Russo-Japanese War as Com. of the 4th Brigade, Infantry; Lieut.-Gen. '10. Add. Nishinada, Hyogo-ken.

Yokoi, *Jikei*, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. 60 in Kumamoto; grad. from above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99–02; Expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yokota, *Hideo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Supreme Court since '01; b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at the Waseda Univ., being an authority on claims; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

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Yokota, *Kuniomi*, Baron, (cr, '15), Pres. of the Supreme Court since '06; was b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judical service '76, Public Procurator '80, the acting Dir. of Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-91; was appointed on return Pub. Proc. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Proc.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court '99. Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, *Matajiro*, Geologist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokura, *Toryu*, veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School; was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school in Tokyo. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Yonei, *Genjiro*, Prop. of the Yonei Firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc.; was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keiogijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten." Add. Kaminibancho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Chokei*, Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., and of Nisshin Fire and Marine Ins. Co., b '66 in Ishikawa-ken; became a lawyer '87; elected Vice-Chairman of Osaka Lawyer's Association '99; gave up the profession and became Mng.-Dir. of Kobe Marine Ins. Co. '07; organized Nisshin Co. '11. Add. Kyomachi Hondori, Nishi, Osaka.

Yoneyama, *Umekichi*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank, was b. '68 at Numazu; studied in America '90-95, and entered the Nippon R'ly Co., removed to the Mitsui Bank which sent him abroad '00 to inspect banking business '02; Chief of the Yokohama Branch 1903 and next that at Osaka '08; Mng.-Dir. '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Heitaro*, Maj.-Gen., Dir. of Remounting Dep't; was b. '68 in Oita; Sub-Lieut., cavalry '88; held posts of Prof. at Staff Coll., Chief Staff at 7th Div., Dir. of Riding School, Com. of 2nd Cavalry Brigade, etc. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Jun-ichi*, Chief of Police Bureau, Household Dep't, was b. '45 in Ishikawa; held local posts at Kagoshima etc.; Dir. Finance Bureau, Imp. Household. Add. Shimonibancho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Kenryu*, Pres. of 7th High School, b. '70 in Ishikawa; grad. from Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; was Dir. of Middle Schools, Prof. at Waseda, etc. Add. Kagoshima.

Yoshida, *Sakuya*, ex-Minister to Siam; b. '59 in Kumamoto-ken, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague Legation in '88, Per. Sec. to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01 till '04; Minister to Siam in '08, relieved in '14. Add. Foreign Office.

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Yoshida, *Togo*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), historian and historiographer, Prof. at Waseda University; b. '64, Niigata; wrote on historical subjects to the *Yomiuri* and completed "The Dictionary of Japanese Geography" in '09 after 16 years work; "The Reverse History of Japan" (with pyramidal for basis modern time and summit for ancient time) in '14. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Yosaku*, Per. Sec. to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché at the Board of Ceremonies, Imp. Court, b. '50; clerk at Foreign Office in '77–86, attache in '87, élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Yoshibara, *Saburo*, Pres. of the Oriental Development Co., b. '64 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives, '90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, Governor of Kagawa-ken. Director of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office '03; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in Jan. '06, Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul in '08. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Yoshii, *Kozo*, Commander (ret.), 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers, Pre. Japan Lifeboat Asso., was b. '55; studied in England, and then grad. from Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Yukei*, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director. Add. Kita-iga-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Yoshikawa, *Akimasa*, Count (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Vice-President of Privy Council since '12; b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the Meiji era and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and elsewhere was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his Ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu., '90; Justice, '91–96; Home Affairs, '93–96; Communications, twice '98–00 and '01–3; Home Affairs '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept.-5th-'05 anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo. Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yoshimatsu, *Shigetaro*, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet; b. '59 in Kochi-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff Office of Sasebo Adm., Com. of the *Naniwa* and *Takasago*, and some others, Rear-Adm. in '07, Vice-Adm. '09; Pres. of Naval Staff Col. in '10; Com. of 2nd Squad. in '11–12, Chief of Edu. Board '12–14; Com. of the Kure Adm. '14–15. Add. Navy Office.

Yoshioka, *Kyōho*, Pres. of 5th High School; b. '76 in Yamaguchi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; was Prof. at 2nd High School, School Inspector, etc. Add. Kumamoto.

Yu-asa, *Shichiza-emon*, millionaire dealer in iron and copper and importer and exporter in Kyoto, b. in Kanazawa '77, brother of Mr. S. Hayakawa, banker, and was adopted by the Yuasa of Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91. Add. Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojodori, Kyoto.

Yu-asa, *Sōhei*, Gov. of Shizuoka since 1914; b. '74 in Fukushima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; held posts of secretary at Shiga, Hyogo and other provinces; then Secretary and Dir. of Local Government Bureau, Home Office, and Gov. of Okayama. Add. Shizuoka.

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Yu-asa, *Takenosuke,* general exporter and importer in Kobe, Aud. of Masuda Flour Mill Co. and Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '69 in Wakayama-ken; was Mng. of the well-known Masuda Firm. Add. Yamamoto-dori Gochome, Kobe.

Yugawa, *Moto-omi,* Vice-Min. of Communications since '14; was b. '65 in Shizuoka; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Univ. '93, and has been connected with the Dep't ever since, having been Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc. Add. Nakarokubanch, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yuhara, *Gen-ichi,* Dir. of Imp. Music Academy since '08; b. '63 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it unfinished in '84; held posts of Prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, etc. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yuhi, *Mitsuye,* Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 15th Division; b. in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lt., '82; graduated from Military Staff College; studied in England, Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 27th Brigade '09; Sec. Chief of General Staff till '14, when transferred to Dir. of Mil. Staff College; present post in Jan. '15. Add. Toyohashi.

Zumoto, *Motosada,* Prop. and Edit. of the *Herald of Asia,* started by him in '16, an English weekly review of life and progress in the Orient; b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agrl Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the Russo-Japanese War a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo, accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January '06 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York City. Returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times,* from which withrew in '14. Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Zushi, *Tamiyoshi,* Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. '54 at Kagoshima; studied at an American Col. '73–79; Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't '79; transferred to the R'ly Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Ochiai-mura, near Tokyo.

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CHAPTER VII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

I. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN

1. The Pre-Nara Period

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of the Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horyuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics in the Shoso-in, Nara, indicate that Japan was in contact not only with China and Korea, but with India as well.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

Doncho (priest), Korean who came to Japan about 610 A.D.; *Kanashi Marako*, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horyuji Temple; *Kimara*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; *Kudarano-Mita*, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibatatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522; Tasuna's son *Tori*, about 593-628, produced three Buddha Statues in Horyuji; *Yakushi Tokwho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

2. The Nara-Period (708-793 A.D.)

Wood-carving.—Chiefly for carving Buddhist images, the art attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A.D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance, while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period:—

Gyoki, priest, wood-carver; brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunio Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster (dates unknown for all of them).

3. The Hei-an Period 1st Half (794-901)

Painting.—The art first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

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Wood-carving.—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, the art attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored clay and *dry lacquer* work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

Kanaoka (835-895), Religious pictures, founder of the Kose school.
Kawanari (d. 853), Do.
Kukai, priest (d. 835) Do.; inventor of *Kana*.
Saicho, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902-1183)

Painting.—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

Kasuga Motomitsu, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.
Kasuga Takayoshi, son of above, about 1075.
Kose Hirotaka, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.
Eshin, priest, d. 1017, religious pictures.
Yukaku, priest, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.
Takuma Tamenari, succeeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.
Tosa Tsunetaka, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Wood-carving.—At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle fell on *Kakusuke*, son, and *Chosei*, pupil.

Metal-work.—This attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; lacquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

4. The Kamakura Period (1183-1332)

Painting.—A greater tendency toward drawing from life and more minute technique effected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, characterized the art of this period. Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Noted names classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).
2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.
3. *Tosa* school:—*Nobuzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).
4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.
5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these *Ko-o* (d. 2345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Wood-carving.—In contrast to the elegant style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

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Noted names are :—*Unkei*, son of *Kokei*, *Kwaikei*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*; *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

Metal-work.—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Izumonokami*, was ordered by the Emperor Konoye (1142-1155) to assume the name of *Myochin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work.—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics.—The founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon* is a notable event. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Seto.

5. The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333-1574)

Painting.—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which, wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century, had began to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of the native styles :—

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.
Cho Denshi, otherwise *Mei-cho*, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.
Jaksai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.
Masters of the *Tosa* school who flourished during this period were :—
Yuki-hiro, his son *Yuki-mitsu*, about 1429-1440, and *Mitsunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white styles :—

Josetsu about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.
Masters of the *Kano* school identified with this period are :—
Masanobu, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu*; *Motonobu*, 1476-1559, also called *Ko Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called *Yusetsu*, son of Motonobu; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called *Shoei*, son of Motonobu; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of Naonobu, 1543-1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.
Oguri Sotan, studied under Josetsu.
Sesshu, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.
Sesson, priest, and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.
Shingei, about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and painter; *Shi-no*, son of Shingei, also called *No-ami*, about 1450, studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.
Shin-so, also called *So-ami*, son of Shin-gei (*Shin-gei*, *Shin-no* and *Shin-so* are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

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Shokei, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.
Shubun, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.
Shugetsu, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.
Soga Dasoku, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

Carving.—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was a prominent feature.

Metal-works.—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yujo*, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and developed as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-tsune*, the *Kane-iye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work.—"Nashiji," *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese crafstmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tai-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Haneda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shiusai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

Ceramics.—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shonzui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. *Bizen* kiln attained a great excellent at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. *Karatsu* kiln produced between 1334-1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. *Mino* kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by *Kato Kagenobu*, ceramist of Seto.

d. *Raku* kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by *Ameya*, a naturalized Korean.

e. *Shigaraki* kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.

f. *Shino* kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

6. The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendency of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taiko) was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample oppprtunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting.—Broadly classified, there were four schools.

a. *Hasegawa* school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under *Kano Sho-ei* but afterward leaned towards *Sesshu*.

b. *Kano* school. *Eitoku* (see above period), his two sons *Mitsunobu*

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and *Takanobu*, adopted son *Sanraku* (d. 1634) and his pupil ***Kaiboku Yusho*** (d. 1615) were prominent figures of this school.

c. Soga school. *Cho-kan*, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. Unkoku school. *Toyan*, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; *Toyeki* was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by *Mitsunori* and *Hon-ami Ko-etsu* who studied under *Yusho* but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving.—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole interior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work.—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were *Kojo, Genjo, Tokujo* and *Eijo*, of the *Goto* school; in *tsuba* there were *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, continuing from the preceding period, also *Okamoto Tomoharu, Odawara Masatsugu*; in armor-work there were *Myochin Nunn-iye* and *Myochin Munenobu*; in casting there were *Nagoshi Yashichiro* (d. 1593), *Nagoshi Sansho* (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; *Tsuji Yojiro, Nishimura Do-ni*, etc.

Lacquer-work.—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by *Hon-ami Koyetu*.

Ceramics.—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony among higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

7. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period (1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic influence supplied by Chinese exiles, reached the high-water level of excellence.

Painting.—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking, about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—

Native schools; *Hanabusa, Kano, Kishi, Korin, Maruyama, Sesshu, Shijo, Sumiyoshi, Tosa, Ukiyo-ye.* Chinese schools; *Tani, Realistic, Southern.*

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

Ando Hiroshige: Ukiyoye landscapist, d. 1858.

Gan Ku: Studied Chinese realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838.

Gion Nankai: Southern school, d. 1751.

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Hanabusa Itcho: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.
Hara Zaichu: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837.
Hasegawa Settan: Sesshu school, d. 1843.
Hishikawa Moronobu: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714.
Igarashi Shummei: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.
Ikeno Taiga: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.
Ishida Yutei: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.
Itaya Hiromasa: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.
Ito Jakuchu: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800.
Iwasa Matabei: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650, but his existence is doubted.
Kaiboku Yusho: studied under Kano Eitoku, and orignated his own style, d. beginning of the period.
Kano Eino: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.
Kano Masunobu (Doun): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.
Kano Morinobu (Tanyu): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.
Kano Naonobu: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.
Kano Sansetu: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.
Kano Tsunenobu: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.
Kano Yasunobu: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.
Katsukawa Shunsho: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.
Katsushika Hokusai: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849.
Kawamura Bumpo: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.
Kitagawa Utamaro: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805.
Komai Genki: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.
Ko Sukoku: pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.
Kumashiro Yuhi: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.
Kusumi Morikage: Kano sch., d. about 1695.
Kuwagata Keisai: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.
Maruyama Okyo: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.
Matsumura Gekkei (Goshun): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.
Matsumura Keibun: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.
Minagawa Kien: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807.
Miyagawa Choshun: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoe, d. 1752 his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.
Mochizuki Gyoksen: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708.
Mori Sosen: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.
Nagasawa Rosetsu: pupil of Okyo, d 1799.
Nakabayashi Chikdo: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.
Nishikawa Sukenobu: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.
Oda Kaisen: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.
Ogata Kenzan: brother of Korin, also master ceramist, d. 1743.
Ogata Korin: founded Korin school, d. 1716.
Okada Ikyo: Tosa s., d. 1845.
Okamoto Toyohiko: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.
Okumura Masanobu: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beniye* prints, d. 1768.
Onishi Chinnen: studied Nangaku and Buncho d. 1851.
Sakai Hoitsu: Korin s., d. 1827.

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Sakuma Dogan: Kano s., d. 1736.
Sawai Sushi: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.
Shiba Kokwan: studied Western painting, d. 1818.
Shojo (*Priest*): pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.
So Shiseki: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774.
Soga Shohaku: Sesshu s., d. 1781.
Sudzuki Harunobu: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints, d. 1772.
Sudzuki Kiichi: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.
Sumiyoshi Hiromichi: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670.
Sumiyoshi Hirozumi: son of above, d. 1705.
Takaku Aigai: studied under Buncho and Taigadō, d. 1833.
Tanaka Totsugen: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.
Tani Buncho: studied Southern and Northen Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.
Tanomura Chikden: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.
Tawaraya Sotatsu who flourished about the middle of the 17th century and created a style which was perfected by Korin.
Torii Kiyonaya: Ukiyoye master, d. 1815.
Torii Kiyonobu: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.
Tosa Mitsuoki: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.
Tsubaki Chinzan: studied Kwazan and Southern s., d. 1854.
Tsuruzawa Tanzan: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.
Utagawa Toyokuni (*Itchosai*): Ukiyoye s., d. 1825.
Watanabe Kwazan: master of S. Chinese sch., d. 1841.
Yamaguchi Sojun: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755.
Yanagisawa Kiyen (*Ryurikyo*): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.
Yeizan: Ukiyoye master, worked c. 1800-'30.
Yosha Buson: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

Carving.—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, which had suffered persecution under the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

Higuchi Shugetsu, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764-1771.
Izumiya Tomotada, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.
Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige, mask-carver, d. 1645.
Kodama Ohmi, mask-carver, d. 1704.
Matsuda Sukenaga originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.
Matsumoto Kisaburo, carver of human images, middle 19th of century.
Nagai Rantei, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.
Nonoguchi Ryu-ho, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.
Ogasawara Issai, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

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Okano Hohaku, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Hokyu* succeeded his art.

Ryukei, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

Tametake, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

Tankai, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

Metal-work.—Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoya Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand. At the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In **chiselling** there were:—

Goto Kenjo, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

Goto Sokujo, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

Goto Tsujo, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

Nara Toshiteru, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

Nara Toshihisa, made a new departure in the family style, and is foremost of the Nara masters, d. 1736.

Nomura Masatoki, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

Tsuchiya Yasuchika, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

Tsuno Jimpo, Goto style, d. 1762.

Yanagawa Masatsugu, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Soyo d. 1721.

Yanagawa Naomasa, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.

Yokoya Somin, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

Yokoya Soyo, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

In **sword-decoration and inlaying** there were:—

Goto Ichijo, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

Hosono Masamori, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

Ichinomiya Nagatsune, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

Ikeda Okitaka, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

Murakami Jochiku, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

Okamoto Naoshige, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

Otsuki Mitsuoki, who displayed great originality.

Tsuji Michiaki, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

Umetada Shuju, d. 1755.

Yatabe Michihisa, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

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In tsuba (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

Ito Masatsune, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

Kitagawa Hidenori, founder of Hikone chiselling.

Nakagawa Tomotsune, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

Nishikawa Tadamasa, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

Umetada Shigeyoshi, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

Wakashiba, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

Kanaya Gorosaburo, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters of the same name; made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring; beginning of 18th century.

Miyazaki Kanchi, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1712.

Murata Seimin, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

Murata Teijo, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

Nagoshi Kasho, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

Yomo Yasuhei, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze wares; d. 1841.

Lacquer-work.—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

Hara Yoyusai, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftsman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Dōho, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

Iizuka Tōyo, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

Koman Kansai, pupils of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

Ogata Korin, famous for pearl inlaying (see also painting).

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery.—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régime. Broadly

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speaking, at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Goziemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen.* Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo.* There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b. *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese procelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kenzan.* Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

Aoki Mokbei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinkozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awaka about the middle of the 17th century.

Makiyomizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

Nonomura Seisuke (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan

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and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

Shimizu Rokbei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dohachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

7. *Mino.* Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajima an imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. *Satsuma.* Originated by Hochu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto.* Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthen wares and began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Sanda wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Iwaki, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

II. RECENT HISTORY

1. Period of Chaos—from 1868 to 1882

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that the master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyos* and courtiers found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftsman and petty draftsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. The people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Uyeno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstration of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was widely at work, and many a costly gold lacqured work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kakemono* was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn and their well-polished paulownia boards were used for making braziers!

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A. Japanese Painting

Chinese Southern School.—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which had began to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 **Yasuda Rozan** returned home after some years' study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public. **Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko** (lady), **Fukushima Ryuho,** and **Hirano Gogaku** were painters of this school who flourished about this period.

B. Introduction of Western Painting

Pioneers.—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by **Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan** and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honour of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to **Kawakami Togai** (d. 1881), who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late **Takahashi Yuichi** and **Koyama Shotaro** have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **Charles Wirgman** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power, and a large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as **Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho** and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned **Goseda Yoshimatsu** and **Yamamoto Hosui.** In 1863 **Kunisawa Shinkuro** returned from London and opened an atelier at which **Honda Kinkichiro** and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist **Kawamura Kiyo-o,** who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by grafting what he had learned on the Japanese style.

a. Period of Reaction—from c. 1882 to c. 1896

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by Mr. **E. F. Fenollosa** (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. on philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. **Wagner** (Prof. of the University) Sig. **Chiosonne** (Italian Sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. **Bigelow** (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes

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of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and this was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a through change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1888. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honourable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, this honour having subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

3. Period of Transition and Construction—from c. 1896 to present day

The period of comparative calm and of investigation now set in over the world of art which had first gone through the stage of destruction and blind advocate of Western style and next that of reaction. Gradually a broad line of demarkation began to separate our artists into two classes, one dissatified with the traditional canons and trying to evolve a special style adapted to the times, and the other inclined to follow in the footsteps of old masters.

These artists, led by the late Mr. K. Okakura, then the Director, set up their own Art Institute which unfortunately had to be closed after some years' existence. The movement started by the seceders exerted powerful influence over the world of art, and the active competition that set in between them and others identified with the conservative Japan Fine Art Society imparted vigor to the displays in public galleries which began to be held in quick succession in Tokyo. A similar rivalry also divided the Japanese artists of European style.

A. Painting

A. The Native School.—Broadly subdivided into the Progressive and Conservative schools, the former trying to strike a new path independent of the traditional canons. Its activity is chiefly shown in Occidentalizing tendency and in decorative art. The other is identified with the Southern Chinese and the Ukiyo (popular, *Genre*) style.

The Progressive School.—In *motif*, material, composition and so forth progressive painters try to adapt the Western style to suit the condition of the native. With imported pigments they try, on thin silk tissues, to trace, with pliable Japanese brushes, forcible lines as drawn by Western artists, and also to discard the characteristic lineal *contour* in favor of the Occidental mass style. Then the peculiar coloring tone of water painting to say nothing of perspective and light and shade, appeals to the ecclesiastic taste of this class of painters. In short their method is gradually approaching that of European painting as practised by Japanese artists. Their innovation is still crude in several respects and cannot yet be brought to

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conform to the peculiar condition of Japanese home life and the taste of the people.

The new movement was started by the painters belonging to the dissolved Japan Art Institute, as Kwanzan, Taikan, Shunso (died in Nov. 1911), Giok-do, the brothers Otake and others of Tokyo, and also by the painters of Kyoto, as Seiho, Hobun, Kokyo, Keigetsu and others.

Some of these painters are disposed to place special importance to the decorative aspect of the native painting, and even to confine its essential value to this narrow field. These are Taikan, Kwanzan, Kogyo, Somei and others.

The Conservative School.—The Ukiyoye style, though necessarily up to date in subject-matters, has acquired greater technical nicety and more brilliant coloring. The Southern style has similarly grown more delicate in execution, though faithfully adhering to the classic tradition. There are also some master painters and their followers, all of whom, though at times attempting more or less departure, are on the whole wedded to the old style.

B. Western painting in Japan.—The progress of Western style of painting has been very active of late, and works displaying creditable originality have been produced. The two groups of painters existed, one styled the Hakbakai, created in 1905 and dissolved in 1910 with Profs. Kuroda and Kume as centre. They followed the Impressionist style by Monet. The other, the Taiheiyogakai, was organized by Profs. Kume and Asai (d. 1912) who belonged to the Academic school. The Impressionist style at once rose into popularity and threw the other completely into the shade. Its votaries, however, failed to catch the spirit of the French master and chiefly directed their attention to copying nature. The monotonous method and absence of individualistic vitality shown in their works soon began to tire the public and pall on their taste. Had it not been for the introduction of the post-Impressionist school a few years ago the position of European painting was even in danger.

B. Sculpture

1. Wood-carving.

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative of popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an unevitable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar

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size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan found very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will choose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring. They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor, the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the specialty from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster.

2. Ivory Carving

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers, an employment that furnished them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90% of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60% is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40% spreads over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

C. Metal Work

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle partrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger

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consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play. The same men carve now on their work-tables, vases, censers, statuettes, and divers sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the Era of Meiji (from 1868 to 1912) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

D. Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by **Zeshin** (d. 1839) and his pupils **Hobi** and **Jaishin** (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and people.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the standpoint of art.

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E. Ceramic

Porcelain and Pottery.—The art was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized. The number of pottery districts has lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list of principal pottery districts is made (the star indicating the places that are noted for art objects):—

Aizu-*yaki* (Iwashiro), *Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), *Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), *Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns, producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Sanda-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-*yaki* (Hizen), and some others.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in **Namikawa Sosuke** (d. 1911) and Kyoto in **Namikawa Yukie** has each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom **Ando Jubei** and **Hattori Tadasaburo** are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of a certain French process of wares with transparent designs was the next development.

Another improvement made relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by **Ota Jinnoemon** of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *moriagé* ("piled") style originated by Hattori is quite a recent departure.

F. Color-prints and Wood-cuts

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone

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strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio by the *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikwan* which was created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai left their fascinating production, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studies of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

The "Tsuki-Hyaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), Taki Kwatei's (d. '01) "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds), Toshikata's (d. '10) "Sanju Rokkasen" (36 celebrated beauties) and Miyakono-hana" (flowers of the capital), Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others were published some years ago, and perhaps are now out of print. Since then no *Nishikiye* album has been published in Japan except various albums of reproduction of old masterpieces published by the Kokka-sha, and Shimbishoin.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of coping, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, for not infrequently they have to discover processes by which old master-painters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers.

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Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.—The great popularity of old *ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints.—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban nishiki-ye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

Old Masterpieces and Curios on the Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 and begun to register old masterpieces that belong to temples and other public institution, no small number of this sort of national treasures found their way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is among the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Mr. T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, and others stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The collections of the two Hongwan-ji of Kyoto and several old houses in Osaka and other places have been put under the hammer in recent years. At one of such sales Korin's "Screens with iris" was knocked down at ¥105,000 while at another sale Okyo's "Woman playing a harp in a moon light night" fetched even ¥108,000. In general pictures by Tanyu, Okyo, Sesshu, Sesson, Shubun, Kwazan, the Chinese painter Mokei are in great demand among Japanese connoisseurs, and they

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command fabulous prices. All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there is one such organization in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. These are,—Tokyo Bijitsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijitsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijitsu Club at Awaji-cho Shicho-me, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijitsu Club at Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

III. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Museums.—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the .Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpicces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

National Art Exhibition

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition is held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. It is modelled after the system of the French Saloon. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education, and prizes 1st to 3rd are awarded on the recommendation of the committee. Next come the "Honorary mention" exhibits. The first prizes are jealously guarded and have never been given. Those who obtained 2nd prizes in the preceding display are entitled to exhibit without examination in the next. This privilege is also reserved for the Hanging Committee. Exhibits submitted to the Committee from the first are as follows:—

Exhibition	Exhibits by the Committee			Exhibits by 2nd prize recipients			No. of Works Submitted			No. Exhi'ted on Selection		
	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
4th ('10)	21	20	8	0	0	0	469	516	58	60	107	25
5th ('11)	10	24	10	3	0	3	658	764	86	82	73	27
6th ('12)	14	22	8	4	5	0	964	761	86	109	51	26
7th ('13)	11	17	9	3	3	0	1,295	799	100	108	91	25
8th ('14)	9	13	6	6	12	3	1,313	784	132	129	111	37
9th ('15)	8	24	8	5	6	0	2,146	1,372	201	206	117	52

Note.—J.P.=Japanese painting; W.P.=Western painting; S.=Sculpture.

Recipients of 2nd prizes are shown below:—

1st Year.—(Japanese Painting) Kijima Okoku; Noda Kyuho; Hishida Shunso. (Western Painting) Wada Sanzo. (Sculpture) nil.

2nd Year.—(J.P.) Kikuchi Keigetsu; Kijima Okoku. (W.P.) Wada Sanzo; Yoshida Hiroshi. (S.) Asakura Fumio.

3rd Year.—(J.P.) Hishida Shunso; Otake Kokkwan. (W.P.) Nakazawa Hiromitsu; Yamamoto Morinosuke; Yoshida Hiroshi. (S.) nil.

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4th Year.—(J.P.) **Kikuchi Keigetsu; Otake Chikuha.** (W.P.) **Nakagawa Hachiro.** (S.) Asakura Fumio.
5th Year.—(J.P.) **Kijima Okoku**; Otake Chikuha. (W.P.) **Kosugi Misei; Aoyama Kumeji**; Minami Kunzo. (S.) nil.
6th Year.—(J.P.) **Kosaka Shiden**; Tsubata Michihiko; Kijima Okoku; **Yasuda Yu-kihiko; Imamura Shiko.** (W.P.) Kosugi Misei; Minami Kunzo. (S.) nil.
7th Year.—(J.P.) **Hashimoto Kwansetsu**; Katayama Nampu; Kikuchi Keigetsu; Komuro Sui-un; Kosaka Shiden; Yuki Somei. (W.P.) Ishii Hakutei; Ishikawa Toraji; Minami Kunzo. (S.) Asakura Fumio.
8th Year.—(J.P.) Kikuchi Keigetsu; Uemura Shoen; Kawamura Manshu; **Kaburagi** Kiyokata; Tsuji Kwako; Hashimoto Kwansetsu. (W.P.) Shirataki Ikunosuke; Ota Kijiro. (S.) Asakura Fumio.
9th Year.— (J.P.) Kaburagi Kiyokata; Kikuchi Keigetsu; Kawamura Manshu; Tanaka Raisho; Ikegami Shuho; Uemura Shoen; Ikeda Terukata; Hirai Baisen; Hashimoto Kwansetsu. (W.P.) Nagahara Kotaro; Minami Kunzo; Ota Kijiro; Miyake Katsumi; Nakamura Tsune. (S.) Kitamura Seibo.

IV. NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and the treasures registered from the very beginning number over 2,500, as shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated.

States Aid for Preservation of National Treasures

	Structual articles	Treasures	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1897	44,944	5,054	49,999
1898	149,999	—	149,999
1899	112,318	27,680	139,999
1900	133,491	16,508	149,999
1901	126,194	23,804	149,999
1902	137,781	12,218	149,999
1903	132,807	16,954	149,761
1904	144,935	5,063	149,999
1905	7,251	2,747	9,999
1906	131,647	18,342	149,990
1907	126,432	23,568	149,999
1908	123,657	26,336	149,993
1909	121,219	8,653	129,873

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1910	122,752	20,625	143,377
1911	120,918	22,284	143,203
1912	122,410	20,678	143,088
Total	1,858,763	250,520	2,109,283

Number of Treasures

	Buildings	Treasures		Buildings	Treasures
1897	52	155	1906	54	162
1898	29	0	1907	91	74
1899	52	176	1908	97	111
1900	50	251	1909	26	287
1901	129	303	1910	21	104
1902	46	186	1911	36	188
1903	41	64	1912	33	149
1904	69	154	1913	49	122
1905	0	67	Total ...	872	2,553

V. ART EDUCATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Principal institutions devoted to teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution Nippon Bijutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, was practically discontinued several years ago, but it was reestablished in 1915 in Tokyo.

Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school grade in several Prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aichi are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo Girls' Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

The Gwahosha, in Hongo, Tokyo, publishes the *Bijutsu Gwaho* and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima in '99. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan and China. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirables reproduction contained in the two publications.

VI. CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has been extended to sword-making and lastly to photography.

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Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)
Imao Keinen (Painting)
Kagawa Katsuhiro (Chisel)
Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil painting)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)
Mochizuki Gyokusen (Painting)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)
Noguchi Shohin (Painting)
Ogawa Isshin (Photography)
Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Suzuki Chokichi (Hammering)
Take-uchi Kyuyen (Sculpture)
Take-uchi Seihō (Painting)

PAINTERS WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE ERA OF MEIJI BEGAN (1868)

Araki, *Kwampo*, d. '15.

Hashimoto, *Gaho*, d. '08, master painter of Kano school.

Hirano, *Gogaku*, d. '93, celebrated Chinese Southern school.

Hishida, *Shunsho*, (1871—1911), artist of great originality and power.

Kano, *Hogai*, d. '88, of the Kano school and one of the master painters of the Meiji era.

Kano, *Yeichoku*, d. '91, of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

Kawabata, *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school, painter in ordinary to the Court.

Kawabe, *Mitate*, d. '05, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

Kawamura, *Oshin* (Ukoku), d. '06, ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

Kawanabe, *Gyosai*, d. '89, master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.

Kawasaki, *Chitora*, d. '93, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

Kikuchi, *Yosai*, d. '78, originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.

Kishi, *Chikdo*, d. '95, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

Kobayashi, *Yeitaku*, d. '90, noted artist of the Popular school.

Kodama, *Kwatei*, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.

Kono, *Bairei*, d. '05, Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

Kubota, *Beisen*, d. '05, one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

Kumagaye, *Naohiki*, d. 1913, master land-capist of the Shijo school.

Musugi, *Seikin*, d. '10. lady painter, pupil of Kumagaye Naohiko.

Matsumoto, *Fuko*, d. 1911. historical painting, the Yosai's school.

Miyagawa, *Shuntei*, d. '14. Ukiyoye painter.

Mochizuki, *Gyokusen*, d. 1911, painter in ordinary to the Court; Tosa and Chinese schools.

Mori, *Kwansai*, d. '94, one of the recent masters of Okyo's school painter in ordinary to the Court.

Moridzumi, *Awangyo*, d. '92, painter in ordinary to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

Morikawa, *Sobun*, d. ,02, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

Murase, *Gyokuden*, d. 1910, Chinese Southern school.

Nakajima, *Raisho*, d. '71, Okyo's school.

Nakanishi, *Koseki*, d. '83, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

Noguchi, *Yukoku*, d. '98, Southern Chinese school and painter in ordinary to the Court.

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Nomura, *Bunkyo,* **d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.**
Ochiai, *Yoshiiku,* **d. '04,** *Nishikiyé* **painter who improved style of newspaper illustrations.**
Okuhara, *Seiko,* **d. '03, lady painter of the Southern school.**
Saigo, *Kogetsu,* (1873—1912), one of the best pupils of Gaho.
Saiake, *Eiko,* **d. '09, of Buncho school.**
Shibata, *Zeshin,* **d. '61, painter in ordinary to the Court, originated a new style, famous also for** *Makiyé* **design and as originator of lacquer painting.**
Shiwokawa, *Bunrin,* d. '77, landscapist of Shijo school.
Sudzuki, *Hyak-nen,* **d. '91, master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.**
Sugitani, *Sessho,* **d. '95, Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.**
Takahashi, *Koko,* **d. 1912, a highly progressive who died prematurely, at the age of 36.**
Taki, *Kwatei,* **d. '01, Chinese Southern school and painter in ordinary to the Court.**
Taniguchi, *Aizan,* **d. '99, master of Buncho's style.**
Tanomura, *Chok-nyu,* **d. '06, Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.**
Tazaki, *So-un,* **d. '98, painter in ordinary to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.**
Tomioka, *Yeisen,* **d. '05, Popular school.**
Tsukioka, *Yoshitoshi,* d. 1892, a master painter of the genre school.
Watanabe, *Shokwa,* d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
Watanabe, *Yohei,* (1889—1912). oil painter.
Yamaoka, *Beikwa,* d. '14, Japanese painting.
Yamawaki, *Kwanji,* **d. 1902, painter in ordinary to the Court who developed a new feature in the Sumiyoshi school.**
Yasuda, *Rozan,* d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.
Yoshu, *Chikanobu,* **d. '12, one of the master** *Ukiyoye* **painters.**

LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS

A.C.C.=Art Commissioner to the the Imperial Court; Ca.=Casting; h.c.=Hanging Committee of the National Art Exhibition; J.S.=Japanese Sword; P.=Porcelain; S.=Sculpture; M.=Makiye; W.C.=Water Color; O.P.=Oil painting; c.m.=Certificate of Merit.

Note.—**The prizes are those awarded at the National Art Exhibition held every year in Tokyo.**

JAPANESE PAINTING

Abe, *Shumpo,* (阿部春峰), **3rd prize, b. in 1854, Kyoto.**
Aoyama, *Kumaji* (青山熊治), **3rd prize, b. in '64, Shimane-ken.**
Arai, *Hoso* (新井芳宗) **J.P. Ukiyoye, b. in '63, Tokyo.**
Arai, *Kwampo* (荒井寛方), b. in '78, Tokyo.
Araki, *Jippo* (荒木十畝), h.c., **b. in 72, Tokyo.**
Araki, *Tanrei* (荒木探令), **b. in '57, Tokyo.**
Atomi, *Gyokushi* (跡見玉枝), **lady, b. in '59, Tokyo.**
Atomi, *Kwakei* (跡見花蹊), **lady, b. in '40, Tokyo.**
Fudeya, *Tokwan* (筆谷等観), b. '76, Tokyo.
Fujii, *Setsuden* (藤井雪田), **c.m., b. in '76, Kyoto.**

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Fukuda, *Baikei* (福田梅溪), b. in '67, Southern School, Osaka.
Fukui, *Kotei* (福井江亭), b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Furuya, *Itcho* (古谷一晁), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Gejo, *Masao* (下條正雄), Paymaster-Gen. (ret.), b. in 1843, Tokyo.
Hachida, *Koyo* (八田高容), c.m., Kyoto.
Harada, *Seiko* (原田西湖), c.m., Kyoto.
Hashidate, *Shisen*, (端館紫川), b. in 1853, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Eiho* (橋本永邦), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kwansetsu* (橋本關雪), 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Seiso* (橋本正素), c.m., Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Shuho* (橋本秀邦), b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hata, *Kinseki* (秦金石), c.m., b. in 1853, Kyoto.
Hattori, *Shun-yo* (服部春陽), 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Hikida *Hōshō* (疋田芳沼), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
Hirafuku, *Hyakusui* (平福百穗), 3rd prize, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Hirai, *Baisen* (平井楳仙), 3rd prizes, b. in 1889, Kyoto.
Hirai, *Chokusui* (平井直水), Osaka.
Hirata, *Shodo* (平田松堂), c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hirezaki, *Eimei* (鰭崎英明), Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo.
Hirota, *Hyakusui* (廣田百穗), c.m., b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Hiroye, *Kashu* (廣江霞舟), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Hitomi, *Yuichi* (人見勇一), c.m., Kyoto.
Honda, *Tenjo* (本多天城), b. in 1866, Tokyo.
Hoshino, *Kugai* (星野空外), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Keisen* (池田桂川), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Ikeda, *Shoen* (池田焦園), lady, 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Terukata* (池田輝方), husband of Shoen, c.m., 3rd prize, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Ikegami, *Shuho* (池上秀畝), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Nagano.
Imaizumi, *Bumpo* (今泉文峰), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Imamura, *Shiko* (今村紫紅), 2nd prize, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Imao, *Keinen* (今尾景年), A.C.C., b. in 1845, Kyoto.
Ishii, *Tempu* (石井天風), c.m., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Shogyoku* (石川蕉玉), lady, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ishizaki, *Koyo* (石崎光瑤), c.m., Kyoto.
Isoda, *Choshu* (磯田長秋), c.m., Tokyo.
Ito, *Ko-un* (伊東紅雲), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kaburagi, *Kiyokata* (鏑木清方), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kamoshita, *Choko* (鴨下晁湖), 3rd prize, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kashino, *Nanyo* (樫野南陽) 3rd prize, Kyoto.
Katayama, *Nampu* (片山南風), 2nd prize.
Katta *Shokin* (勝田蕉琴), 3rd prize, b. in 1878, Fukushima.
Kawai, *Eichu* (河合英忠), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Gyokudo* (河合玉堂), h.c., b. in 1872, Aichi.
Kawakita, *Kaho* (川北霞峰), 3rd prizes, b. in 1875, Kyoto.

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Kawamura, *Manshu* (川村曼舟), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Kawasaki, *Ranko* (河崎蘭香), lady, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Kijima, *Okoku* (木島櫻谷), h.c., 2nd prize, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Hobun* (菊池芳文), h.c., b. in 1862, Kyoto.
Kikuchi, *Keigetsu* (菊池契月), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Kimura, *Buzan* (木村武山) 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Ibaragi.
Kitakami, *Shunzan* (北上俊山), c.m., b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Kitano, *Tsunetomi* (北野恒富), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Osaka.
Kobayashi, *Gokyo* (小林吳橋), b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Kobayashi, *Kiyochika* (小林清親), b. in 1827, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Kokei* (小林古徑), c.m., b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Kobori, *Tomone* (小堀鞆音), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Komura, *Daiun* (小村大雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Komuro, *Suiun* (小室翠雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Kondo, *Shosen* (近藤樵仙), c.m., Tokyo.
Kosaka, *Shiden* (小坂芝田), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Kose, *Shoseki* (巨勢小石), b. in 1841, Kyoto.
Koyama, *Eitatsu* (小山榮達), c.m., b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Koyezuka, *Yuho* (越塚友邦), c.m., b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Kubota, *Beisai* (久保田米齋), b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kubota, *Kinsen* (久保田金僊) b. in 1875, Kyoto.
Machida, *Kyokko* (町田曲江), 3rd prize, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Masuzu, *Shunnan* (益頭峻南), h.c., b. in 1849, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Keigetsu* (松林桂月), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Setsutei* (松林雪貞), lady, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Matsumiya, *Honen* (松宮芳年), b. in 1886, Kyoto.
Matsumoto, *Fuko* (松本楓湖), h.c., b. in 1838, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Baiso* (松村梅叟), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Matsuno, *Kajo* (松野霞城), b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Mayeda, *Seison* (前田青村), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Migita, *Nen-ei* (右田年英), Ukiyoye, b. in 1863, Fukuoka.
Miyake, *Gogyo*, (三宅吳曉), c.m., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Mizukami, *Taisei* (水上泰生), 3rd prize, b. '82, Fukuoka.
Mizuta, *Chikuho* (水田竹圃), c.m., Osaka.
Mizutani, *Honen* (水谷芳年), member of Tatsumi Gwakai, Nagoya.
Mochizuki, *Seiho* (望月清鳳), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Mori, *Kinseki* (森琴石), b. in 1841, Hyogo.
Morimura, *Gito* (森村宜稽), c.m., b. in 1871, Aichi.
Moriboshi, *Seisho* (諸星成章), b. in 1874, Chiba.
Murakami, *Hoko* (村上鳳湖), c.m., Tokyo.
Murakami, *Kwagaku* (村上華岳), 3rd prize, b. in 1888, Kyoto.
Muraoka, *Oto* (村岡應東), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Murase, *Gyokuden* (村瀨玉田), b. in 1850, Kyoto.
Murata, *Tanryo* (村田丹陵), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.

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Nagamine, *Setsudo* (長嶺雪堂), b. in 1882, Kyoto.
Nagano, *Sofu* (長野草風), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nakakura, *Gyokusui* (中倉玉翠), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Nishimura, *Go-un* (西村五雲), 2nd prize, Kyoto.
Nishimura, *Seiki* (西村青歸), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1883, Osaka.
Nishiyama, *Suisho* (西山翠璋) 3rd prizes, Kyoto.
Noda, *Kyuho* (野田九浦), 2nd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Noguchi, *Shohin* (野口小蘋), A.C.C., b. in 1827, Osaka.
Nomura, *Sekko* (野村雪江), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ochi, *Shokwan* (大智勝觀), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
Ogata, *Gekko* (尾形月耕), Ukiyoye, 3rd prize, b. in 1859, Tokyo.
Ogata, *Getsuzo* (尾形月三), 3rd prize, b. in Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Suiseki* (大橋翠石), Gold-medalist at Paris etc., b. in 1865, Gifu.
Okakura, *Shusui* (岡倉秋水), b. in 1868, Fukui.
Okuhara, *Seisui* (奥原晴翠), lady, b. in 1852, Iwate.
Omura, *Koyo* (大村廣陽), c.m., b. in 1891, Kyoto.
Otake, *Chikuha* (尾竹竹坡), 2nd & 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Otake, *Kokkwan* (尾竹國觀), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Sakakibara, *Shiho* (榊原紫峰) 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
Sakakibara, *Taizan* (榊原苔山), c.m., b. in 1890, Kyoto.
Sakuma, *Tetsuen* (佐久間鐵園), b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Sano, *Issei* (佐野一星), c.m., Kyoto.
Satake, *Eiryo* (佐竹永陵), 3rd prizes b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Satake, *Eison* (佐竹永村), b. in 1825, Fukushima.
Shiba, *Keisen*, (芝景川), c.m., b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Shiizuka, *Shokwa* (椎塚蕉華), lady, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Shima, *Seicn* (島成園), b. in 1893, Osaka.
Shimauchi, *Shonan* (島內松南), 3rd prize, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Shimazaki, *Ryu-o* (島崎柳塢), 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Shimomura, *Kwanzan* (下村觀山), h.c., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Shoda, *Kakuyu* (庄田鶴友), c.m., b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Sugiura, *Shunko* (杉浦俊香), b. in 1841, Tokyo.
Susa, *Tensai* (須佐天齋), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Kwason* (鈴木華村), 3rd prize, b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Shonen* (鈴木松年), father of Kwason, Kyoto.
Tajika, *Chikuson* (田近竹村), 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Takahashi, *Ryo-u* (高橋菱雨), c.m., b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Takase, *Shungyo* (高瀨春曉), c.m., b. in 1885, Kyoto.
Takashima, *Hokkai* (高島北海), h.c., b. in 1848, Tokyo.
Takatori, *Chisei* (高取稚成), 3rd prizes ('13), Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Keishu* (武內桂舟), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Takenouchi, *Seiho* (竹內栖鳳), h.c., b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Tamura, *Goko* (田村豪湖), c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Gakusho* (田中岳嶂), c.m., b. in 1876, Tokyo.

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Tanaka, *Raisho* **(田中賴璋), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1868, Tokyo.**
Tanaka, *Yuhō* **(田中幽峰), b. in 1863, Kyoto.**
Terazaki, *Kogyo* **(寺崎廣業), h. c., Prof. b. in 1866, Tokyo.**
Tobita, *Shuzan* **(飛田周山), c.m., Tokyo.**
Tokuda, *Rinsai* **(德田隣齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1880, Kyoto.**
Tomita, *Keisen* **(富田溪仙), c.m., Kyoto.**
Tsubata, *Michihiko* **(津端道彥), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.**
Tsuchida, *Bakusen* **(土田麥仙), 3rd prizes Kyoto.**
Tsuji, *Kwako* **(都路華香), 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.**
Uchimi, *Kichido* **(內海吉堂), c.m., b. in 1848, Kyoto.**
Ueda, *Ryugwai* **(上田柳外), 3rd prize, b. in 1869, Kyoto.**
Uemura, *Shoen* **(上村松園), lady, 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1879, Kyoto.**
Uenaka, *Chokusai* **(植中直齋), 3rd prize, b. in 1885, Tokyo.**
Watanabe, *Shotei* **(渡邊省亭), b. in 1849, Tokyo.**
Yamada, *Kaido* **(山田介道), c.m., Kyoto.**
Yamada, *Keichu* **(山田敬中), c.m., b. in 1868, Tokyo.**
Yamada, *Ko-un* **(山田耕雲), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1878, Kyoto.**
Yamamoto, *Baisho* **(山本梅荘), h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1826, Aichi.**
Yamamoto, *Shunkyo* **(山元春擧), h.c., b. in 1871, Kyoto.**
Yamamura, *Kokwa* **(山村耕花), c.m., b. in 1878, Tokyo.**
Yamanaka, *Kodo,* **(山中古鋼), b. in 1869, Tokyo.**
Yamanouchi, *Shin-ichi* **(山內信一), 3rd prize, b. in 1914.**
Yamanouchi, *Toshu* **(山內鄉州), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Tokyo.**
Yamashita, *Bazan* **(山下馬山), Kyoto.**
Yamashita, *Chikusai* **(山下竹濟), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.**
Yamashita, *Seigai* **(山下青厓), b. in 1859, Tokyo.**
Yamashita, *Seijo* **(山下青城), b. '73, Tokyo.**
Yasuda, *Yukihiko* **(安田靱彥), 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.**
Yasuma, *Sodo* **(保間素堂), c.m., b. in 1882, Osaka.**
Yokoyama, *Taikwan* **(橫山大觀), h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.**
Yoshioka, *Kwado* **(吉岡華堂), b. in 1874, Tokyo.**
Yoshiwara, *Gafu* **(吉原雅風), b. in 1882, Tokyo.**
Yuki, *Somei* **(結城素明), 2nd prizes, b. in 1875, Tokyo.**

Western Painting

Aida, *Torahiko* **(相田寅彥), b. in '88, Tokyo.**
Akaji, *Taijo* **(赤城泰舒), b. in '89 Tokyo.**
Akamatsu, *Rinsaku* **(赤松麟作), b. in '68, Osaka.**
Aoyama, *Kumaji* **(青山熊治), 2nd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.**
Ataka, *Yasugoro* **(安宅安五郎), b. in '83, Tokyo.**
Atomi, *Tai* **(跡見泰), 3rd prize, b. in '84, Tokyo,**
Doki, *Yoshisuke* **(土岐芳助), b. in '81, Tokyo.**
Fujishima, *Eisuke* **(藤島英輔), b. in '78, Tokyo.**
Fujishima, *Takeji* **(藤島武二), h.c., Prof., 3rd prize ('13), b. in '67, Tokyo.**

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Gomi, *Seikichi* **(五味清吉), 3rd prize ('13), b. in '86.**
Goseda, *Horyu* **(五姓田芳柳), b. in 1864, Ibaragi.**
Goseda, *Yoshimatsu* **(五姓田義松), b. in 1853, Kanagawa.**
Goto, *Koshi* **(後藤亙志), b. in 1895, Tokyo.**
Hachijo, *Yakichi* **(八條彌吉), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.**
Hasegawa, *Noboru* **(長谷川昇), c.m., Tokyo.**
Hashimoto, *Kumisuke* **(橋本邦助), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.**
Hiraoka, *Gompachiro* **(平岡權八郎) 3rd prize, Tokyo.**
Ikeda, *Jisaburo* **(池田治三郎), 3rd prize, Kyoto.**
Ikeda, *Nagaharu* **(池田永治), c.m., Tokyo.**
Ishibashi, *Wakun* **(石橋和訓), 3rd prizes, b. in 1878, Studing in England.**
Ishii, *Hakutei* **(石井柏亭), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.**
Ishikawa, *Kin-ichiro* **(石川欽一郎), Tokyo.**
Ishikawa, *Toraji* **(石川寅治), 2nd prize ('13), b. in 1875, Tokyo.**
Ito, *Kaigen* **(伊藤快彦), b. in 1867, Kyoto.**
Iwamura, *Toru* **(岩村透), b. in 1870, Tokyo.**
Kanokogi, *Takeshiro* **(鹿木孟郎), Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.**
Katada, *Tokuro* **(片多德郎), c.m., b. in 1889, Tokyo.**
Kato, *Seiji* **(加藤靜兒), 3rd prize, b. in 1887, Aichi.**
Kawai, *Shinzo* **(河合新藏), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1866, Tokyo.**
Kawamura, *Kiyo-o* **(川村清雄), b. in 1850, Tokyo.**
Kitazawa, *Rakuten* **(北澤樂天), b. in 1876, Tokyo.**
Kobayashi, *Mango* **(小林萬吾), Prof., 3rd prizes, b. in 1870, Tokyo.**
Kobayashi, *Shinji* **(小林眞二), o.p., b. in 1890, Tokyo.**
Koda, *Shota* **(香田勝太), c.m., Tokyo.**
Koito, *Gentaro* **(小糸源太郎), b. in 1887, Tokyo.**
Kosugi, *Misei* **(小杉未醒), b. in 1881, Tokyo.**
Kumagai, *Baitan* **(熊谷梅淡), b. '81 in Shiga-ken.**
Kumagai, *Moriichi* **(熊谷守一), c.m., Tokyo.**
Kume, *Keiichiro* **(久米桂一郎), Prof., b. in 1886, Tokyo.**
Kurada, *Hakuyo* **(倉田白羊), b. in 1881, Saitama.**
Kuri, *Shiro* **(久里四郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1886, Tokyo.**
Kuroda, *Kiyoteru* **(黑田清輝), Prof., A.C.C., h.c., b. in '66, Tokyo.**
Maruyama, *Banka* **(丸山晩霞), b. in 1867, Tokyo.**
Masamune, *Tokusaburo* **(正宗德三郎), b. in 1883, Tokyo.**
Matsui, *Noboru* **(松井昇), Prof., b. in 1852, Tokyo.**
Matsumura, *Tatsumi* **(松村巽), c.m, b. in 1893, Tokyo.**
Matsuoka, *Hisashi* **(松岡壽), b. in 1862, Tokyo.**
Matsuyama, *Shozo* **(松山省三), b. in 1884, Tokyo.**
Mayama, *Takaharu* **(眞山孝治), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.**
Mikami, *Tomoharu* **(三上知治), c.m., Tokyo.**
Minami, *Kunzo* **(南薰造), 2nd prizes ('13), b. in 1883, Tokyo.**
Mitsuya, *Kunishiro* **(滿谷國四郎), h.c., b. in '74, Tokyo.**
Miyake, *Katsumi* **(三宅克己), 2nd and 3rd prizes, travelled Europe three times and U.S.A. twice; b. in '74, Tokyo.**

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Mizuno, *Ibun* (水野以文), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Murakami, *Tenryu* (村上天流), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Nagahara, *Kotaro* (長原孝太郎), c.m., 3rd prizes, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Nagatochi, *Hideta* (永地秀太) c.m., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Nakagawa, *Hachiro* (中川八郎), 2nd & 3rd prizes, h.c., b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Fusetsu* (中村不折), h.c., b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Tsune* (中村彖), 3rd prizes, b. in 1888 Tokyo.
Nakano, *Eizo*, (中野營三), cm., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu* (中澤弘光), 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Natsume, *Shichisaku* (夏目七策), c.m., Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Seigyo* (大橋正堯), c.m., Tokyo.
Oka, *Yoshie* (岡吉枝), 3rd prizes, Tokyo.
Okada, *Saburosuke* (岡田三郎助), Prof., h. c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Omori, *Yasuhito* (太森安仁), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Ono, *Ryutoku* (大野隆德), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Cta, *Kijiro* (太田喜三郎), studied in a Belgium, 2nd prizes. b. in Kyoto.
Ota, *Saburo* (太田三郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1884, Aichi.
Sakamoto, *Shigejiro* (坂本繁二郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Sato, *Tetsusaburo* (佐藤鐵三郎), 3rd prize, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Semba, *Kimpei* (仙波均平) c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Shirataki, *Ikunosuke* (白瀧幾之助), c.m., 2nd prize, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Susuki, *Setsutaro* (薄拙太郎), c.m., Tokyo.
Suzuki, *Jokichi* (鈴木錠吉), c.m., Tokyo.
Takahashi, *Katsuzo* (高橋勝藏), b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Takamura, *Masao* (高村眞夫), 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Tanabe, *Itaru* (田邊至), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Tanaka, *Ryo* (田中良), c.m., Tokyo.
Teramatsu, *Kunitaro* (寺松國太郎), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1876, Kyoto.
Terazawa, *Kataro* (寺澤孝太郎), c.m., b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Todori, *Eiki* (都鳥英喜), c.m., b. in 1873, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Hisashi* (辻永), 3rd prize, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Eisaku* (和田英作) Prof., h.c., b. in 1784, Tokyo.
Wada, *Sanzo* (和田三造), 2nd prizes, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Fumiko* (渡邊文子), c.m., Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shinya* (渡邊審也), b. in 1875, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Morinosuke* (山本森之助), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Shintaro* (山下新太郎), 3rd prizes, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yamawaki, *Nobunori* (山脇信德), c.m., Tokyo.
Yanagi, *Keisuke* (柳敬助), c.m., b. in 1381, Tokyo.
Yuasa, *Ichiro* (湯淺一郎), b. in 1868, Gunma.
Yazaki, *Chiyoji* (矢崎千代二), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Yazaki, *Takeji* (矢崎武二), 3rd prize ('13), Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Fujio* (吉田ふじを), c.m., b. in 1886, Tokyo.

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Yoshida, *Hiroshi* (吉田博), h.c., 2nd & 3rd prizes, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Yukiko* (吉田雪子), lady, Tokyo.

Sculpture

Asakura, *Fumio* (朝倉文雄), Prof., 2nd prizes, b. in 1883, Tokyo
Fujita, *Bunzo* (藤田文蔵), b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Eujii, *Koyu* (藤井浩祐), 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hata, *Shokichi* (畑正吉), c.m., Toyama.
Hirakushi, *Denchu* (平櫛田仲), 3rd prize, b. in 1872, Okayama.
Hori, *Shinji* (掘進二), c.m., b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Kato, *Kei-un* (藤藤景雲), b. in 1878, Shimane.
Kitamura, *Seibo* (北村西望), c.m., b. in 1884, Nagasaki.
Kitamura, *Shikai* (北村四海), 3rd prize, b. in 1871, Nagano.
Kunikata, *Tenkai* (國方天海), c.m., b. in 1883, Kagawa.
Mori, *Noritake* (毛利敎武), 3rd prize, Tokyo.
Motoyama, *Hakuun* (本山白雲), b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Naganuma, *Shukei* (長沼守敬), Prof., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Naito, *Shin* (內藤伸), c.m, b. in 1882, Shimane.
Nitta, *Totaro* (新田藤太郎), c.m., b. in 1888, Kagawa.
Numada, *Ichiga* (沼田一雅), Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Oguma, *Ujihiro* (大熊氏廣), h.c., b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Shinkai, *Taketaro* (新海竹太郎), Prof., h.c., b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Shirai, *Uzan* (白井雨山), h.c., b. in 1864, Ehime.
Takamura, *Ko-un* (高村光雲), Prof., A.C.C., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Takeishi, *Kozaburo* (武石弘三郎), b. in 1877, Niigata.
Takenouchi, *Kyu-en* (竹內久遠), A.C.C., h.c., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Tatebata, *Daiun* (建畠大雲), 3rd prizes, b. in 1882, Wakayama.
Udagawa, *Kazuo* (宇田川和雄), casting, b. in 1865, Tokyo.
Yonebara, *Unkai* (米原雲海), Prof., h.c., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Homei* (吉田芳明), b. in 1877, Tokyo.

Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.

Ando, *Jubei* (安藤重兵衛), shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
Gatsuzan, *Teiichi* (月山貞一), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1834, Osaka
Hattori, *Korin* (服部光麟), M., b. in 1863, Aichi.
Hirata, *Juko* (平田重光), metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo
Horikawa, *Kozan* (掘川光山), ceramist, Kyoto.
Isoya, *Kwanzan* (磯矢完山), M., b. in 1878, Osaka.
Ito, *Chuta* (伊東忠太), Prof., Architect., b. in 1867.
Ito, *Masami* (伊東正見), metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tamekichi* (伊藤爲吉), architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tozan* (伊東陶山), ceramist, Kyoto.
Kagawa, *Katsuhiro* (香川勝廣), metal carver, A.C.C., b. in 1851, Tokyo.

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Kameoka, *Kikusen* **(龜岡掬泉), architect., b. in 1864, Tochigi.**
Kawanobe, *Ippo* **(川之邊一朋), lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.**
Kimura, *Ho-u* **(木村芳雨), carving, b. in 1874, Tokyo.**
Kato, *Tomotaro* **(加藤友太郎), ceramist, Tokyo.**
Kinkozan, *Sobei* **(錦光山宗兵衛), pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.**
Kishi, *Kokei* **(岸光景), design, A.C.C. b. in 1873, Tokyo.**
Kouda, *Minoru* **(小宇田實), Prof., architect, b. in 1879, Tokyo.**
Miyagawa, *Kozan* **(宮川香山), porcelain, A.C.C., b. in 1840, Yokohama.**
Miyamoto, *Hosoku* **(宮本包則), J.S., A.C.C., b. in 1828, Tokyo.**
Nakamura, *Eiyu* **(中村英友), metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.**
Nakamura, *Kitaro* **(中村喜太郎), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.**
Nakamura, *Shuto* **(中村秋塘), pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.**
Namikawa, *Yasuyuki* **(並河靖之), shippoware, A.C.C., b. in 1825, Kyoto.**
Ogawa, *Kazumasa* **(小川一眞), photography, A.C.C., b. in 1860, Tokyo.**
Okazaki, *Sessei* **(岡崎雪聲), Prof., carving, Tokyo.**
Seifu, *Yohei* **(清風與平), Pottery, A.C.C., b. in 1849, Kyoto.**
Shiroyama, *Shosai* **(白山松哉), Prof., M., A.C.C., b. in 1885, Tokyo.**
Sugawara, *Issai* **(菅原一齋), embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.**
Tatsuno, *Kingo,* **(辰野金吾), architect, b. in 1854, Nagasaki.**
Tsujimura, *Shokwa* **(辻村松華), M., b. in 1871, Kanagawa.**
Tsukada, *Shinyusai* **(塚田眞雄齋), metal carving, b. in 1840, Tokyo.**
Uematsu, *Hobi* **(植松抱美). M. & lacquer Art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.**
Unno, *Shoshu* **(海野勝秀), metal carving, b. in 1865, Tokyo.**
Unno, *Yoshimori* **(海野美盛), Prof., metal carving, b. in 1864, Tokyo.**
Yamada, *Sobi* **(山田宗美), inlaying, b. in 1873, Ishikawa.**
Yamasaki, *Cho-un* **(山崎朝雲), Ca., h.c., 3rd prize, b. in 1868, Tokyo.**
Yasui, *Hochu* **(安井抱中), M. & lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.**
Yokogawa, *Tamisuke* **(橫河民輔), architect., Tokyo.**

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CHAPTER VIII

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Confucianism and Bushido.—Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectual classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and next. It is true Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nontheless its humanitarian principles are too deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were embodied for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. The Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido* for educational circles and for the rising generation, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, is primarily didactic in its aims and is equally deficient in inspiring power.

Buddhism and Christianity.—Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their numbers is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant, but Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and possesses among its congregations persons of all ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two religions should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. Thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity, the Japanese Buddhism is less inactive and stagnant than before. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians in philanthropic affairs, as also in education and social reform, though too often their endeavors have been rather specious and lacked sincerity. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth.

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Even here the propagation appears rather slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the soil. However with the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement," the religion has acquired features less forbidding to the public.

Shintoism.—As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A newborn baby is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples. More than ten years ago Surg.-Gen. Baron Takagi first set the fashion of solemnizing marriage ceremony, previously conducted according to a secular rite, at the Tokyo Branch of the Great Shrine of Ise, thereby encroaching on the sphere of the Deity of Love at Izumo. Of late the people have become less particular as to the place of the ceremony, and begun to perform it at the nearest shrines.

The freedom of faith is safe-guarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religion is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious ceremonies can be held in a school when it wishes to obtain certain official privileges.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism has apparently acquired greater importance since the War in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the late Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list, while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

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Shinto Ministers

These number about 15,000 throughout the country, but excepting the ministers of the State shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination, and naturally only a very small portion of the number are intellectually qualified for the post. It was in 1908 that the Home Office entrusted National Rite Institute with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto ministers, while gradnates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto ministers. At end of 1910 only 1,364, i.e. less than one tenth of the total number in the service, were qualified, so far as regards education, to act as ministers.

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

Shinto Sect.—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

Jingukyo Sect.—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

Taishakyo Sect.—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

Fuso Sect.—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

Daiseikyo Sect.—This is dedicated to the "million deities" of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

Jikko Sect.—The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the heart of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

Kurozumi Sect.—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

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Shuseiha Sect.—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimatsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

Jisshukyo Sect.—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of Creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

Mitakekyo Sect.—Though dedicated to the Three of Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

Miharaikyo Sect.—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

Shinrikyo Sect.—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

Tenrikyo Sect. – A "later day" sect founded by the farmer's wife Miki Nakayama who died in 1887, and who with her son had been repeatedly imprisoned for "imposing" upon the people. It was officially recognized in 1909. Ten gods are worshipped and self-sacrifice and benevolence is strongly inculcated, and believers are even encouraged to surrender property and to be enroled among the "blessed." Gay music and sensational form of the service attract ignorant people. The Sect is now perhaps the richest and largest sect, recent statistics giving 3,000 temples and 4,000,000 believers. The headquarters are at Tamba-ichi, Yamato.

Shrines and Priests

	Dec. 31	Great Shrine of Ise	State Shrine	National Shrine	Provincial Shrine	Communal Shrine	Village Shrine	Ungraded Shrine	Total No.
Shrines	1912 ...	1	97	73	590	3,447	45,117	76,751	127,076
	'14(June 30)	1	98	72	599	3,452	45,680	72,691	122,593
Priests	1912 ...	73	369	226	887	3,470	8,448	879	14,352
	1913 ...	73	383	225	894	3,394	8,378	876	14,223

Buddhism

Amidst general inertness and stagnancy of Buddhism recently two things stand out prominent. One was an active part which the two Hongwanji temples played during the 1904–5 War in ministering consolation

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to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three Japanesepriests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yekai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divined into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

Hosso Sect.—The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China abont 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect.—Another oldest sect, which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.—Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect.—The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsect.

Yuzu Nembutsu Sect.—It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it still exercises a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

Jodo Sect.—Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears by this sect, for by it was first distinctly drawn up a line between doctrines for mass, and those for initiated, the former called doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect.—The sect was introduced from China by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation, by meditation and introspection and is the principle representative of the self-power school. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class Mediations are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subsects are Rinzai, Sōto and Ōbaku, of which the first enjoyed greater prosperity at one time,

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but afterward it was eclipsed by the second, though theologically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, are the two headquarters of the Sōto division.

Shin (True) Sect.—This is the popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, and was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of the founder of Jodo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibition" on its followers; they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Nam Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inaba, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. The other headquarters are the Senshu-ji Isshinden, Ise, and the Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji, the latter established in 1602 in Kyoto. This last owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

This sect presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The two Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of their chiefs and subordinates and general mismanagement have reduced them nearly to insolvency.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.—The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on Mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.—This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created in Japan. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. This sect teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujisawa, is the headquarters.

Shinshoji Sect (*Narita-san*).—This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The temple, from its origin, is believed to

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exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also zealous votaries of the temple.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Sects possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:—

	Dec. 31	Tendai Sect	Shingon Sect	Jodo Sect	Rinzai Sect	Soto Sect	Shinshu Sect	Nichiren Sect	Total
Temples	1909	4,616	12,493	8,363	6,109	14,215	19,531	5,036	71,831
	1910	4,601	12,444	8,360	6,103	14,211	19,556	5,031	71,770
	1911	4,581	12,390	8,359	6,082	14,222	19,607	5,031	71,734
	1912	4,577	12,377	8,360	6,082	14,225	19,620	5,027	71,730
	1913	4,572	12,357	8,356	6,091	14,225	19,638	5,028	71,730
Priests	1909	2,789	7,522	5,950	4,594	9,890	15,195	4,573	51,444
	1910	2,801	7,617	6,152	4,718	10,228	15,720	4,573	52,721
	1911	2,801	7,658	6,409	4,728	10,318	15,692	4,467	53,042
	1912	2,819	7,628	6,419	4,751	10,452	15,781	4,523	53,268
	1913	2,793	7,797	6,429	4,750	10,452	15,560	4,865	53,558

NOTE.—The total includes other minor sects.

Collection of Contributions

Buddhist sects, especially those of the Shin denomination, have been conspicuous in their zeal for collecting contributions, generally from middle and lower classes. So repeatedly has this collection been resorted to recently that it is even regarded to materially affect the prosperity of the provinces. In view of this all organized attempts of levy have lately been placed under the strict control of the Central Government.

Such intended levies now awaiting the sanction of the authorities amount to 20,000,000 *yen* of which 6,400,000 *yen* is by the Nishi Hongwanji, 7,000,000 *yen* by the Higashi Hongwanji, 3,000,000 *yen* by the Sojiji, 2,000,000 *yen* by the Koyasan, 1,000,000 *yen* by the Zojoji, 500,000 *yen* by the Buzan sect and 300,000 *yen* by the Nichiren sect.

The Hongwanji scandal in 1914.—The two Hongwanji temples have been overtaken by the nemesis of their own extravagance and internal misgovernment. They have frequently been threatened with bankruptcy, and the case of the Nishi Hongwanji has even developed into criminal inquiries. The debt incurred is estimated at 5,000,000 *yen* of which something like 3,130,000 *yen* is said to have been lost on the Tokyo exchange by the Directors, for which they are now under investigation at court on the charge of embezzlement. A few years ago the Lord Abbot sold his Suma villa to the Imperial Household for 250,000 *yen*. The transaction appears to have been the result of bribery, for the Minister of the Household of the time, Count Watanabe, was relieved of the post quite suddenly on the morrow of the death of the Empress Dowager.

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, on

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the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there.)

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design, welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos*, was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, secretly informed in 1611 to the Tokugawa shogunate that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. James, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the To-o Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki, are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant

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religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty. Within the last few years when some foreigners left the School, the trouble was settled, and the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

The situation of Christianity in Japan: *Independence Movement.*—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nippon Kirisuto Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter toward attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregations started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nippon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

Union Movement.—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. Several Presbyterian and Reformed bodies into one "Church of Christ in Japan," have been united, followed by the union of several Episcopalian bodies in the "Seikokwai," of the three Methodist bodies into the Japan Methodist Church, while the recent resolutions of the General Council of the Kumiai Churches and of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan look toward a wider union of Christian denominations, as also similar action taken by the Conference representing the Baptist Churches. A notable event in this connection was the gathering in May '11 in Tokyo of representative Protestant Christians, both laymen and ministers, to deliberate on preliminiaries of a grand union movement and the passing of the draft constitution of a "League for the promotion of the union of the Christian Churches."

Roman Catholic Church.—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 the two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of the Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded on the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. The late Archbishop Nicolai (d. Feb. '12) originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 when 24 years of age. He removed

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to Tokyo in 1872, and he therefore attended faithfuly to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. The late Archibishop was earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, but the time has not come when the aid from the Russian Missionary Society might be discontinued.

Statistics of Christian Churches in Japan

Church	Tabernacles and preaching houses	Number of believers	Number of missionaries		
			Japanese	Foreigners	Total
Roman Catholic...	191	65,857	53	150	203
Russo-Greek	132	15,098	224	1	225
Nippon Kiristo	243	22,184	271	117	388
Kumiai	132	17,871	135	39	174
Seikokwai	213	16,798	285	138	423
Baptist	68	4,591	81	51	132
Japan Methodist	187	15,140	240	143	383
Independent	32	2,781	34	9	43
(Salvation Army)	38	3,717	58	3	61
Total incl. others	1,389	173,489	1,547	769	2,316

Note:—The others cover the Mifu, Fumi, Gospel, Gospel Rojo, Scandinavian-Japan Alliance, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Dobo, Fukyu Fukuin, Japan Universalist, Friend, Kirisuto, Christian, etc.

Religious Harmony in Japan

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity has practically disappeared especially since the outbreak of the late war, when the tremendous wave of national uprisings swept over the whole length and breadth of the country. On that memorable occasion the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan, and in a conference held soon after, they voted that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan.

The Conference of Religionists

In Nov. 1913 Dr. Okuda, as the Minister of Education, invited the representatives of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity to the Botanic Garden at Koishikawa, Tokyo, each on a separate day, and addressed them on the part which professors of religious faith have to play in the mechanism

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of public instruction and philanthropy. The gathering was more social than religious. In 1913 the Bureau of Religions was transferred from the Home Office to the Education Department.

RELIGIOUS WORK

Young Men's Christian Associations.—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many other of the best type of religious institutions of the West. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 8480 young men in 81 Associations, 60 of which in schools, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 19 in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 1,000 of whom half are students, the other half being professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to 10,000 *yen*. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational, hostel, social, industrial, army, physical and employment departments.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose 100,000 *yen* was given by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan, so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be $250,000, distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,200 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools, they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 27 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907, when 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire, resulting in considerable accessions to the churches.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905, and at the end of 1915 had a membership of 2673 in twenty-four Associations, twenty of which are in schools. Every year about two hundred girls gather in a summer conference for special Bible study, lectures and recreation. During the past year 553 girls have been in voluntary Bible study besides that required in mission schools. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is

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published and has a circulation of about 1500. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A. has during the past year put up an administration building, which contains offices, class-rooms, domestic science department, gymnasium, parlors, and one part of the building contains a hostel which accommodates sixteen girls. Two other hostels in different parts of the city accommodate seventy girls. The Tokyo Association also carries on Travellers' Aid work and the beginnings of settlement work in a neighborhood house and kindergarten, where various classes for older children and men and women also are conducted. The Yokohama Association has rest rooms which are open to all young women. Classes of different kinds are also carried on there. The chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.-C.A. is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. The national headquarters for the present are in the building of the Tokyo Association, 14 Kitajimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies at the end of 1915 was 108, with 12,000 members in all spread over to Korea and China, and even among Japanese residing in Hawaii and America. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society, and the oldest the Yokohama Society. The National Temperance League of Japan was formed in Oct., 1898 in Tokyo, and is publishing a monthly, "Kunino Hikari" as its organ. President T. Ando: Office c/o Mr. Ando, No. 22 Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan. (Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).– Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1915 members numbered 3,500 with 44 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakunincho, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides, working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 56 for juvenile with 800 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Kajiko Yajima since its foundation. Office at 3 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan September 1895. The Corps and Societies now number 85. Several well established Social Institutions are doing very needy and useful work. These include, 2 Women's Rescue Homes, 1 Children's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes, with which is incorporated a section for probationery offenders, the Government allowing annual grant for this department; a Free Night Shelter for Men; A Workmens' Home and a Poor People's Hospital and Dispensary; also 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Enquiry Department, Labor Bureau etc. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds and in connection with the Coronation Honors the Blue Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Lieut.-Col. Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary in recognition of the beneficient work of the Salvation Army with which he had been connected as an officer for 20 years.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence, preparing for officership. Commissioner Henry W. Mapp is the Territorial Commander, Headquarters at 11, Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER IX

CHARITY AND RELIEF

(Also some Patriotic Societies)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON CHARITY

The Rescript issued in Feb. 11, 1911 may be regarded to furnish guiding principle to both Government and people in dealing with social and philanthropic affairs of the country. The text runs as follows:—

"It seems to Us that the urgent need of means for the development of national power to keep pace with the progress of the world has brought about a change in the economic condition of the nation. In such a state of affairs the thought of the people are apt to take a misguided course and to deviate from the proper way. Those who have the charge of the administration of the affairs of the nation should always, bearing in mind and reflecting upon this state of things, strive to encourage and aid the people in their respective occupations and to assist them in attaining to a more perfect development as a nation by giving them the means of securing thorough education. It is a matter of deep regret to Us if any of our subjects, suffering from illness, are helpless and cannot find the means of obtaining medical aid and on that account may have to die prematurely. For this reason We are anxious to provide means of relief to such poor, helpless people by enabling them to obtain medical treatment. For this purpose We have ordered a sum of money belonging to Our Household to be set aside and to use it as a fund for the relief of Our helpless people. You, knowing Our will, must try to carry out Our wish in order that the people at large may be at ease."

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, late Commissioner of Reform and Philanthropic Work, Home Office

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administrative measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself the development Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

Benevolence of the Court.—**The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to cause of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions deemed fit to claim it. During the space of three years ending 1914 disbursements made by their Majesties**

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for the relief of sufferers from earthquakes, flood, etc. totalled ¥216,300, or about ¥72,100 a year on an average. Philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are receiving equally alike, due attention from the Court which is making liberal grant of money to promote their work. Similar grants made on special occasions are even more conspicuous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus as if to solemnize the lamentable happening the Court announced the contribution of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896, ¥1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥600,000 in that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These have added more than ¥4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan Proper and territory, both principal and interest. Nor must the special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥1,500,000 as fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease be omitted, it having laid the foundation of the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥20,000,000 collected from wealthy classes. Lastly the donation of ¥100,000 made by the late Empress in 1912 to the International Red Cross Society and of ¥1,000,000 by His Majesty to general charity to commemorate his Coronation in 1915 should be mentioned.

Administrative Measures on Charity.—The question may be divided into two parts for convenience of explanation i. e. financial and legislative arrangement. For relief on a large scale, the relief Regulations enacted in 1880 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of ¥500,000. The State undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

RELIEF FUND

Year ended March	Local apport'ment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	Dis'ments from Fund	Fund existing
1912	¥53,354	¥1,970,877	¥351,051	¥232,736	¥45,541,760
1913	63,310	2,082,225	19,000	466,938	47,201,490
1914	31,977	2,133,368	19,000	1,064,618	48,102,100

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

	Paupers				Foundlings	
Year ended Dec.	No. supported at State expenses	No. sup'ed at Com'nal expenses	Amount paid by State	Amount p'd by Com'nal	No. (at the end of year)	Expenses (State and Com'nal)
1911... ...	3,322	—	¥44,511	—	1,567	¥63,548
1912... ...	3,109	—	49,565	—	1,587	33,371
1913... ...	2,319	7,978	47,120	¥87,973	1,616	38,045

The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care them may be granted relief as follows:—

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Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person ... ... **1.5** *koku* **of rice per year.**
Infant (under 15)... ... ... 0.7 *koku* **of rice per year.**
Invalid ... ... 3 *go* **of rice for man and 2** *go* **for woman per day.**

To those who take care for foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

Communal and Private Eleemosynary Undertakings.—These number about 414 with outlay amounting to about ¥1½ millions, giving protection to roughly 15,000 persons. The work covered by these benevolent enterprises consists of orphanage, asylum for the aged, free medical treatment, giving relief to paupers, furnishing work for nonemployed, sheltering homeless, protection of fallen women, relief to families of deceased soldiers and sailors, education of children of poorer classes, defectives, feeble-minded, mid-servants for domestic work or for tending children, etc.

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

I. Patriotic Institutions

The Red Cross Society of Japan—Shiba, Tokyo

The Society was started in 1877 and in 1886 Japan joined the Geneva Convention. Two hospital steamers "Hakuai-Maru" and "Kosai-Maru" were newly constructed on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in 1900. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course.

In the European war that broke out in 1914 the Society despatched three relief corps each to England (staff of 20) Russia (13) and France (29), this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1914 read as follows: Hospitals, 15; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 142; doctors and pharmacists, 205; nurses, 5,387. The total membership of the society was 1.694,796 including 2,142 foreigners; annual expenditure, ¥ 2,820,977,863 of which hospital ¥1,013,559,773; total property assessed at ¥ 29,308,707,647.

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From 1914 the Society devoting 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberclosis to be undertaken by its hospitals, this arrangement to last six years. The Honorary President is H.H. General Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee are Viscount Hanabusa, Privy Councillor, and Gen. Baron Ozawa and Viscount Shojo Matsudaira respectively.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 13,635 members throughout the country. In ordinary time the members are engaged in preparing bandages and also attend once a month to lectures about rescue work. The chairman is Marchioness Nabeshima. The Society maintains a branch almost in every prefecture.

The Women's Patriotic Society—Kudan, Tokyo

The Society owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. Feb. 5, '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal.

It is now the largest and most important women's association in Japan, the data for 1914 being: No. of members 832,083; expense ¥168,000; receipt ¥310,000; fund ¥1,310,000.

About ¥ 150,000 has been disbursed a year recently for the relief of invalidated soldiers, their families and families of those who were killed. In Nov., 1913 the Imperial Court conveyed to the Society the gracious resolution of the Empress that from that year on for ten years her Majesty would grant ¥ 2,500 a year. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. At present 639 boys are cared for, to be increased to 1000 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war.

The Volunteer Fleet

The Maritime Society started in October, 1904 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its program is to raise fund of ¥ 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer "Sakura-Maru" was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki 1908, and next the sister ship "Umegaka-Maru." The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The "Sakura-Maru" is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service, while the other is used by the Imp. R'ly as junction boat between Moji and Fusan. The Society is presided over by H.I.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi and is divided into men's and ladies' department.

II. Charity Hospitals

These number only 51 throughout Japan Proper, of which Tokyo-fu has 18, Kumumoto-ken 5, Kyoto-fu 4.

"Free" treatment by individual practitioners, i.e. of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent *yen* 300 a year on an average for one practitioner in Tokyo. At *yen* 100 on an average, the

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total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan Proper reaches 4 millions a year. Some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines must reach 20 millions a year.

The Saisekai—Shiba, Tokyo.

The work of this charity organization mentioned before is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces.

The Hon. Pres. H.H. Prince Fushimi, Pres. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Vice-Pres. Vis. Hirata, Board of Directors consisting of nine members.

The fund subscribed by June, 1915 totalled about *yen* 24,000,000 of which over *yen* 10,000,000 collected. Work was started in May, 1912, and by the end of June, 1915 in Tokyo patients treated numbered 85,909, corresponding to about 2¼ million number of days treated. In the provinces, during the two years ending June 1914 patients treated totalled 87,761, making about 1,650,000 days.

The New St. Luke's Hospital—Tsukiji, Tokyo

Originally a hospital organized by American doctors for treating foreign patients, it has been deviced, through the exertion of Dr. Treusler, to convert it as an international charity organ of the International Peace Society. It is principally a joint undertaking of Americans and Japanese. The American Committee has collected *yen* 350,000 to promote the scheme, the Japanese *yen* 100,000, while the Emperor graciously given *yen* 50,000 to support it. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 pay patients. The staff will consist of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors.

Mitsui Charity Hospital—Izumicho, Kanda, Tokyo

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family who has given *yen* 1,250,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *yen* 430,000 was appropriated for initial expense and the remainder constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which to be used for maintenance. The hospital, in Kanda, Tokyo, was completed at the end of 1908. Daily 120 patients are being received in the hospital and 545 out-patients a day receive treatment. The staff numbers 45.

Tokyo Charity Hospital—Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo

This is a private inst. est. 1882; 1914 had '04 patients in hospital, besides 24,422 out-patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 915,324; disbursed *yen* 57,250 and received *yen* 78,210. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo—Tsukiji, Tokyo

This was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of *yen* 60,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons.

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III. Asylums and Orphanages

At present over 270 charity institutions exist in Japan which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, invalid soldiers and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 53 public and private reformatories for refractory boys to accommodate 1,800 boys, now attended by 1,500 persons, the expenses amounting to *yen* 286,000.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans—Otsuka Tsujimachi, Tokyo

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; for year 1913, number of inmates under protection 4,589, fund *yen* 412,201; receipts and disbursements *yen* 170,207 and *yen* 170,217 respectively. Receives sick travellers since 1883, foundings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885, boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum—Sugamo, Tokyo

Metroplitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; in '13 cared for 543 persons and spent *yen* 89,484 and received *yen* 52,797 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above. Of 3187 who left this institution in the course of 19 years (1894—1913), 1391 have committed crimes such as lèse-majestie, homicide, suicide and arson, the proportion of crime amounting to 40%.

Fukudenkai Orphanage—Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo

A private asylum est. 1879 at the present site; had in its charge 161 orphans in '13, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 32,513 and received *yen* 8,596 against *yen* 10,292 disbursed.

Tokyo Asylum for Aged—Takinogawa, Tokyo

A private inst. est. 1803: takes in destitute people of over 60 years old; number of inmates cared for were 58 at the end of July, 1915.

The Okayama Orphanage—Okayama

The Orphanage was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (d. in 1914).

According to the returns at the end of April '12 the Orphanage had under its care 627 children. The youngest or those physically weakest are boarded out in farmers' families.

The yearly outlay reached *yen* 29,906 while the revenue account totalled *yen* 51,588 including a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted that sum in '04 and continued for ten years; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; over *yen* 15,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum, *yen* 17,883 as donations, *yen* 10,234 from regular sympathizers, etc.

The Orphanage now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of lands where the poor children are made to work in farming and sericulture. The *Hotokusha*, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings

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amounting to some *yen* 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over *yen* 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 61 have become self-supporting citizens and 30 are married. In the course of ten years the Orphanage expects 200 couples of them to form a village of their own.

The Ryugé Orphanage

This is situated in the city of Fukuyama, some 50 miles west of Okayama. It is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1899 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri whose father, a famous priest of the Shin Sect, was an earnest philanthropist. The inmates, 138 as reported latest, are divided into four classes according to their age, infants placed in the hands of nurses, children of school age sent to school, while those who have finished common education are made to attend to one or another kind of useful employment.

Sumire Girls' School Orphanage

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection; situated at Yamate, Yokohama.

IV. Ragged Schools and Nurseries

Hanabatake School

The charity institution established by Miss Adams, an American lady missionary, at Hanabatake, Okayama, about 1900, is comprehensive in scope, for though at first started with the idea of taking care of children in that well-known slum, it was soon organized as a Sunday-school, then expanded into a regular common school, and with the erection of a new school building in 1910, the department of boys and girls was created, followed by a charity dispensary.

Kobe Infants Nursery

This owes its origin to the charitable endeavor of Kobe ladies, both Japanese and foreign, who started at the time of the late war work of caring after infants of poor family of soldiers and sailors sent to the front. The Association, called the War Commemoration Creche Association, has four nurseries where about 200 children are looked after.

Aoki Nursery

This owes its origin to the earnest execution of a widow, Mrs. Aoki, of Sakata, Yamagata province, whose husband died leaving three children. When she had brought up the orphans, she next turned her attention to extending similar service to helpless children of others. With the help of her neighbors and others she succeeded in establishing a nursery at Sakata, and in 1904 she was able to start a branch nursery at Shinjo, in the same province. The inmates at the two places total 200.

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The Futaba Kindergarten

It was in 1899 that this nursery was created in Tokyo by Miss Noguchi, who has charge of the Kindergarten section of the Peeress's school. It was lately removed to Samegahashi, one of the noted slums in Tokyo, where a commodious school house was built. Over 100 children daily attend it while a mother and sister's meeting is also held once a week.

V. The Charity Granary

This is a very interesting system of charity which dates from old time. The most notable institutions of the kind are the *Giso* (charity granary) at Fukuyama, Hiroshima-ken, founded in 1803 by Kawai Shubei, and the other is the *Kannonko* (Thanks giving union) established in Akita by Nawa Saburoemon in 1830. The *Giso* was originally intended as a provision against the time of scarcity, but even in ordinary days relief to the destitute was given. With the advent of the new régime the two organizations had to enlarge the scope of their work. Thus the *Giso* at present extends help to local agricultural societies and attends to industrial and school matters, also advances necessary fund to deserving boys and girls of poor families. The *Giso* possesses fund amounting to *yen* 160,000, and is placed on a strong financial basis. The *Kannon-ko* was at first established to take care of helpless orphans, but has been made besides to undertake the relief of widows, disabled or deformed persons. As many as fifty thousand of this kind of unfortunate people are said to have been helped by the Union. Recently the Union established a children asylum and it is now devoting much of its attention to educating children of poor families, bringing them up to useful and lawabiding members of society. The Union possesses the fund amounting to *yen* 200,000.

VI. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori, and they have all been established. At the end of 1912 the inmates at all the leper hospitals numbered 1230 distributed as follows:

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)	...	300
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)	...	100
Hoyō-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)	...	300
Ryoyō-jo, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.)	...	150
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)	...	150
Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken Tairo-in, Kumamoto Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken	(private) ...	280
Total	...	**1,230**

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Lepers throughout Japan number some 24,000, but the hospitals can at present accommodate only 5% of them.

VII. Reform Work

1. Ex-convict homes

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. In Sept. 1910 there existed 71 homes with 1,428 cared for, of whom 533 were newly admitted, *i.e.* about 1% of the 53,000 discharged in the same year. The rate of discharged convicts unqualified for bread-earning employment from one reason or another is 10% of the total discharged. The result of reform effected has been about 70%, the other 30% being proved incorrigible.

Of these homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following:—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home

One of the largest and best regulated, this was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1896. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain.

In 1913 the Home took care of 501 former convicts of whom 42 were women. The result of the work till '13 is as follows:—

Self-supporting, 402; under protection at the home or other institutions, 42; died, 1; escaped and re-convicted, 20; whereabout unknown, 36.

2. Reform of depraved children

Regulations relating to reformatories were for the first time issued in this country in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. As estimated by the Home Office the depraved boys in Japan Proper numbered roughly 100,000 in 1915. The provision for attending to the work of reform is still entirely inadequate, and the reformatories at work in the same year numbered only 54, classified into 25 prefectural or municipal institutions and 29 private. They cared for 1,486 boys against the full accommodation capacity of 1781, which is only 6.6% of the total number. The estimates for the 54 reformatories amounted to ¥286,000 in the said year. The reason why the admission usually falls short of the full accommodation is due, it is explained, to the imperfect development of reform work among the people, insufficient supply of qualified experts, and to the fact that for each admission the tedious process of obtaining the approval of the responsible Prefectural Governor is to be obtained. It is only at eight reformations that the full number of boys is sheltered and on the other hand one or two homes are empty.

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VIII. Miscellaneous Works

Invalidated Soldier's Home

This was first stated in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 49 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family and has fund of over *yen* 300,000 of which *yen* 100,000 donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Life Boat Society

Established in 1889 the society's roll of members counted 66,331. Rescue record from the beginning aggregates 20,172 persons saved, 3994 boats and ships and cargo valued at *yen* 13,941,870. H.H. Admiral Prince Higashi-Fushimi is the patron and Capt. (res.) Count Yoshii the President.

Seamen's Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 70,435 members, and the fund amounting to about half a million *yen*. During 1912 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 175 higher class seamen and 933 ordinary hands. 13,657 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation. Then 3,770 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension, etc. were given to a number of decrepit sailors or to families of deceased sailors. Hon. Pres. Prince Higashi-Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. About 67 immates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about *yen* 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means strong financially.

Central Charity Association—No. 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encour-

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agement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Directors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others.

The Japan Blind Men's Society—c/o Isoh Abe, Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo

This philanthropic work owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, late of Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and chiefly devotes itself at present to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being sorely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already seven or eight books have been distributed at cost price.

The Blind as Bread-Earners

In 1910 there were in Japan proper 69,167 blind people, classified as follows as to profession:—

Shampooer...	21,545	Miscellaneous	9,942
Acupuncturer	4,223	Student	2,142
Moxa cauterist...	717	No profession	26,343
Musician	3,088		
Story-teller	257	Total	69,167

Special School for the Blind

In 1908 a special school for blind people desirous of practising shampooing and acupuncture was established for the first time in Japan on the premises of the Hongwan-ji Temple, Tokyo, and it has been aided by the Central and Municipal Offices. In Aug. 1911 the Regulations for controlling blind people engaged in profession was enacted.

IX. Cruelty to Animals

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, for it is the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a hard or steep road, and weight of load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labor must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and that for two-horse must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labor unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for

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light service by owners. Horses and cattle must not be used for fighting amusement.

The S. P. C. A.—145 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. The Children Kindness to Animal Society is affiliated to it.

The *Nippon Jindo Kwai* (The Humane Society of Japan) is the latest addition for promoting the same cause, having been created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo. As the first step the Society intends to provide 20 drinking troughs in Tokyo, and will also employ a corps of inspectors to assist the work of the Police for preventing cruelty to animals, especially horses. The membership fees are; ¥2 for an active member, ¥5 or over for a sustaining member, ¥50 for a life member. President is Mrs. Nitobe.

X. Reform Farm

Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer. He first established a Home called *Katei Gakko* (Family School) at Sugamo, at northern outskirts of Tokyo. Afterward the training course for those desirous to attend charity work and also the special department (Shiseijuku) for helping poor deserving students were added, besides starting a monthly magazine. By March, 1914 the Home received 237 boys of whom 174 had left, 119 completely reformed, and rest either from disease or as incorrigibles. The Training Course turned out 57 men and the Shiseijuku 49. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one. Mr. Tomeoka obtained in 1914 for the purpose a tract of land covering 1,000 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido, at Sanapuchi, Kami Yubetsu, Kitami, the place being on the railway line. The plan of this interesting scheme is to open up 800 *cho* in 11 years of which 50 is to be reserved for the use of the reform school and 750 *cho* to be rented to 150 tenant farmers. The tenant lots are estimated to require *yen* 32,000 for opening up, but in return they will yield *yen* 12,000 a year when fully brought under cultivation. On the reserved lot 150 boys will be received, this costing *yen* 15,000 as initial expense and another 15,000 a year for maintenance. In other words, deficit of *yen* 3 000 a year will appear. The Board of Council of the Katei Gakko has decided to raise fund of *yen* 100,000 by subscription.

XI. Tramps and Vagrants Home

The homes for sheltering tramps and vagrants, the first of the kind in Japan, were established in Tokyo at the expense of the City *yen* 105,000 in 1912.

There are two private and earlier tramps homes created by a priest Buddhist, the first in 1900 at Honjo and the second in 1906 at Fukagawa, both in Tokyo. Counted from the first, the two have cared for 126,918 persons, one person sheltered one day being counted as one.

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LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

According to the latest reports compiled at the end of 1913 charity institutions and their works are as follows:—

	Institution	No. cared for	Expenses
Orphanage	134	×7,465	¥736,521
Asylum for the aged	21	×485	26,202
Charity hospital	78	2,691,072	1,250,189
Relief to the destitute	53	3,393	69,475
Employment office	14	25,129	17,768
Vagrant home	13	253,417	139,377
Work houses	23	235,757	148,432
Creche	20	×1,201	23,662
Reformatory	56	×1,461	261,107
B. D. & D. school	64	×2,662	142,983
Charity education	60	×9,601	161,081
Others	43	2,527	147,478

NOTE.—×=These are the numbers standing at the end of the year.

Of the above number 117 principal institutions were granted in 1914 State aid amounting to ¥35,251, their names being as follows:—

Name	Religion	Located at
Aichi Ikuji-in	Bud.	Nagoya
Akasaka Hospital		Akasaka, Tokyo
Asakusa-dera Kyugo-sho	Bud.	Asakusa, „
Awa-no-kuni Jikei-in		Tokushima
Bocho Orphanage		Chofu, Yamaguchi
Bukkyo Futaba-kai	Bud.	Kagoshima
Bukkyo Kosai-kai	Bud.	Hongo, Tokyo
Crittenden Home (vid. W. C. T. U.) ...	Ch.	Okubo „
Doai-sha		Tokyo
Dojo-en		Asakusa, Tokyo
Dozen-kai	Ch.	Shitaya, „
Ehime Jizen-kai		Matsuyama
En-yu Night School		Sapporo
Fuji Ikuji-in		Fuji-gun, Suruga
Fuji Orphanage		Yoshiwara, Shizuoka-ken
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage		Iidamachi, Tokyo
Fukudakai Ikuji-in...		Shibuya, Tokyo
Fukuiken Ikuji-in		Fukui
Fukushima Chomin Itchi-kyokai... ...		Hiroshima-ken
Fukushima Ikuji-in...		Fukushima
Fukushima Kummo Gakko		„
Futaba Kindergarten	Ch.	Samegahashi, Tokyo
Gifu Blind Asylum...		Gifu
Hakodate Charity Hospital		Hakodate
Hakuai Aimo Gakko		Shimonoseki
Hakuai-in		Yatsushiro, Kumamoto
Hakuai-sha Orpanage	Ch.	Kozu, Osaka
Hakujuji-kai		Hongo, Tokyo
Hau-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno, Osaka
Hara-buraku Kairyokai...		Kochi-ken

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Heian Orphanage	Bud.	Kyoto
Heian Tokugi-kai Orphanage		"
Higo Jikei-kai		Kumamato
Hikone Kummo-in		Hikone
Hiroshima Jikei Gakuin		Hiroshima
Hiroshima Orphanage		"
Ibaraki B. D. & D. School		Mito
Ihai-en Hospital		Meguro, Tokyo
Impaku Hoji-in		Kurayoshi, Tottori-ken
Issho-kai		Itano-gun, Tokusaima
Iwaki Kummo-in		Taira, Fukushima-ken
Iwami Jiiku-in		Hamada, Shimane
Jikei Komori Gakko		Mayebashi
Jikufune-mura		Sempoku-gun, Osaka
Jinji Sodan-bu of Y.M.C.A.	Ch.	Tokyo
Jizen Hoko-kai Kyugo-in		Tsurusaki, Oita-ken
Jodo-shu Rodo Kyosai-kai...	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo
Jomo Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi
Kagawa-ken B. D. & D. School ...		Takamatsu
Kagoshima Blind School		Kagoshima
Kagoshima Charity B.D. & D. School		"
Kagoshima Yoiku-in		"
Kaiei-sha...		Miye-ken
Kainan Jizen-kai		Marugame
Kamakura Shoni Hoiku-in...		Kamakura
Kamiyama Fukusei-in		Sunto-gun, Shizuoka-ken
Kanazawa B.D. & D. School		Kanazawa
Kanazawa Orphanage	Ch.	"
Kanro Ikuji-in		Kasaoka, Okayama
Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo
Kinen Kyosai-kai		Nanishi-gun, Tokushima
Kobe Hokoku Orphanage		Kobe
Kobe Kummo-in		"
Kobe Orphanage		"
Kochi Jizen Kyokai		Kochi
Koeki-sha		Kariyado, Wakayama-ken
Koshukai...		Nambe, "
Kuka Ikuji-in...		Kuwana, Miye
Kumamoto Kaishu-in Hospital... ...		Kumamoto
Kyodo Yagakko		Kyoto
Kyosei-kai		Shimane-ken
Kyoshu-kai		Hyogo-ken
Kyoto Komori Gakko...		Kyoto
Kyoto Kyusai-in		"
Maebashi Ikuji-in...		Maebashi
Maebashi Sekizen-kai		"
Maikai-juku		Koishikawa, Tokyo
Marugame Keimei Gakko		Marugame
Matsuyama Dojo-kan		Matsuyama
Matsuyama Ya-gakko		"
Matsuye B. D. & D. School		Matsuye

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Minobu Shinkei Hosp....	Bud.	Yamanashi-ken
Miye Orphanage		Tsu
Morikawa Elementary School		Hongo, Tokyo
Morioka Orphanage		Morioka
Muryo Shukuhaku-jo No. 1		Honjo, Tokyo
„ „ No. 2		Fukagawa, Tokyo
Nagano B. D. & D. School		Nagano
Nagano Yoiku-in		„
Nagaoka B. D. & D. School		Nagaoka, Niigata-ken
Nagaoka Fukuta-en		„ „
Nagasaki B. D. & D. School		Nagasaki
Nagasaki Ikuji-in		„
Nagasaki Jizen-kai		„
Nagasaki Orphanage		„
Nagata mura		Kobe
Nakagoye B. D. & D. School		Kashiwazaki, Niigata-ken
Nazareth-en	Ch.	Yatsushiro, Kumamoto-ken
Nihon Mojin Kyokai		Koishikawa, Tokyo
Niigata B. D. & D. School		Niigata
Niigata Ikuji-in		„
Oita B. D. & D. School		Oita
Oita Ikuji-in		„
Okammuri-mura		Mishima-gun, Osaka
Okayama B. D. & D. School		Okayama
Okayama Hakuai-kai		„
Okayama Orphanage		„
Okazaki B. D. & D. School		Okazaki, Aichi
Okuura-mura Jikei-in		Nagasaki-ken
Ono Jizen-in		Kanagawa
Osaka Charity Hospital		Kanzaki-cho, Osaka
Osaka Fujin Home		Kitaku, „
Osaka Jikyo-kan		Nishinari-gun, „
Osaka Shokugyo Shokai-jo...		Minami-ku „
Osaka Yohane Gakuin...	Ch.	Osaka
Osaka Yoro-in		Tennoji, Osaka
Otaru B. D. & D. School		Otaru
Otaru Jikei Hospital		„
Otaru Orphanage		„
Railway Hoyo-in		Yodobashi, Tokyo
Rakuseki Gaku-in...		Koishikawa, „
Rittoku Komori Gakko		Takasaki
Ryoka Orphanage...		Fukuoka
Saga Orphanage		Saga
Saisei Hospital		Kyoto
Salvation Army Works	Ch.	Tokyo
San-in Jiiku Katei Gakko		Matsuye
Sanuki Gaku-in		Kochi
Sanuki Hoikukai Orphanage		Takamatsu
Seibu-kai		Hyogo-ken
Seishin I-in		Kumamoto
Sendai Ikuji-in	Ch.	Sendai

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Sen-eki Kinen Hoiku-kai		Kobe
Seyaku-in Kyokai...		Kyoto
Shifuboku-sha...		Nagasaki-ken
Shigaken Ikuji-in		Otsu
Shimasaki Ikuji-in		Kumamoto-ken
Shimizu Ikuji-in		Otsu
Shimokuchi-buraku		Shimane-ken
Shinanomachi I-in...	Ch.	Yotsuya, Tokyo
Shinkai Kyosai-kai		Kojimachi, Tokyo
Shinkei Hoiku-in		Kaminiikawa-gun, Toyama-ken
Shinro Girls' School		Akasaka, Tokyo
Shion Uryu-kai		Koishikawa, Tokyo
Shizuoka Home		Shizuoka
Shonen Shutoku-kai		Asakusa, Tokyo
Shozen-kai		Naka-gun, Tokushima-ken
Shnon Ya-gakko		Kyoto
Sosan School		Koishikawa, Tokyo
St. Barnaba Hoipital		Nishi-ku, Osaka
St. Helda Yoro-in		Azabu, Tokyo
Sumire Girls' School	Ch.	Yokohama
Tairo-in		Kumamoto-ken
Takasaki Ikuji-in		Takasaki
Takata Kummo Gakko		Takata
Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded	Ch.	Oji, Tokyo
Tenshi-en...		Kumamoto
Tohoku Ikuji-in		Hirosaki
Tokai Kummo-in		Ogasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken
Tokyo Ikusei-en		Akasaka, Tokyo
Tokyo Mojin Kyoiku-kai		Kyobashi, „
Tokyo-shi Tokushu Gakko Koenkai...		Kojimachi, „
Tokyo Yoro-in		Honjo, „
To-o Mojin Kyokun-kai		Hachinohe
Tottori Orphanage		Tottori
Toyama Jizen-kai		Toyama
Toyama Kummo-in		„
Toyohashi B. D. & D. School		Toyohashi
Toyohashi Ikuji-in		„
Uragami Hoiku-in...		Nagasaki-ken
Wakei Orphanage...		Nakakubiki-gun, Niigata-ken
Yamato Ikuji-in		Haihara, Nara-ken
Yanagawa Kummo-in		Fukuoka-ken
Yokohama Blind School		Yokohama
Yokohama Orphanage	Ch.	„
Yonen Hogo-kai		„

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CHAPTER X

EDUCATION

SECTION I

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of the Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

"Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the propriety of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue."

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji (1890).

[Imperial Sign Manual. Privy Seal.]

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Sanaye Takata, President of Waseda Univ.,
Mem. of Higher Educational Council, etc.

History.—Principal landmarks in our education prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 284 A.D., sending

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of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, the publishing in 712, of the oldest book extant "Kojiki", introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet by the Buddhist priest Kobo in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods (which see), lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial art and as matter fit for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. Plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 by the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system new in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

Administrative Arrangement.—Educational affairs are under the control of the Department of Education which consists of the three Bureaux of Special Education, General Education, and Religions. School inspectors are appointed in the two former offices while there are also Compilers who undertake the duty of compiling text-books for primary schools and of examining text-books for secondary schools. Those of the former are supplied by the Government. There are some schools of special description that are outside the purview of the Department, and they are the Peers' School, various millitary and naval schools and colleges, Nautical School, and Post and Telegraph School.

Religion at Schools

Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in

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their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponements, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School, they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Standing Problems

The Stock Fund.—The fund of 10,000,000 *yen* was created in 1899 by setting apart so much sum from the Chinese war indemnity. It was provided that the interest, 5 per cent., accruing from it, 500,000 *yen* would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own. A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5 per cent. to civic corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war chest in 1904, and it still remains unrefunded. However from 1908 the sum of 250,000 *yen* was defrayed from the Treasury for the purposes originally designed, while from 1910–11 year 500,000 *yen* has been set apart, so that it may be said that the problem has been partially solved.

Efficiency in Foreign Languages.—That students of middle and of higher institutions are poor in linguistic acquirement is notorious. Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report, but a working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that boys generally begin to learn the languages at 12 or 13 and as the languages have nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Perhaps if in the High schools and Universities the practice of imposing a second foreign language upon the students be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. This second language was made optional and not compulsory in 1911, so that the trouble has been much lessened.

Discipline.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with younger teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of Middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual setting down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

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The Reform of Educational System. – The primary object of this question is how to shorten the number of years which a boy has to pass from the moment he enters a primary school till he graduates at an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary school at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle school, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High school for 3 years, graduating at a Univercity after three or four years according to subject. These courses occupy 17 years or so, and even if no time at all were wasted students would have to graduate from an Imperial university at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky ; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of Middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is students who can not finish their education earlier than 28 or even later are quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. After protracted deliberations the authorities decided in May 1910, to remodel the system and to abridge its term by one year.

The new programme was put in force in 1911 for the Middle school but that for the higher grade has been postponed. Graduates of Middle schools of superior scholarship are now taken in the Higher school on diploma, within limit of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total number admitted.

The Committee have passed the resolution that institutions giving four years instruction on graduates of Middle Schools be recognized as universities, but the other questions such as to recognize public and private universities as equal in status with the State universities and to delegate to all recognized university presidents the privilege, now reserved in the Minister of Education, of conferring the title of Doctor, still hang fire.

Japanese Boys Handicapped. – After all Japanese students are seriously handicapped, compared with Western boys, in that the time and energy which they have to spend in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than for the others to learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongue, for the task imposed on Japanese, who are required to learn cumbrous Chinese characters, is much heavier than that experienced by Western children in learning their own respective mother tongues. Thus Japanese boys and girls at 13 or 14 find it no easy thing to read current literature, far less to enjoy it. They are even unable to read newspapers with profit and intelligence. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign languages continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, our boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age as Occidental lads generally do.

The War and Education. – The geographical position has fortunately enabled Japan to keep her education intact from the disturbing effect from which the more active participants in the war are suffering. The authorities, however, are closely following the educational aspect of this world's struggle and is distributing at cost the Japanese translations of educational affairs in the belligerent nations. The war also has seriously interfered with the traditional routine which Japanese students going abroad for further prosecution of their specialities have had to follow. It is now out of question for our medical students to proceed to Berlin or Vienna, and of late, therefore, they have begun to proceed to United States of America.

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General Statistics on Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for 1913-4 Year

Kind of schools		No. of schools	No. of instructors	No. of students and pupils	No. of graduates
Elementary Schools	Govt.	4	81	2,433	390
	Pub.	25,457	156,488	7,066,450	1,144,507
	Priv.	154	716	26,872	3,314
B. D. D. Schools	Govt.	2	43	433	97
	Pub.	4	52	538	69
	Priv.	57	296	1,818	198
Normal Schools, Pub.		86	1,623	27,928	10,806
Higher Nor. Sch., Govt.		2	126	1,077	246
„ for Girls, „		2	96	689	141
Teachers' Institutes, Govt. ...		2	26	166	26
Middle Schools	Govt.	2	46	704	129
	Pub.	242	4,877	104,069	15,290
	Priv.	74	1,353	27,173	4,211
Girls' High Schools	Govt.	2	44	813	160
	Pub.	259	3,050	65,438	14,639
	Priv.	69	1,024	17,036	3,663
High Schools, Govt.		8	358	6,359	1,786
Imp. Univ., Govt.		4	815	9,572	1,855
Special Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	8	276	3,966	766
	Pub.	5	134	1,785	317
	Priv.	54	1,581	24,358	3,490
Technical Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	15	547	6,055	1,567
	Pub.	2	48	397	103
	Priv.	2	78	646	115
Technical Schools (Minor grade)	Govt.	1	—	208	54
	Pub.	494	4,124	71,184	18,087
	Priv.	36	515	9,530	1,933
Supplementary Sch.'s	Govt.	4	—	582	574
	Pub.	7,702	1,558	371,171	124,168
	Priv.	308	807	13,230	4,116
Teacher's Training Institutes for Tech. Schools, Govt., ...		3	—	173	28
Sericultural Institutes, Govt...		2	48	338	178
Miscellaneous Schools	Pub.	1,108	899	46,007	9,963
	Priv.	1,244	6,734	108,422	36,843
Total ...	Govt.	61	2,506	33,568	7,997
	Pub.	35,359	172,853	7,754,966	1,337,940
	Priv.	1,998	13,104	229,085	57,883
	Total	37,418	188,463	8,017,619	1,403,820

NOTE.—Teaching at the Teacher's Training Institutes for Technical Schools, Technical Schools of minor grade and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of higher schools they are generally attached to. Sericultural Institutes have been turned into Technical Schools (collegiate) later.

NOTE.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Nautical College, Marine Institute, various military schools etc. are here excluded.

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	American	British	French	German	Russian	Belgian	Italian	Spaniard	Swiss	Dutch	Chinese	Siamese	Indian	Total	Annual amount of salaries
1912-13...	18	33	10	26	2	1	1	2	1	—	8	1	—	103	¥317,040
1913-14...	17	31	11	27	2	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	105	366,510

SECTION II

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequare, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, manual work, commerce or agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Subjects	First School Year	Hours	Second School Year	Hours	Third School Year	Hours	Fourth School Year	Hours
Morals ...	Elements of Morals.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	14	Reading and Writing.	14
Arithmetic	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100.	6	Common Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division	6	Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals Add & Sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports, Singing.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	6	Ditto.	7
Drawing*...			Si'le Forms.		S'le Fignres.		S'ple Figures.	
Singing ...					Management of Needle, Com. sewing.	1	Common Sewing.	2
Sewing† ...								
Manual work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total Boys		21		24		27		27
Total Girls						28		29

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Curriculum of the Ordinary Elementary Schools—(*Continued*)

Curriculum of the Higher Elementary Schools

Subjects	Fifth School Year	Hours weeks	Sixth School Year	Hours weeks	First School Year	Hours weeks	Second School Year	Hours weeks
Morals	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language ...	Reading, Writing and Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	8	Continued.	8
Arithmetic	Addition to Div. Weights, Measures, Coins and Time. Simple Decimals. Abacus Arith.	4	Decimal Fractions. Common „ Proportions. Abacus Arith. Continued.	4	Common Fractions Proportions. Percentage. Abacus Arith. Continued.	4	Proportions. Percentage. Mensuration. Book-keeping. Abacus Arith.	4
History & Geography...	History of Japan. Geography „	3	Continued.	3	Outlines of Foreign Geography. Construction and Use of Simple Apparatus.	3	Japanese History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons. Relation of Plants, Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man.	3
Science	Plants, Animals, and Minerals. Natural Phenomena.	2	Continued.	2	Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.	2	Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.	2
Drawing * { Boys		2		2		2	Various Figures.	2
Drawing * { Girls	Simple Figures.	1	Simple Figures.	1	Various Figures.	1	Simple Geometrical Drawing.	1
Singing, Gymnastics ...	Common Gymnastics. Sports, Military Drill.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5
Sewing	Common Sewing.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	4	Continued.	4
Manual Work†	Simple Work.		Simple Work.		Simple Work.	2	Simple Work.	2
Agriculture	General Principles.				Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce (either one) ..	„ „		Continued.		„		„	
English Language	Reading and Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Boys		28		28		28		28
Total { Girls		30		30		30		30

Note:—In *Drawing boys have 2 hours in the 5th and 6th years against 1 for girls; girls have sewing, 1 hour in the 3rd year, 2 hours in the 4th and 3 hours in the 5th and 6th; † manual work can be made 1 hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year; and 2 hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year.

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Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend School

	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1908-09	3,734,004	3,373,262	7,107,226	48,155	109,349	157,504
1909-10	3,857,957	3,461,442	7,319,399	44,398	97,375	141,773
1910-11	3,861,791	3,473,754	7,335,545	45,646	93,512	139,158
1911-12	3,779,603	3,425,294	7,204,897	45,460	86,510	131,970
1912-13	3,776,211	3,438,374	7,214,585	45,870	83,884	129,754
1913-14	3,805,817	3,471,107	7,276,924	48,559	87,685	136,244

	Total No. of children under obligation			Ratio of children attending school, per 100 of children under obligation		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1908-09	3,782,159	3,482,611	7,264,770	98.73	96.86	97.80
1909-10	3,902,355	3,558,817	7,461,172	98.86	97.26	98.10
1910-11	3,907,437	3,567,266	7,474,703	98 83	97.38	98.14
1911-12	3,825,063	3,511,804	7,336,867	98.81	97.54	98.20
1912-13	3,822,081	3,522,258	7,344,339	98.80	97.62	98.23
1913-14	3,854,376	3,558,792	7,413,168	98.74	97.54	98.16

Salaries of Teachers of Both Sexes in Public Elementary Schools

	No. of teachers	Monthly average *yen*	No. receiving under *yen* 5	No. receiving *yen* 50 to 95
1908-09	102,877	16.554	75	241
1909-10	109,604	17.029	76	316
1910-11	116,743	17.565	60	407
1911-12	123,262	18.065	59	548
1912-13	128,783	18.517	56	718
1913 14	131,295	18.923	65	875

The Text-Books.—Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rule text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use, aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

Fees.—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools of lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying are shown below :—

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	No. of schools collecting fee	No. of pupils: Paying full or increased fee	Paying in part or partially exempted	Totally exempted	Total
1909–10	2,859	769,796	42,015	19,693	831,504
1910–11	1,904	667,927	124,156	23,539	815,622
1911–12	1,347	581,099	118,842	23,216	723,157
1912–13	1,155	579,553	107,491	24,312	711,356
1913–14	1,024	564,207	107,030	24,578	695,814

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age limit make this table. (Vid. Sec. V.)

1913—1914	Blind and mute of school age: Boys	Girls	Total	Receiving instruction at school: Boys	Girls	Total	Defectives per 1,000 normal children
Blind	1,746	1,780	3,526	161	62	223	0.41
Deaf & Mute	3,150	2,740	5,890	350	233	583	0.68
Total	4,896	4,520	9,416	511	295	806	1.09
1912–13	5,121	4,539	9,660	584	333	917	1.14
1911–12	5,464	3,789	10,253	574	350	924	1.21

KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing conversation and handiwork. There are only two Government establishments attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

1913—14	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of infants: Male	Female	Total
Government	2	10	141	138	279
Public	226	726	13,644	12,007	25,651
Private	340	869	11,518	9,920	21,438
Total	568	1,605	25,303	22,065	47,368
1912–13	535	1,513	24,042	20,898	44,940
1911–12	497	1,535	24,022	21,180	45,202

SECTION III

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 61 per cent of the total number of qualified applicants having been admitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 18.9 in 1906–12 years.

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The entrance examination of Middle Schools is indeed a fearful ordeal to boys living in larger towns. Take the case of Tokyo where 3 public and some 10 private Middle Schools exist. The former conduct the examination simultaneously and applicants, generally over ten to eight times the number to be admitted, crowd the examination rooms. Those who fail try next a private middle school judged most suitable, for in general the private schools judiciously time their examination to suit the convenience of the unlucky stragglers, the schools with least credit being contented to bring up the rear.

In view of the fact that about two-thirds of Middle School graduates enter active life, it has been decided to divide the students from the 4th year into Preparatory and Practical classes.

The Curriculum of the Middle School

Subjects	1st year Hours per week	2nd year Hours per week	3rd year Hours per week	4th year Hours per week	5th year Hours per week
1. Morals	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese & Chinese...	7	7	7	6	6
3. English	6	6	7	7	7
4. History & Geography	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics	4	4	4	4	4
6. Natural Science ...	2	2	2	1st term 2 2nd „ 2 3rd „ 1	—
7. Physics & Chemistry	—	—	—	1st „ 3 2nd „ 3 3rd „ 4	—
8. Civil Government / Political Economy	—	—	—	—	2
9. Drawing	1	1	1	1	4
10. Singing	1	1	1	—	—
11. Military Drill and Gymnatics	3	3	3	3	3
Total	38	28	29	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 and 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology and mineralogy. The lesson in fencing and *judo* (jujitsu), formerly optional, was made compulsory in 1911.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School at the maximum limit of 800, and generally at not more than 600, and that of boys in each class 50. This restriction is regarded highly inconvenient from business standpoint by proprietors of private Middle Schools. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

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Salaries and Official Status of Middle School Teachers

The average salaries amount to ¥47 a month throughout the country, Tokyo, Osaka, Miye and some others paying the highest average of 50–55 while that in Ibaraki and others occupies the other extreme of 44. The increasing cost of living is telling hard on the teachers, and it is not wonderful that those of greater capability and also of ambition are gradually deserting the service. The authorities are devising measures to increase the general average to 50.

As if to console the teachers for their material poverty those of higher rank are accorded treatment equivalent to that of *Kotokan* (see Civil Service) in the civil service.

Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers of public and private school graduates as reported within the year after their graduation are:—

	Entered business			Entered higher Schools		Conscription or volunteer	Others	Died	Total
	Trade	Teachers	Civil service	High Schools	Other schools				
1911–12...	2,235	1,913	403	1,162	4,703	298	5,827	79	16,763
1912–13...	2,330	1,707	399	1,206	4,953	306	6,500	106	17,507
1913–14...	2,497	1,640	435	1,279	5,231	289	7,134	89	18,477

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A post-graduate course may also be provided in addition to general courses, of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

Curriculum of the Girls' High Schools

Subject	1st year h'rs per week	2nd year h'rs per week	3rd year h'rs per week	4th year h'rs per week
Morals	2	2	2	2
Japanese language ...	6	6	5	5
English language ...	3	3	3	3
History	3	3	2	3
Geography				
Mathematics	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

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Statitsics of Public and Private Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools or Girls' Domestic High Schools are as follows for the year 1913–14 :—

		Regular course	Post-graduate course	Domestic course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government		741	46	—	—	26
Public		48,620	112	14,561	860	1,285
Private		13,965	53	2,512	366	135
Total		63,326	216	17,073	1,226	1,446
Leaving or died unfinished %	Govt.	4.43	—	—	—	—
	Pub. & Priv.	9.82	—	12.53	—	—

Note.—As for numbers of schools, pupils, graduates and staff see the general statistics given at the begining of the present chapter.

HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are placed primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the discretion of the students. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, and the course is divided into three classes, (1) Literature, (2) Science and (3) Medicine. The course extends three years, but it is intended to shorten it to 2½ years.

The fee was increased from 30 *yen* to 35 *yen* a year in 1911.

List of the High Schools for 1915–16 Year

	Director	No. of instructors	Students	Graduates (1913-14)	Applicants	Admission
1st (Tokyo)	T. Seto	65	1,161	328	2,129	343
2nd (Sendai) ...	K. Muto	37	692	214	1,145	229
3rd (Kyoto)	S. Sakai	49	919	306	1,313	293
4th (Kanazawa) ...	S. Mizobuchi	41	757	173	884	235
5th (Kumamoto)...	G. Yoshioka	45	897	267	1,046	293
6th (Okayama) ...	S. Kaneko	40	627	139	830	213
7th (Kagoshima)...	K. Yoshida	40	664	186	1,027	209
8th (Nagoya) ...	Y. Ōshima	41	668	173	1,109	207
Total		358	6,325	1,786	9,393	2,022
1914–15		358	?	?	?	?
1913–14		358	6,359	1,786	9,058	1,980
1912–13		358	6,537	1,775	9,185	?
1911–12		355	6,600	1,585	8,082	2,065

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The average age of new boys was 19 years 6.8 months for 1905 12 years, ranging between the two extremes of 30.4 and 16.9.

The number of application for admission classified according to the section makes this record :—

	Applicants			Admission per 100 applicants		
	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section
1910–11...	3,216	2,972	3,090	32.49	25.13	11.49
1911–12...	2,949	2,699	2,434	34.89	29.45	15.41
1912–13...	3,185	3,243	2,757	31.71	22.97	13.24
1913–14...	3,053	3,456	2,544	32.43	16.47	13.01

Leaving School Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who die is as follows per 100 of those on the roll :—

1913-14, 5.44 ; '12-13, 5.81 ; '11-12, 5.19 ; '10-11, 4.78 ; '09-10, 4.78.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstance, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students were allowed formerly part of necessary expnses, in return for which they had to give their service as teachers for eight years. This rule has been abolished.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows :—

1913-14, 26.32 ; '12-13, 24.69 ; '11-12, 25.65 ; '10-11, 28.13 ; '09-10, 29.12 ; '08-09, 29.58.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows :—

	Schools for			Instuctors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1909–10 ...	35	25	18	1,236	170	15,199	5,811	4,250	1,585
1910–11 ...	35	27	18	1,287	192	16,016	6,334	4,449	7,095
1911–12 ...	38	30	15	1,348	223	16,807	7,490	4,952	2,016
1912–13 ...	41	32	13	1,403	216	17,199	7,704	5,125	2,217
1913–14 ...	41	33	12	1,408	215	17,164	7,813	5,158	2,225

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are a State institution and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kinder-

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garten, an elementary school and a girls' high school are attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Females.

The school system to the Higher Normal Schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics, and physics, chemistry and natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years of the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		No. of instructors	No. of students	No. of graduates	Applicants for admission	No. of admission
Tokyo	1910–11	70	656	182	705	212
	1911–12	74	656	104	989	262
	1912–13	72	691	147	866	199
	1913–14	76	646	156	836	210
Hiroshima	1910–11	50	437	93	194	134
	1911–12	54	414	98	188	135
	1912–13	52	400	94	172	116
	1913–14	50	413	90	222	151
Tokyo (Women's)	1910–11	53	356	94	429	89
	1911–12	62	366	112	437	123
	1912–13	63	372	85	492	130
	1913–14	58	398	73	525	111
Nara (Women's)	1910–11	27	150	0	93	85
	1911–12	37	224	0	119	77
	1912–13	36	287	63	112	80
	1913–14	38	291	68	106	75

SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

These institutes were specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, but have been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Womens' Higher Normal School which is provided with the course of housekeeping and sewing.

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SECTION IV

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are four State Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), and at Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) as shown in the following table.

The Tohoku University is distinguished from the others in admitting free from examination to the college of science teachers of secondary grade schools. The same university also admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the University graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either the Bench or the Bar on diploma has been withdrawn, the law having been revised to that effect in March 1914. At the same time the 4 year course for Law has been shortened to three years.

The Imperial University of Tokyo (1914–15)

Est'ed, April 1877 — President, Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, D. Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student	Graduate
Law	Tokyo	Hijikata, *Yasushi*, D.C.L.	59	2,329	405
Medicine	„	Aoyama, *Tanemichi*, D.M.	59	715	213
Engineering	„	Watanabe, *Wataru*, D. Eng.	70	651	191
Literature	„	Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt.	72	399	91
Science	„	Sakurai, *Jōji*, D. Sc.	45	154	32
Agriculture	„	Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D. Agr.	72	745	186
Total			377	4,993	1,118

The Imperial University of Kyoto (1914–15)

Est'ed, June 1897 — President, Araki, *Torasaburo*, D.M.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student	Graduate
Law	Kyoto	Atobe, *Teijiro*, D.C.L.	26	772	35
Medicine	„	Ito, *Junzo*, D.M.	40	349	74
Literature	„	Matsumoto, *Bunzaburo*, D. Litt.	49	185	43
Science	„	Mizuno, *Shigenojo*, D. Sc.	57	401	82
Engineering	„	Tanabe, *Sakuro*, D. Eng.			
Total			172	1,707	238

The Imperial University of Tohoku (1914–15)

Est'ed, June 1907 — President, Hojō, *Jikei*

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student	Graduate
Science	Sendai	Ogawa, *Masataka*, D. Sc.	24	96	—
Agriculture	Sapporo	Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr.	102	875	155
Medicine	Sendai	Inouye, *Katoji*, D.M.	27	551	92
Eng. Dep't	„	Kan-ya, *Tatsuhiko*,	34	423	127
Total			187	1,945	374

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The Imperial University of Kyushu (1914–15)

Est'ed, Dec. 1910 — President, Mano, *Bunji*, D. Eng.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Student	Graduate
Medicine	Fukuoka	Ito, *Sukehiko*, D.M.	33	371	57
Engineering	„	Hattori, *Shikajiro*, D. Eng.	46	224	—
Total			79	595	57

Students in the University Hall (Sep. 1914)

College	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu
Law	63	6	—	—
Medicine	26	16	—	4
Engineering	10	2	—	—
Literature	70	22	—	—
Science	28	3	6	—
Agriculture	19	—	3	—
Total	216	49	9	4

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of those matriculated recently is as follows:—

College	1909–10 Y. M.	1910–11 Y. M.	1911–12 Y. M.	1912–13 Y. M.	1913–14 Y. M.
Law	22.8	22.9	22.1	23.9	22.11
Medicine	23.1	22.5	23.8	23.3	23.9
Engineering	22.9	22.6	25.5	22.6	22.7
Literature	25.8	23.6	23.5	24.0	23.8
Science	22.1	22.8	23.2	21.0	22.10
Agriculture	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.8	23.7
Average	23.2	22.9	23.7	23.5	23.0

Professions of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1913–14 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ. (Sapporo Agr. Coll.)	Kyushu Univ. (Med.)
Administration officials	977	110	7	—
Judges, etc.	549	149		—
Imperial Household officials	47	5		—
Surgeons, army and navy	—	62	—	64
Government technical officials	1,753	232	115	124
School teachers	2,337	602	162	76
Medical officials	1,123		—	—
Members of Parliament	37	—	—	—
Barristers	376	84	—	—
Engineers in private establishments..	1,159	452	96	4
Banks and companies	911	247		—
Journalists	—	6	5	—

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	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Kyushu Univ.
Practising medicine	448	143	—	89
Veterinary surgeons	6	—	—	—
Foreign Government service	51	--	—	—
Other business	930	74	73	—
Studying at Univ. Halls	226	41	—	—
Studying abroad	104	35	8	3
Studying at other Univ. Coll.	46	—	6	3
Unemployed or unknown	1,191	197	46	112
Military service	—	11	8	—
Died	1,015	87	52	11
Total	13,306	*2,537	578	486

NOTE.—*See note in the following.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM INAUGURATION TILL 1913-14 CLASSIFIED BY COLLEGES

College	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu
Law	4,557	794	—	—
Medicine	2,179	*659	—	486
Engineering	3,004	944	—	—
Science	704		—	—
Literature	1,622	140	—	—
Agriculture	1,230	—	578	—
Total	13,296	*2,537	578	486

NOTE.—* Decrease at Kyoto as compared with that of the preceding year was owing to the graduates of Kyushu University which were formerly included in it having been detached.

LEAVING UNIVERSITY UNFINISHED

The ratio of those leaving the Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the University of Tokyo :—

1913-14, 4.45; '12-13, 4.57; '11-12, 3.81; '10-11, 6.81; '9-10, 4.79.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

The program for placing the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto on the basis of financial independence instead of supporting them with annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 33rd session (1906-7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to *yen* 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of *yen* 1,300,000 and the latter that of *yen* 1,000,000. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special doctoral title invested by the Emperor on recommendation by the Minister of Education, the candidates being of four classes. They are (1) those who have completed the prescribed

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courses at the University Hall, (2) those who submit thesis and are judged by the respective Collegiate faculty meetings to possess scholarship equal to the first, (3) those professors of the State Universities who are recommended by their Presidents, and (4) those who are recommended by the Council of Doctors to the Minister. The title is of nine kinds, as:—

Mar., 1915	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Literature	Engineering	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Total
Living.....	132	319	24	83	235	100	32	12	12	*949
Died.....	13	31	5	24	22	14	5	1	2	117
Total ...	145	350	29	107	257	114	37	13	14	*1,066

NOTE.—* Including 10, which are owned by the same men.

SECTION V

TECHNICAL & SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Technical schools comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of the Middle school are admitted partly on diploma and partly on examination, the applicants being always far more numerous than the number to be taken. The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course.

The Special schools also admit those who have completed the prescribed course of study in Middle schools or in High schools as regards females.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR 1915–16

Medical Schools

Name	Director	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Applicants	Admitted
Chiba	T. Miwa	25	679	1,106	144
Okayama	Y. Tsutsui	19	550	726	104
Kanazawa	M. Takayasu	26	630	709	131
Nagasaki	S. Tashiro	23	717	684	137
Niigata	Y. Ikehara	22	454	825	100

Higher Commercial Schools

Tokyo	Z. Sano	61	155	196	65
Kobe	T. Mizushima	35	78	80	20
Nagasaki	M. Yamanouchi	26	126	1,683	373
Yamaguchi	I. Yokoji	25	575	901	158
Otaru	R. Watanabe	35	397	434	154

Higher Technical Schools

Tokyo	S. Tejima	77	330	311	124
Osaka	Y. Yasumaga	59	270	248	110
Kyoto	I. Nakazawa	26	954	2,002	304
Nagoya	S. Doi	34	590	999	189
Kumamoto	T. Kawaguchi	27	250	254	85
Yonezawa	T. Otake	23	332	544	107

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Mining School

Akita	K. Kuroiwa	26	304	561	112

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Morioka	Y. Sato	36	243	317	91
Kagoshima	K. Tamari	34	181	415	55

Higher Sericultural Schools

Uyeda...	C. Harizuka	23	198	167	66
Tokyo...	I. Honda	37	179	246	86
Kyoto...	K. Kawashima	11	159	697	104

Foreign Language School

Tokyo...	N. Murakami	59	600	1,060	341

Fine Art Academy

Tokyo...	N. Masaki	54	541	319	167

Academy of Music

Tokyo...	M. Yuhara	48	505	341	124

Nautical College

Tokyo...	Adm. H. Ishibashi	45	695	—	—

Fishery Institute

Tokyo...	K. Shimo	72	210	1,284	—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	Graduates
1910–11...	47	263	Blind	1,082	149
			Mute	761	48
1912–13...	55	312	Blind	1,422	205
			Mute	799	49
1911–12...	58	306	Blind	1,331	165
			Mute	805	44
1913–14...	61	348	Blind	1,559	184
			Mute	797	83

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course in-

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cludes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over 8 years for ordinary and 5 years for the professional.

1913-14	Teaching staff	Pupils	Graduates	Applicants for admission	No. admitted
Tokyo Blind	23	182	43	70	37
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb	20	*251	54	90	54

* including one Chinese.

THE PEERS' SCHOOL ("GAKUSHU-IN")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was opened, within certain limit, to children of humbler classes also. The school consists of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continues to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 when the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

	Course	Staff		Students		Graduates	
		Boys' Dept.	Girls' Dept.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1914	Elementary	88	51	287	206	—	—
	Middle ...			230	273	—	37
	High			98	—	26	—
	Special ...			—	26	—	—

SECTION VI

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," though they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the graduates' standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government Universities in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which allow greater freedom to Professors and students than their Government sister institutions, stand comparison with the latter.

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Statistics of Public and Private Collegiate Institutions

	Students							
	Medicine	Law	Literature	Religion	Arts	Physical training	Total	Graduates
1911–12 ...	3,758	16,395	1,103	1,741	91	—	23,088	3,357
1912–13 ...	4,300	15,821	1,156	1,744	106	51	23,178	3,430
1913–14 ...	4,460	18,213	1,249	2,036	107	78	26,143	3,807

Name of School	Located	When founded	Subject taught
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	1877	Medicine.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't.	Tokyo	1896	Theology.
" " Higher Couse	"	1885	English.
Aoyama Girls English School	"	1874	do.
Bukkyo Univ....	Kyoto	1899	Buddhism.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School...	Tokyo	1881	Medicine.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ...	Kyoto	1897	Literature.
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Pol., Eco.
Jodo Sect Univ.	"	1887	Buddhism.
Joshi Eigaku-juku...	"	1900	English, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't ...	"	1890	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Kokugaku-in	"	1890	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Kumamoto Medical School ...	Kumamoto	1896	Medicine.
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1986	Law.
Kyoto Hosei Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Pol., Eco.
Kyoto Medical School	"	1879	Medicine.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	Tokyo	1895	Theology.
" " Higher Course	"	1895	Literature.
Meiji Univ.	"	1881	Pol., Law, Lit., Com.
Nichiren Sect Univ.	"	1896	Buddhism.
" " " Osaki ...	"	1875	do.
Nippon Univ....	"	1890	Law, Pol., Lit.
Nippon Women's Univ. ...	"	1901	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Osaka Medical School	Osaka	1880	Medicine.
Osaka Trinity School	"	1884	Theology.
Rikkyo Univ....	Tokyo	1907	Classics, Commerce.
Senshu Daigaku	"	1880	Law, Economy.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	"	1898	Buddhism.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ...	Ise	1871	do.
Shinshu Univ. Sugamo	Tokyo	1901	do.
Sodo Sect Univ.	"	1882	do.
Tendai Sect Univ....	"	1897	do.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theology.
Tokyo Cent. Univ....	Tokyo	1885	Law, Pol., Eco.
Tokyo Trinity School	"	1890	do.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko	"	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Toyo Univ.	"	1887	Philosophy.
Waseda Univ.	"	1882	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com., Sc.

The Osaka Medical School (Prefectural) in the list was authorized in Oct. 1915 to assume the title of Osaka Medical College, an important innovation, as an independent college was not recognized

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previously by the authorities. It had to exist as an affiliated institution and as a constituent of a University.

The Keiogijuku University

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, and Primary Kindergarten departments. At the end of April, 1914, University roll numbered 1349; Preparatory 1496; Primary 790; and Kindergarten 360. There were also the Commercial school with 69 pupils and the Business school 758. The University department has four courses, namely, Law, Politics, Economy and Literature.

The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce, with the two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education, the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the venerable Chancelor, the Count. At the end of June 1913 the various figures stood as follows: cumulative number of alumni 10,029, number of students on the roll 6,622; faculty 165.

The Meiji Semmon Gakko

This is perhaps the most notable instance, so far in Japan, of the founding of a collegiate institution by private endowment of one individual. It was founded by Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa, ex-M.P., a wealthy colliery-owner in Kyushu and his son Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto. It lies at Nakabaru, Tobata, Fukuoka-ken, a place not far from the Government Steel Foundry. He endowed 3,300,000 *yen*, besides the school ground covering 78,776 *tsubo* (about 64 acres), and the institution was opened in April 1909. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or of equal scholarship, and the collegiate department consists of five courses, Mining, Metallurgy, Mechnical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology, each department extending for four years. In April 1914 the faculty comprised 83 professors and assistant professors, lecturers and others, while the student roll contained 283 in all. The graduates so far number 78. All the members of the faculty, clerks and others are furnished official residences and all the students with boarding houses. The institution was granted ¥3,000 by the Emperor in 1913. Dr. Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba the President.

The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niishima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academy,

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and University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literary) besides a Girls' School. During the 1913–14 school year there were 734 students in the Academy,347 in University (70 in Theological) and 234 in Girls' School. The alumni number 1458 and 476 respectively for men's and women's departments. Professors and teachers number over 70. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. The "independence" agitation started some years ago by a section of Japanese interested in the school has been settled and some arrangement has been devised for the control of the school by the Japanese and foreign members on the Board of Directors. Rev. Tasuku Harada is the President.

Joshi Eigaku-juku (Womens' English Institute)

The School, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda, one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' higher school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal School for women, and many are the graduates of this institute who have successfully passed the Secondary School Teachers' License Examination for English. In April, 1914 there were 146 students with the alumni list numbering 163.

Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japanese Women's University)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women bearing the title of University. Four courses, Domestic, Science, Literature, English and Education are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years' course of a higher girls' school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one year and a post-graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning of the academic year in 1913 the alumni totalled 1277, students 527, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school, and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600. The President is Ninzo Naruse, and the Dean Shozo Asho.

SECTION VII

SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académic Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H. M. the Emperor.

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Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and Dr. Takamine, lump sum of *yen* 5,000. Recipients of prizes from the beginning are as follows:—

Year	Recipient	Subject	Prize from
1911	Dr. S. Kimura	Discovery of Z. term	Emperor
1912	Dr. S. Takamine	Study of adolenalin	Academy
„	Dr. N. Ariga	On international laws, relating to China- and Russia-Japan Wars	Emperor
„	S. Hirase	Discovery of spermatozoids of the gingko	„
„	Y. Fujigawa	Medical history of Japan	„
„	S. Ikeno	The generative organs & fertilization of *Cycas Revoluta*	„
1913	R. Muraoka	History of Japan	„
„	Dr. K. Uyesaka	Neurology	„
„	Dr. S. Goto	Parasite	„
„	Cons.-Gen. M. Kondo	Naval architecture	Academy
1914	S. Takezoye	Chinese classics	„
„	Dr. J. Tawara	Mascular system of manimalian heart	Emperor
„	Dr. S. Kusakabe	Dynamics of minerals	Academy
1915	Dr. H. Noguchi	Syphilitic bacteria	Emperor
„	Dr. K. Toyama	Heredity of silkworm	„
„	Visc. I. Kim	Korean classics	Academy

List of Members

Aoyama, Tanemichi (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro (Science)
Furuichi, Koi (Engineering)
Haga, Yaichi (Litt.)
Hagino, Yoshiyuki (Litt.)
Hijikata, Yasushi (Law)
Hirayama, Shin (Science)
Hoshino, Hisashi (Literature)
Hozumi, Chincho (Law)
Ichiki, Kitokuro (Law)
Iijima, Kwai (Science)
Inokuchi, Ariya (Science)
Inouye, Tetsujiro (Philosophy)
Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu (Science)
Kanai, Yen (Economics)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron (Science)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo (Medicine)
Koganei, Ryosei (Medicine)
Koto, Bunjiro (Science)
Kuhara, Kyugen (Science)
Kumakawa, Muneo (Medicine)
Matsumura, Ninzo (Science)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke (Econom.)
Mikami, Sanji (History)
Minobe, Tatsukichi (Law)
Mishima, Ki (Chinese Classics)
Miura, Sunji (Medicine)
Miura, Kinnosuke (Medicine)
Miyake, Shu (Medicine)
Miyazaki, Michisaburo (Law)
Nagai, Nagayoshi (Medicine)
Nagaoka, Hantaro (Science)
Nakamura, Seidan (Science)
Nakashima, Rikizo (Philosophy)
Nanjo, Bun-yu (Literature)
Ogata, Masanori (Medicine)
Okamatsu, Santaro (Law)
Okano, Keijiro (Law)
Ōmori, Fusakichi (Science)
Ōsawa, Kenji (Medicine)
Ōtsuki, Fumihiko (Lit.)
Sakurai, Joji (Science)
Sato, Sankichi (Medicine)
Sugi, Kyoji (Statistics)
Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Takahashi, Sakuye (Law)
Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount (Eco.)
Takakusu, Junjiro (Literature)
Takamine, Jokichi (Science)
Tanaka, Yoshio (Science)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu (Science)
Terao, Hisashi (Science)
Tsuboi, Kumazo (History)
Tomii, Seisho (Law)
Uyeda, Mannen (Literature)
Yamazaki, Kakujiro (Law)

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Committee for Compiling Historical Materials Relating to the Restoration

This committee was organized in 1911 with the object of collecting and compiling historical materials relating to the Restoration of Meiji, the office being situated at Sanuencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The materials collected in the first year reached 3209 vols.

Central Meteorological Observatory

The headquarters of this institution are situated in Tokyo and have attached to it five meteorological stations: Hachijo Is. and the Bonin Is. in Tokyo-fu, Mt. Tsukuba in Ibaraki-ken, Oshima Is. in Kagoshima-ken and Ishigaki Is. in Okinawa-ken. At the end of 1912–13 the meteorological stations in the provinces numbered 135, of which 7 were in Formosa, 4 in Karafuto, 10 in Chosen and 5 in Kwangtung.

Provisional Station for Surveying Latitude

This station was established for the observation on the changes of the latitude in conformity with the agreement between the Japanese Government and the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying and is located at Mizusawa-machi, Iwate-ken. The observations on the changes of the latitude are carried out in clear nights, the reports of which being monthly sent to the head office.

Committee on Seismic Disasters

(See Chapter on Earthquakes, etc.)

Committee on Geodetic Surveying

This committee is in charge of the business, pertaining to Japan, belonging to the International Committee of Geodetic Surveying as well as to study geodesy. The staff consists of 12 officials and 20 assistants.

Committee on Scientific Catalogue

This committee is the Japanese branch to the International committee on Scientific Catalogue. The slips sent to the head office in England in 1911 reached 4584, while 15 copies and 255 volumes of the catalogue were received from England. The staff consists of 33 officials and 5 others.

Committee on the National Languages

The committee was organized with the view of investigating the vernacular language. The investigations were carried out in 1911 on dialects, vernacular expessions of foreign technical terms, letterwriting in colloquial style, &c.

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Hanging Committee of Fine Arts

The object of this body is to examine works of art sent for exhibition to the annual Art Exhibition of Education Department. The committee is subdivided into Foreign and Japanese paintings and sculpture, being composed as follows:—

1st Section, Foreign Painting 24; 2nd Section, Japanese Painting 14; 3rd Section, Sculpture 8.

Committee on Text-Books

This committee is to examine the text-books of Moral, History and Languages used in the primary schools as well as other investigations concerning text-books. It is divided into 3 sections, Moral, History, and Language, and has one president and vice-president and 39 members.

Art Committee

The committee was organized in 1911 with the purpose of encouraging literary works. In the first year 15 newspapers and 19 art magazines were examined, and the first prize was awarded to Dr. Y. Tsubouchi the following year for his translations of "Othello" and "Romeo Juliot."

Committee on Popular Education

This institution was established in 1911. The lecture meetings in that year were held four times, and 158 volumes of books and 554 pieces of cinematograph films on this particular education were examined.

SECTION VIII

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origion of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loanst o civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This fund was appropriated into the War Chest on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. However there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the Treasury and provincial offers. The fund makes the following account:—

	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1910-11	1,860,521	65,621	950,756	2,876,899
1911-12	2,138,945	78,238	1,162,691	3,379,875
1912-13	2,262,352	70,592	1,554,815	3,887,760
1913-14	2,146,430	114,615	2,165,311	4,426,394

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NOTE.—The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under *yen* are omitted.

FUND FOR GIVING SUPER-STIPENDS TO TEACHERS

This was created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The State defrayed *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund up to 1910-11, but this was doubled in '11-12 year, the provincial treasuries contributing 480,000 *yen*.

	State aid	Provincial con'tion	Interest on Fund	Brought over from last ac't	Total
1909–10	¥1,000,000	¥ 260,862	¥ 140,744	¥ 2,085,127	¥ 3,486,734
1910–11	1,000,000	301,929	153,165	2,306,494	3,763,233
1911–12	2,000,000	354,947	157,482	2,446,052	4,958,432
1912–13	2,000,000	390,564	191,095	3,085,658	5,667,317
1913–14	2,000,000	446,914	200,627	3,370,784	6,018,306

Disbursements made are shown below :—

	To additional allowance	Carried to next ac't	Total
1909–10	¥1,174,715	¥ 3,411,589	¥ 3,486,734
1910–11	1,317,179	3,444,406	3,763,233
1911–12	1,869,866	3,086,658	4,956,524
1912–13	2,289,023	3,370,764	5,659,787
1913–14	2,444,345	3,571,045	6,015,390

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

FUND FOR ENCOURAGING ORDINARY EDUCATION

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently been devoted every year, towards encouraging ordinary education, either for aiding construction of school buildings or granting rewards to masters or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities. The sum was increased to *yen* 500,000 for '10-11 year, this being the sum that used to be defrayed before '04-5.

STATE AID FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and similar schools, the returns in the official report making this record :—

	No. of schools	Total aid
1909–10	328	¥324,480
1910–11	371	336,150
1911–12	385	337,730
1912–13	411	345,300
1913–14	393	304,950

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Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Common schools...	¥56,258,359	¥58,076,417	¥58,186,367	¥65,102,112
Normal „	4,315,528	4,505,773	4,688,701	4,109,657
Middle „	4,679,618	5,074,607	5,225,674	4,919,491
Girl's High schools	2,082,907	2,400,476	2,726,128	2,834,402
Special schools	864,898	860,796	788,583	889,545
Technical schools	5,809,430	5,715,659	5,795,232	5,404,884
B.D.D. schools	29,416	38,698	86,965	39,488
Other schools	205,134	233,904	253,801	249,581
Kindergartens	217,568	229,963	263,415	215,771
Libraries	143,879	249,777	286,132	232,472
Others	2,029,706	2,306,913	2,566,594	2,663,060
Total	76,636,443	79,692,983	80,867,592	77,960,463

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far between in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the contribution by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm of a million *yen* approximately to be used for founding an Engineering College in Fukuoka, a College of Sciences in Sendai, and as a special donation to the Sapporo Agricultural College. The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer ¥3,300,000, for the creation of a science and technical college at Wakamatsu styled Meiji Semmon Gakko (which see). Then there are the Okura Commercial School founded by Baron Kihachiro Okura in Tokyo at an outlay of ¥500,000 and sister schools at Osaka and Seoul, the Sanda Middle School, in Hyogo-ken established by Mr. K. Kodera M.P., at an expense of about ¥300,000. The latest to be mentioned is the announcement made in Aug. 1915 by the Sumitomo Firm, Osaka, to found an Apprentice School in that city, ¥1,100,000 being donated for the aurpose.

SECTION IX

SCHOOLS HYGIENE

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1909–10...	19,076	55.7	41.4	2.9	61.9	38.1
1910-11...	19,431	55.8	42.4	1.8	63.6	36.4
1911–12...	20,167	56.5	42.0	1.5	62.4	37.6
1912-13...	20,324	57.7	41.2	1.1	61.3	38.7
1913–14...	20,538	56.0	42.3	1.7	60.9	39.1

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Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1909–10	841	71.3	26.4	2.3	83.7	16.3
1910–11	923	80.0	19.6	0.4	84.0	16.0
1911–12	•1,024	73.5	26.1 •	0.4	83.1	16.9
1912–13	1,653	75.0	24.8	0.2	81.3	18.7
1913–14	1,647	68.0	31.8	0.2	80.3	19.7

Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

The health returns of boys for 1913–14 year stand thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	773,755	51.20	45.25	3.55	—	—
Middle schools	119,345	51.87	43.93	4.20	83.61	16.39
Normal schools	16,390	62.12	36.63	1.25	79.54	20.46
Technical schools ...	31,028	55.78	40.75	3.47	83.55	16.45
Special schools	2,559	57.44	40.88	1.68	69.56	30.44
Total or average	943,077	51.64	44.78	3.58	82.99	17.01

The data for girls for 1913-14 year are as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	643,657	46.15	49.36	4.49	—	—
Girls' high schools ...	65,085	50.64	45.68	3.68	89.32	10.68
Normal schools	7,626	63.78	35.07	0.45	88.00	12.00
Special schools	86	53.49	46.51	—	95.35	4.65
Total or average	716,454	46.74	48.88	4.38	89.19	10.81

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for 1913–14 year are given below:—

Age	Boy			Girl		
	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*
7	110,645	3.52	4.657	103,487	3.47	4.490
8	105,398	3.67	5.096	98,607	3.63	4.912
9	109,066	3.83	5.576	99,321	3.78	5.369
10	110,301	3.98	6.107	98,107	3.93	5.912
11	107,109	4.13	6.639	90,987	4.08	6.483
12	99,548	4.26	7.215	79,808	4.24	7.209
13	71,658	4.41	7.916	42,626	4.43	8.066
14	47,626	4.58	8.829	25,301	4.58	9.195
15	10,925	4.72	9.535	4,794	4.68	9.889
16	1,479	4.83	10.303	619	4.70	10.372

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SECTION X

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The number of libraries includes one government, 245 public and 379 private establishments and three libraries belonging to Imperial Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Imperial Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

The Imperial Library

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

Year ended March	No. of volumes (end of March)			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average No. of visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1910... ...	221,030	58,015	279,048	333	230,040	690.81
1911... ...	226,468	60,826	287,294	334	228,470	684.04
1912... ...	231,893	63,751	295,644	335	217,217	648.41
1913... ...	234,507	66,740	301,247	331	226,918	685.55
1914... ...	237,848	68,865	306,713	332	231,373	696.91

The Imperial University Libraries

The library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the professors, studeuts, etc. of the University. The number of volumes stored are as follows:—

At the end of March, 1914	Japanese & Chinese	European	Total
University of Tokyo	284,137	239,299	523,436
University of Kyoto	170,892	153,424	324,316
University of Tohoku (Sendai)	3,554	13,669	17,223
„ „ (Sapporo)	19,060	21,854	41,814

Note.—Besides there are 60,000 volumes both Oriental and Occidental, to be shortly added to the Sendai University and 252 cards of pictures and diagrams already stored at the Sapporo Agr. College.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces Yamaguchi-ken possessing 100 libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1912 in the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. In Oct. 1913 it contained 58,683 volumes, consisting of 55,347 Japanese and Chinese and 3,336 European works. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi at the cost of about a quarter of a million *yen* and the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family at ¥250,000 are also notable.

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Year ended March	No. of libraries	No. of volumes	No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average No. of visitors per day
1911...	373	2,357,970	92,665	2,217,249	23.93
1912...	444	2,454,561	117,413	2,733,160	23.28
1913...	540	2,749,355	138,517	3,727,230	26.91
1914...	624	3,053,285	160,974	5,085,670	31.59

Museums

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country, are generally of limited scope and for commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. The Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded of these, and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyōkei-Kwan (erected in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress) was finished in 1910, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. The total number of visitors are:—

Year ended March	Tokyo	Kyoto	Nara	Zoo
1914	244,344	65,816	38,636	680,658
1913	257,226	75,319	52,329	851,807

SECTION XI

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education 1890 is the corner-stone of moral education in Japanese schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features. The following is based on Baron Kikuchi's (ex-Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ.) "The Education in Japan" and the Articles in the recent issues of the "Christian Movement," an annual publication published in Tokyo.

Secondary Schools

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importance. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas

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and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabi for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabi aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other familiar examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabi are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action: Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire, observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

In the third and fourth years, the same things (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:—

"Obligation to self:—
  Body: health; life.
  Mind: intellect; emotion; will.
  Independence: occupation; property.
  Personality.
Obligations to family:—
  Parents: brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.
Obligations to society:—
  Individual: personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friend-

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ship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.

Public: co-operation; order of society; progress of society.

Corporate bodies.

Obligations to the State:—

The *Kokutai*.

The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.

The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.

Obligations to humanity.

Obligations to nature:—

Animals: natural objects; the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethics are taught, the principal heads being essential factors of conducts: Conscience: ideals: obligations: virtues: relation between ethical and natural laws.

The Higher Institutions

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

Defect in the Present System

Mr. G. M. Fisher, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., points out what he considers two serious defects in the present system of moral education in Japan, one being scarcity of hostels where students who are away from

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home may be placed under proper care and the other is compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction and absence of religious influence. Be that as it may, one thing that must strike foreigners with wonder is the apparent weakness of discipline among student of secondary and higher grade schools, as evidenced by outbreak now and then of rebellious movements against school authorities. The movements, commonly called "strike," are especially frequent among secondary school students who rise in mass sometimes to demand dismission of what they consider incompetent master or teachers, at other times complaining of too much severity of school authorities in treating students, and very often to demand restitution of boys of bad characters expelled from school. This presumptious behavior on the part of students is traceable to the effect still felt of the relaxation of authority of the ruling classes forty years ago when social order was revolutionized, and secondly to presence of large number of young teachers who take to teaching as mere shift without high ideal which this noble profession demands. This defect is, however, gradually disappearing, and school troubles are now far less than it was ten years ago or so.

B. Physical Culture

Military and gymnastic exercises coustitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the former pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year. The including lately of the national arts of "judo" and fencing as regular tasks for middle school boys is a notable feature.

"Judo" or "Jujitsu"

This manly art of self-defence which has become so popular recently in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. At first the innovation was even ridiculed at by experts of old school. It had only a very few pupils, but they included several men who have lately achieved distinction in military and naval services, as the late Commander Hirose of the Port Arthur blockade fame. By 1894 Mr. Kano's presevering efforts began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces, as at Nirayama, Etajima (seat of the Naval Cadet School), and Kumamoto. It was about this period that most of the noted experts of the present day received training and that the new system had been carried to a state of matured perfection. Very often self-styled masters of old school came to the Kodokwan to challenge its founder and his pupils, but each time they went away humiliated, musing over the ignominous defeats. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the recent War, and a number of Mr. Kano's pupils who went over to America and Europe for teaching the manly art to foreigners was not few. Everybody may remember that it was about this period that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Yamashita, one of

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Mr. Kano's best pupils, proceeded to America and tanght the then President at the White House. The Military Academy at West Point also intended to include this Japanese martial art in its programme, but after some investigations and trials it was decided to disapprove of the scheme. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1914 the graduates roll numbered about 20,000.

The Kodokwan has lately been converted into foundation, with Mr. Kano, Mr. Wakatsuki, now Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yahagi as Directors and Baron Shibusawa and another as Trustees.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a twelve inches hilt in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practice fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom, now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice" adopted in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. These students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some calisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughter of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of calisthenics.

School Excursions

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go

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on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirits. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasia being attached to them. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A large Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan-in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society. The first result of Imperial patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1893 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and the school was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodius site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of students in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

SECTION XII

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with tho single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to

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25,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking Government on account of radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Students from China now number about 3,000, and it is worthy of note that those in Government schools are increasing at the expense of private school's roll, though relatively the number in the latter exceeds the other, at the rate of 5 and 1 respectively. At the Tokyo Higher Technical School 161 Chinese students are studying, 76 at the First (Tokyo) High School and some at Tokyo Higher Normal School, at the expense of Chinese Government. Other foreign students at the Gov. Schools comprise 3 each of American and Indian and 2 each of Russian and Burmese.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible candidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of the Department of Education's *ryugakusei* staying abroad at the end of the year:—

March	Total	March	Total
1907	85	1911	124
1908	98	1912	123
1909	113	1913	132
1910	130	1914	127

JAPANESE TEACHERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Side by side with sending students to Japan, some Asiatic countries have engaged no small number of Japanese teachers. Those in China of course heed the list. According to the inquiries carried out in 1910 by Mr. H. Nakajima of the Waseda University, who was for several years connected with Peiyang Normal school at Tientsin the Japanese teachers in all parts of China number 311 (288 males and 23 females). There were also 36 English or Americans, 3 Germans, 3 French, and one each Russian, Swede and Dane engaged at various schools in China. The engagement of foreign teachers dates from the time subsequent to the Boxer trouble. There are also some Japanese teachers in Mongolia and Siam, either in public schools or as private tutors.

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DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honoured tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter who attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (stuying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from tbeir own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 5.00 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund; also Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

Viscount Aoyama, former lord of the fief of Sasayama, Tamba; Count Arima, of the former fief of Kurume, are equally noteworthy in this direction.

Of late purely local organizations without any particular aid from former houses of daimyo have began to make appearance, such as a fund of over *yen* 100,000 collected for the purpose by the people of Saitama prefecture and that of a similar sum in Iwate as memorial undertaking of the visit of the Crown Prince.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888, deserving students destitute of means numbered during the last three years 2,159 or about 8%. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institutions for lack of fund; 307 could do so through others' help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license exmination is annually conducted both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

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License for Secondary Schools

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, were started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is 3 *yen*. The figures for the last four years are as follows:—

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1910–11	3,711	436	11.75	499	423	84.77
1911–12	3,904	435	11.14	468	358	76.50
1912–13	3,549	374	10.54	474	397	83.76
1913–14	4,256	364	8.55	532	450	84.59

License for Elementary Schools

	License on examination			License without examination		
	Application	Granted	%	Application	Granted	%
1910–11	36,807	7,876	21.40	10,908	9,391	86.09
1911–12	39,390	8,976	22.79	11,608	10,121	87.19
1912–13	36,099	8,054	22.31	11,320	9,953	87.92
1913–14	32,191	8,342	25.91	8,157	6,631	81.35

Private School Graduates and License

The following private universities and other institutions are authorized to issue, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, the secondary school teachers' licenses to graduates of superior standing:—

Name of institution	Subject
Aoyama Gakuin...	English
Doshisha	English
Joshi Eigakujuku	English
Keio University...	English
Kokugakuin University	History, Japanese, & Chinese classics
Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko...	Sewing & Manual arts
Nippon University	Ethics, Law, Politics & Economy
Nippon Joshi Daigakko	Housekeeping
Tokyo Joshi Saiho-Jogakko	Sewing
Toyo University	History, Japanese, & Chinese classics
Waseda University	English, Mathematics, History, etc.

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and

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girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,360 characters. Some primary schools in Osaka began to teach Roman letters and spelling to their pupils in 1915, and this experiment is said to be quite satisfactory.

EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and these are classified as follows as to their condition after leaving school:—

	Pursuing study	Teachers	Pursuing business or remain at home	Married	Unknown	Died	Total
1909-10...	1,272	788	3,101	328	445	50	5,984
1908-9	1,239	780	2,738	275	371	30	5,433
1907-8	1,333	561	2,351	254	361	32	4,892
1906-7	1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905-6	1,417	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904-5	1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

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CHAPTER XI

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By The Hon. T. Miyaoka, Barrister, Ex-Min. Plenipotentiary and Ex-Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington

The Judicial System in Japan.—The Constitution of Japan says that the judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law which are organised according to law, that the qualifications of judges shall be determined by law, that no judge shall be deprived of his position unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment and that all laws require the sanction of the Imperial Diet. The Constitution of Japan was promulgated in 1889 and took effect from 1890. When Japan acquired Formosa in '95, it was decided that a special law be enacted for the colony with the consent of the Imperial Diet and that for a certain length of time matters which would require legal enactment in Japan might be regulated by the administrative ordinances of the Governor-General of Formosa, subject to Imperial sanction. A law conferring such legislative authority on the Governor-General has been repeatedly re-enacted; and the one now in force is the law of '96 which was renewed in '11. This law by the express terms of its provision continues in operation until December 31st, '16. The organisation of law courts in Formosa is determined not by Japanese Law of the Organisation of Law Courts but by the Order in Council of the Governor-General of Formosa promulgated with the Imperial sanction on July 19th, '98. Article I of that Order in Council provides that the Law Courts of Formosa are immediately subordinate to the Governor-General and administer justice in civil and criminal matters. "Directly subordinate" means that there is no intervening official or authority between the Governor-General and the Law Courts but that the law courts are subordinate to the authority of the Governor-General. It will thus be seen that there is an immense difference between the law courts of Japan Proper and of the law courts of Formosa. In Formosa there are one supreme court, three district court, all of which form no part of the judicial system of Japan Proper.

When the lease of Kwantung in which Port Arthur and Dairen are situated, was acquired by Japan as the result of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese judiciary consisting of a supreme court and a district or local court was established in that territory subordinate to the Governor-General. Similarly when the Kingdom of Korea was merged with the Empire of Japan the judicial system of Korea was reorganised as a branch of the Governor-General's Office. The judiciary in Korea consists of one

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supreme court, three appellate courts and eight district courts with sixty branch offices of the district courts.

In the case of Karafuto there is no delegation of legislative authority such as we find with regard to Formosa, Korea and Kwantung. In a law promulgated on March 29th, '07 with the consent of the Imperial Diet, it is provided that the laws of Japan which are in part or in their entirety applicable to Karafuto shall be designated by Imperial Ordinance. In pursuance of that law an Imperial Ordinance was issued on March 31st of the same year declaring among other things that the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was applicable to Karafuto. Thus Sághalien forms an integral part of the judicial system of Japan, whereas Korea, Formosa and Kwantung form independent judicial units.

Law Courts of Japan Proper.—The present Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was originally enacted on February 10th, '90 and has been amended in various directions by subsequent legislation and particularly by Law No. 6 of '13. Article I of that law provides that the following are the ordinary law courts:—

1. *Ku Saibansho* or Local Court;
2. *Chiho Saibansho* or District Court;
3. *Koso In* or Court of Appeal;
4. *Dai Shin In* or Court of Cassation.

In Japan Proper, that is to say, in those territories that formed the Empire of Japan before the Sino-Japanese War of '94-5 with the subsequent addition of Saghalien, there is one *Dai-Shin-In* or Court of Cassation, seven Appellate Courts, fifty District Courts, sixty-two branches of District Courts, and one hundred and eighty four Local Courts. In this country ordinary law courts are not established according to the different classes of subjects they deal with, such as probate, admiralty, or divorce courts. With the exception of such matters as fall within the jurisdiction of special courts, ordinary law courts exercise jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. In the lowest court, called the *Ku Saibansho*, one judge, sitting alone with the clerk of the Court, is competent to discharge judicial functions. In courts above the grade of a District Court a judge sitting alone is not competent to discharge his functions. All cases must be heard and tried before a division or a department of the court composed of three judges in a District or an Appellate Court, and of five judges in the Court of Cassation. Attached to every court there is a Public Procurators' Office. In criminal matters it is the duty of the Public Procurator to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the Crown and to ask the law court to apply the laws against the defendant, and to see that the sentence of the court is properly executed. In civil matters if the Public Procurator deems it necessary to do so, he may ask the court to give him notice of trials that are coming up and he shall be permitted to express opinions at the hearing, and generally in all matters relating to administration of justice it is the duty of a Public Procurator as the guardian of public interests to see that judicial administration is carried out in accordance with law. A Public Procurator is independent of the law court although he is an officer of the court in the same sense as the barristers are. He is amenable to the orders of his superior officer. There is a Procurator-General attached to the Court of Cassation, a Chief Procurator attached to each Appellate Court and a Chief Procurator to each District Court. The Procurator

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highest in rank among those attached to Local Court is called the Senior Procurator. The Procurator-General is the senior officer of all the Procurators of Japan Proper. The Chief Procurator of an Appellate Court is the official superior not only to the Procurators attached to that particular court but of all the Procurators attached to every District Court within the jurisdiction of that Appellate Court, and of all the Public Procurators attached to the Local Courts established within the jurisdiction of the District Courts concerned. A Public Procurator is subordinate to his official superiors, and the difference between a Public Procurator and an ordinary administrative officer in point of tenure of office is that, whereas an ordinary administrative officer holds office during the pleasure of the Crown subject to a certain measure of protection offered by an Imperial Ordinance governing the status of civil functionaries, a Public Procurator can not be divested of office against his will except by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Attached to every law court there is a secretariat or clerk's office of the court. Thus we find as a general proposition that in every court there are firstly Judges, secondly Public Procurators, and thirdly the Clerks of the court.

Special Courts.—As mentioned in Arts. 60—61 of the Constitution of Japan, there are also Special Courts consisting in time of peace of the Court of Administrative Litigation, the Maritime Disciplinary Courts and the Tribunal of the Patent Office.

Conclusion.—There is an old Chinese adage that "people shall be made to conform themselves to law. Laws shall not be made known to them." In adopting Chinese civilization with its merits and drawbacks we have also imported this principle of oriental despotism. During the regime of the Tokugawa Shogunate the body of laws was, as far as the people were concerned, a sealed book not only in the territories directly governed by the authority of the Shogun but in the respective dominions of the feudal Daimyos who were in a sense independent sovereigns.

When the Emperor Meiji ascended the throne in 1868 he took an oath consisting of five declarations, which together with others, have laid the foundation of the liberal and progressive policies which have marked his era. In 1870 a general penal code entitled "*Shinritsu Koryo*" or "Principles of New Statutes" was promulgated. That law was mainly based on principles of Chinese criminal law of the Ming Dynasty. In 1873 it was replaced by a body of laws called "Amended Laws" in which European ideas were more or less adopted. In 1880 a penal code based on the principles of French penal code and drafted by a French jurist, Boissonade, was promulgated after a careful revision by the Senate which was a deliberative assembly created by the Emperor Meiji in 1875. That Penal Code took effect in 1882 and marked the beginning of Japan's adoption of laws based on the principles of European jurisprudence. Simultaneously with the creation of a deliberative assembly called the *Genroin* or Senate, the Court of Cassation was created in 1875 for the unification of judicial interpretation. When the Government decided in 1881 to establish a National Assembly ten years hence, the late Prince, then Count, Ito and other statesmen of the period foresaw the danger of dividing with the Diet the responsibility of enacting organic and other laws that would be needed in assuring to the people the benefits of a constitutional form of government. Thus most part of the Civil Code of

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Japan, the Commercial Code, the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts, the Law of Administrative Litigation, the Law of Disciplinary Punishment for Judges were all enacted in the year 1880 before the meeting of the Imperial Diet.

Composition of Courts, at end of 1914

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Branch of District	Local	Branch of Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	50	64	184	1,533	1,839
Judges	25	74	723		—	—	822
Procurators	5	26	347		—	—	378

Number of Civil Cases during 1914

Courts	Kind of case	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local	1st instance	615,647	583,216	32,431
	Retrial	19	9	10
District	1st instance	23,645	15,979	7,666
	Trial for appeal ...	8,622	5,735	2,887
	Trial for complaint..	1,832	1,681	151
	Total	34,099	23,395	10,704
	Retrial	6	4	2
Appeal	Trial for appeal ...	4,127	2,211	1,916
	Trial for revision ...	11	4	7
	Trial for complaint..	314	263	51
	Special trial*	3	1	2
	Total	4,455	2,479	1,976
	Retrial	13	9	4
Supreme	Trial for revision ...	1,306	711	595
	Trial for complaint..	709	699	10
	Total	2,015	1,410	605
	Retrial	—	—	—
Total cases..	1st instance	182,078	142,640	39,438
	Trial for appeal ...	12,749	7,946	4,803
	Trial for revision ...	1,317	715	602
	Trial for complaint..	2,855	2,643	212
	Total	198,999	153,944	45,055
	Retrial	38	22	16

Note.—* The special trials at the appeal courts are treated as 1st instances in the total.

Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total No. of cases	Cases decided	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1910.....	191,725	55,197	—	35,289	5,787	165,491	26,234
	1911.....	200,455	57,709	—	37,206	7,373	173,209	27,246
	1912.....	214,597	61,922	—	39,677	9,754	184,413	30,184
	1913.....	230,756	66,653	—	42,698	12,945	195,973	34,536
	1914.....	256,078	75,090	—	45,793	17,600	216,003	40,075
	Average	218,722	63,314	—	40,133	10,692	72,879	31,655

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Continued

		Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	With-drawn	Re-conciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1910.....	10,998	1,707	3,106	1,994	132	32	4,027
	1911.....	11,168	1,665	3,335	2,068	182	28	3,890
	1912.....	10,969	1,481	3,012	1,937	294	33	4,212
	1913.....	11,484	1,416	3,173	1,917	302	37	4,639
	1914.....	12,749	1,708	3,835	2,018	355	30	4,803
	Average	11,474	1,595	3,292	1,987	253	32	4,315
Cases complained	1910.....	3,764	1,640	1,591	252	—	35	246
	1911.....	3,951	1,738	1,748	193	—	27	250
	1912.....	4,069	1,787	1,734	204	—	25	319
	1913.....	4,435	1,961	1,867	273	—	31	303
	1914.....	4,676	2,267	1,881	234	—	48	246
	Average	4,179	1,879	1,763	231	—	33	273
Cases demanded for revision	1910.....	1,010	132	503	207	—	—	168
	1911.....	1,042	163	469	226	—	—	184
	1912.....	1,006	172	469	185	1	—	179
	1913.....	1,000	101	466	106	—	—	327
	1914.....	1,317	71	403	141	—	—	602
	Average	1,075	128	482	173	—	—	292

NOTE.—During 1914 cases involving foreigners numbered 583, of which 396 were settled, 187 remaining unsettled at the close of the year.

NATURE OF CIVIL CASES SETTLED AT 1ST INSTANCE

	No. of cases	Personal	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Docu-ment	Others
1910	165,491	3,600	3,871	2,793	75,327	1,929	2,013	469	75,489
1911	173,209	3,738	3,814	2,817	80,265	2,437	2,297	400	77,441
1912	184,413	3,905	4,359	3,601	87,392	2,533	2,269	366	79,988
1913	195,973	3,762	4,498	3,874	97,334	2,825	2,572	419	80,681
1914	216,003	3,957	4,845	4,072	112,483	2,037	2,725	471	85,413
Average..	187,018	3,792	4,278	3,432	90,560	2,352	2,375	425	79,804

CASES OF BANKRUPTCY AND REHABILITATION

		Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
	No. of cases	Individual	Partnership	Part'ship Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1910.....	299	88	—	3	6	97	202	¥483,507	10	2
1911.....	328	89	—	5	9	103	225	1,769,264	6	—
1912.....	344	87	1	6	5	99	245	720,024	3	1
1913.....	388	99	1	6	11	117	271	1,571,816	—	1
1914.....	462	102	2	6	12	122	340	764,965	3	—
Average	364	93	1	9	9	108	256	1,063,715	4	1

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND REHABILITATION

	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation Sanctioned	Rejected
1910...	330	378	346	¥201,554	109	4
1911...	301	329	353	133,690	107	4
1912...	318	351	396	588,301	84	2
1913...	298	331	308	144,381	101	1
1914...	354	392	370	240,667	72	2
Average	320	356	335	260,718	95	2

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Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgement on cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct., 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept., 1909, prison inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan Proper, while the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i.e. Oct. 1907 to Sept. 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of last three years are as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out (1)	1912... ...	261,879	259,967	1,912
	1913... ...	273,387	270,101	3,286
	1914... ...	279,661	275,347	4,314
Preliminary trial (2)	1912... ...	10,269	9,340	929
	1913... ...	8,664	8,029	635
	1914... ...	6,904	6,277	627
Summary judgement	1912... ...	—	—	—
	1913... ...	20,643	20,079	564
	1914... ...	44,190	43,096	1,094
First instance (3)	1912... ...	128,565	116,726	11,839
	1913... ...	103,012	93,053	9,959
	1914... ...	72,035	63,349	8,686
Appeal trial	1912... ...	13,892	12,671	1,221
	1913... ...	14,261	12,854	1,407
	1914... ...	13,321	11,989	1,332
Revision trial	1912... ...	4,100	3,699	401
	1913... ...	3,694	3,118	576
	1914... ...	4,083	3,581	502
Trial for complaint	1912... ...	94	91	3
	1913... ...	77	75	2
	1914... ...	64	62	2
Cases for retrial	1912... ...	96	89	7
	1913... ...	52	47	5
	1914... ...	51	42	9
Grand Total	1912... ...	318,895	402,583	16,312
	1913... ...	423,790	407,356	16,434
	1914... ...	420,309	403,743	16,566

Note.—During the year 1914, the foreign defendants numbered respectively in (1) 385, (2) 24, and (3) 189 inclusive.

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SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, &c.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance ...	1912...	178,905	52	64,019	109,988	174,059	4,846
	1913...	148,990	44	64,275	80,852	145,171	3,819
	1914...	99,679	52	54,459	41,935	96,446	3,233
Summary judgement...	1912...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1913 ..	24,027	—	—	24,027	24,027	—
	1914...	56,122	—	—	56,122	56,122	—
Summary judgement for Police offence	1912...	413,861	—	47,596	365,747	413,343	518
	1913...	391,695	—	51,478	339,605	391,083	612
	1914...	407,974	—	55,436	350,495	405,931	2,043
Grand Total	1912...	592,766	52	111,615	475,735	587,402	5,364
	1913...	564,712	44	115,753	444,484	560,281	4,431
	1914...	563,775	52	109,895	448,552	558,499	5,276

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a nnmber of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of graver grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

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Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Lock-up at police station	Convicts	For correction	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1910	113	1,369	64,518	349	6,635	1,167	88	72,757
1911	154	1,331	64,466	7	5,732	1,153	76	71,434
1912	155	1,321	60,417	—	4,661	1,011	71	66,154
1913	135	1,237	57,884	—	4,470	1,011	60	63,425
1914	136	1,215	53,814	—	3,968	1,030	50	58,861

New Convicts Classified, 1914

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft...	19,143	Abortion	279
Gambling	8,666	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse &c.	246
Fraud and usurpation ...	9,207	Trespass into another's house	197
Forgery of document ...	1,399	Perjury	137
Battery & assaults... ...	16,21	Calumny	91
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	842	Others	572
Murder	836	Military law	73
Burglary	513	Forestry law	531
Incendiary	587	Military summons	59
Disturbing official service	80	Post and telegram rules ...	61
Concealment, &c.	76	Other laws	272
Forgery of coins	52	Police regulations &c.... ...	5,975
		Total	51,515

Frequency of Offences According to Convicts

		1st time		2nd time		Above 3rd time		Above 6th time		Total	
		Under 18 yrs. of age	Above 18 yrs. of age	Under 18 yrs. of age	Above 18 yrs. of age	Under 18 yrs. of age	Above 18 yrs. of age	Under 18 yrs. of age	Above 18 yrs. of age	Under 18 yrs. of age	Above 18 yrs. of age
1912	Male ...	2,299	31,235	485	8,962	77	5,854	1	1,755	2,862	47,826
	Female.	287	2,570	41	422	8	196	—	27	336	3,215
1913	M.	1,985	23,525	467	9,969	109	9,573	1	2,924	2,562	45,991
	F.	217	1,989	21	461	5	294	—	78	243	2,822
1914	M.	1,729	19,652	432	8,555	123	9,476	—	3,042	2,284	40,725
	F.	160	1,577	21	359	8	312	—	56	189	2,304

New Convicts Classified According to Education

		Received higher course education	Received middle course education	Received elementary course education	Not finished elementary course education	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
1912	Male ...	108	694	7,607	30,580	11,699	—	50,688
	Female.	—	5	94	1,299	2,153	—	3,551
1913	M.	45	1,288	18,166	20,186	884	24	48,553
	F.	—	9	540	942	1,569	5	3,065
1914	M.	105	1,520	21,259	14,722	5,387	16	43,009
	F.	—	5	473	951	1,062	2	2,493

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New Convicts Classified According to Property

		With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
1912.....	Male... ...	591	4,108	28,687	17,302	—	50,688
	Female ...	14	183	2,100	1,254	—	3,551
1913.....	M.	493	3,642	27,098	17,247	73	48,553
	F.	13	139	1,690	1,220	3	3,065
1914.....	M.	366	3,132	25,908	13,502	101	43,009
	F.	13	114	1,321	1,042	3	2,493

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison Inmates

	No. of sick inmates	Average number of sick inmates per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1912... ...	120,563	330	1.82	1,160	17.54
1913... ...	92,802	254	1.51	1,326	21.59
1914... ...	86,759	238	1.47	1,091	18.54

Daily Work and Earnings by Prison Inmates

		Government work		Contract work		Trust work	
		No. of workers	Wages *sen*	No. of workers	Wages *sen*	No. of workers	Wages *sen*
1912... ...	Male ...	13,325	11.2	37,965	9.0	5,469	10.0
	Female.	830	7.6	1,132	8.2	8,890	7.1
1913... ...	M. ...	2,840	8.7	31,912	9.1	4,457	9.7
	F. ...	38	5.4	923	8.4	375	7.2
1914... ...	M. ...	3,011	8.4	28,089	8.7	4,239	9.5
	F. ...	43	5.9	736	7.5	375	7.5

Average earnings and receipts per day per worker's share (*yen*) :— 1912 --.379 ; 1911—.344 ; 1910—.329.

Wage earning rate of convicts stands very low in Japan, amounting to only 20% of maintenance outlay, as against 50% of England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of officers	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Female inmates per female keeper
1912	9,556	7.0	8.7	9.0
1913	7,978	8.1	8.6	10.8
1914	7,903	7.8	7.7	9.8

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Entered and Left of Prison Inmates

		Entered				Left						
		New convic-tion	Provin'al release cancelled	Re-captured	Total with others	Serving out the term	Am-nesty	Pro-visional release	Died	Es-caped	Total with others
1912	Male ...	87,291	45	23	87,402	79,775	4,141	1,108	1,472	52	90,909
	Female.	14,149	—	—	14,206	13.994	230	40	190	—	15,284
1913	M. ...	51,856	5	9	51,895	47,758	321	1,348	1,410	16	52,172
	F. ...	5,186	—	—	5,233	5,088	15	51	197	—	5,480
1914	M. ...	46,392	3	8	46,439	48,244	9	1,024	1,631	17	52,585
	F. ...	5,123	—	1	5,170	5,299	1	42	175	—	5,663

Revenue of Prison (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from works	Ordinary: Rental of property	Ordinary: Other receipts	Extra-ordinary	Total
1912	1,574,607	94	6,722	55,153	1,596,800
1913	1,534,831	198	5,618	59,536	1,639,959
1914	1,595,457	434	5,038	60,900	1,661,829
1915	1,450,040	481	5,496	53,484	1,509,501
1916 (Estimate)...	1,429,172	94	7,345	53,927	1,490,538

Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1912	338,311	2,352,303	3,322,197	6,135,903	403,799	6,719,702
1913	341,065	2,462,684	3,310,288	6,413,772	323,428	6,737,200
1914	321,890	2,303,627	3,013,293	5,901,449	285,999	6,187,448
1915	304,099	2,239,920	2,987,357	5,777,508	239,159	6,016,667

Annual Earnings and Expense Per Prison Inmate (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Income (Earnings of wages and works of inmate)	Expense: Ordinary	Expense: Extraordinary	Expense: Total
1912	24.111	88.402	5.653	94.055
1913	26.514	96.953	4.887	101.841
1914	34.249	93.051	4.509	97.560
1915	39.735	98.155	4.063	102.218

III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a deserved praise for his integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians

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of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With pittance of a salary, about ¥18 all allowances included, the lot of policemen is sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥1,500 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent offices, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan Proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office. The police stations numbered, at the end of April, 1914, 706 with 506 branches, including 19 water police stations. The police, according to the estimate compiled on April 1st, 1914, comprises Police inspectors, 1,517; Sub-inspectors, 1,166; Chief Policemen 3,209; Policemen, 34,619.

Suicides and Acts thereof

	1911		1912		1913	
Act	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	3,666	1,578	3,769	1,621	4,123	1,791
„ drowning	1,222	1,746	1,243	1,770	1,318	1,810

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Entered and Left of Prison Inmates

		Entered				Left				
		New convic-tion	Provin'al release canceled	Re-captured	Total with others	Serving out the term	Am-nesty	Pro-visional release	Died	
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	Female.	14,149	—	—	14,206	13,994	230	40	190	
1913	M. ...	51,856	5	9	51,895	47,758	321	1,348	1,410	
	F. ...	5,186	—	—	5,233	5,088	15	51	197	
1914	M. ...	46,392	3	8	46,439	48,244	9	1,024	1,631	
	F. ...	5,123	—	1	5,170	5,299	1	42	175	

Revenue of Prison (in *yen*)

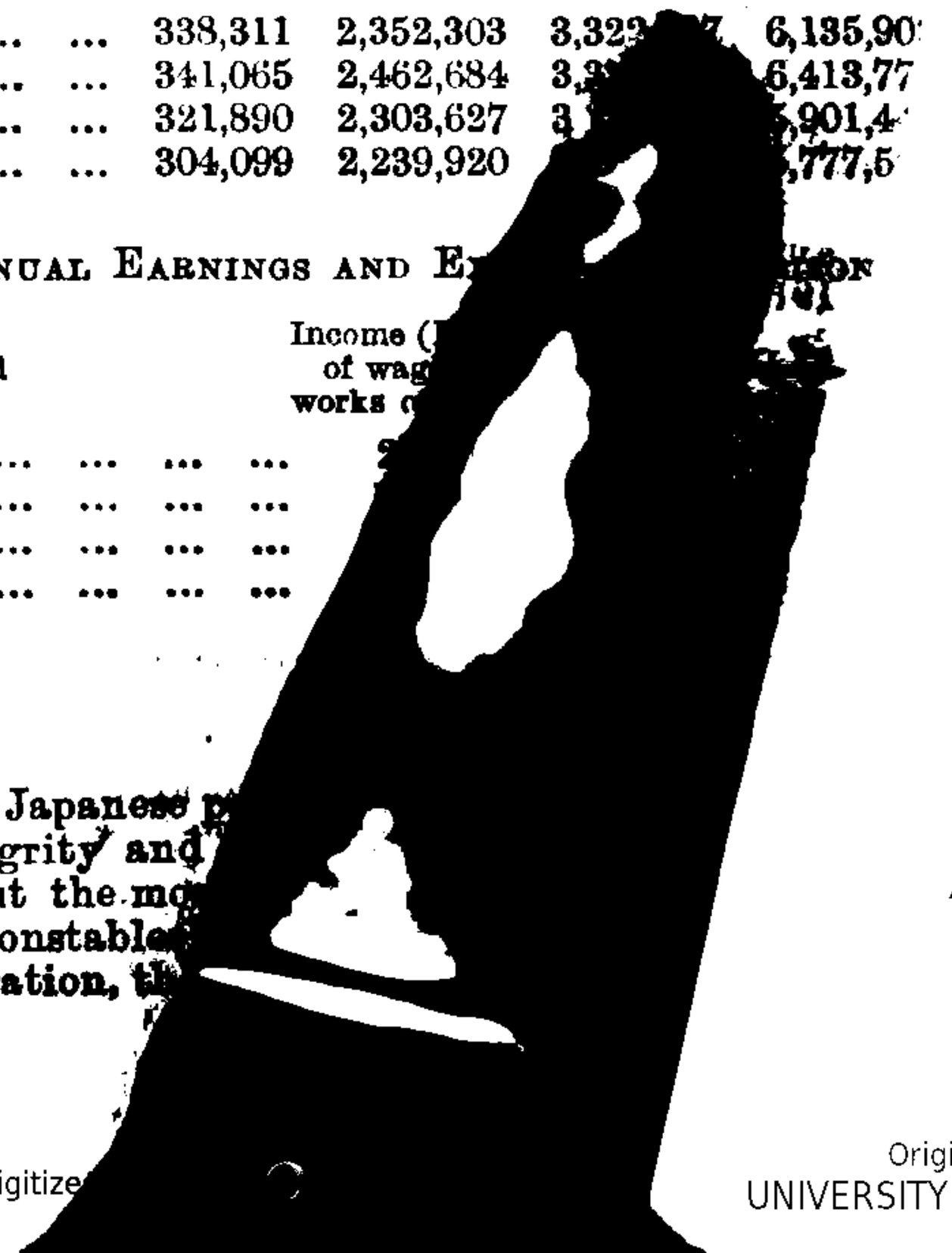
Year ended March	Ordinary			Extra-ordina
	Earnings from works	Rental of property	Other receipts	
1912	1,574,607	94	6,722	55,1
1913	1,534,831	198	5,618	59,5
1914	1,595,457	434	5,038	60,9
1915	1,450,040	481	5,496	53,
1916 (Estimate)...	1,429,172	94	7,345	53

Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary			
	Salaries of officers	Wages and sundries	Expenses for inmates	Total with others
1912	338,311	2,352,303	3,322	6,135,90
1913	341,065	2,462,684	3,3	6,413,77
1914	321,890	2,303,627	3	901,4
1915	304,099	2,239,920		,777,5

Annual Earnings and E... of Prison

Year ended March	Income (... of wag... works ...
1912	
1913	
1914	
1915	



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	1911	1912	1913
... ...	16,303	15,571	16,852
... ...	2,045	2,306	2,661
... ...	996	1,299	1,381
... ...	256	240	301
... ...	671	691	750
... ...	57,854	65,522	74,593
... ...	1,041	1,179	1,131
... ...	36,504	40,474	44,735
... ...	1,498	1,408	1,660
... ...	394	453	343
... ...	192,127	169,872	158,208
... ...	302,135	235,541	217,279

URAL DEATHS

	1911	1912	1913
.. ...	2,058	2,350	2,564
.. ...	205	349	258
.. ...	89	17	16
.. ...	1,295	1,075	791
... ...	442	438	529
... ...	6	12	—
... ...	183	317	421
... ...	975	1,345	779
... ...	542	890	659
ts ..	47	67	58
....	7,736	7,178	7,083
... ...	1,113	1,209	1,352
... ...	16,301	16,526	15,353

OF FOUNDLINGS, 1913

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
.	21	15	19	14	40	29	69
.	34	28	5	6	39	34	73
..	20	6	2	4	22	10	32
.	61	33	1	3	62	36	98
..	137	82	28	27	165	109	274
..	85	82	34	24	119	106	225
..	91	64	37	48	128	112	240

FIRES

No. of	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Total area *tsubo*	Amount of damage ¥1,000
10	42,829	808,461	—
14	41,169	708,985	—
06	49,716	1,227,650	31,159

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Continued

Act	1911 Male	1911 Female	1912 M.	1912 F.	1913 M.	1913 F.
By edged tools...	269	86	276	103	325	127
„ fire arms	132	8	136	9	149	13
„ poisons	349	186	346	206	347	190
„ being run over by trains or trams ...	842	350	968	412	1,044	477
Others	231	88	177	92	175	53
Total	6,709	4,142	6,915	4,213	7,481	4,461

Principal Causes of Suicides

Cause	1911 Male	1911 Female	1912 M.	1912 F.	1913 M.	1913 F.
Mental derangement	2,069	1,352	2,081	1,277	1,977	1,299
From illness	1,271	875	1,297	927	1,481	979
Poverty or misery	567	204	112	128	147	151
Love or jealousy	124	140	100	134	97	135
Remorse	112	44	126	47	112	45
Domestic discord	102	146	98	170	145	176
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment	177	18	178	35	194	25
Pessimism...	140	98	120	99	131	101
Business failure and debts	170	10	175	14	232	20
Lewdness and dissipation	169	15	198	17	170	15

Number of Suicides by Age (1913)

Under 16, M. 122, F. 111; 16-20, M. 344, F. 449; 20-30, M. 1,767, F. 1,213; 30-40, M. 1,131, F. 580; 40-50, M. 998, F. 479; over 50, M. 2,913, F. 1,592; unknown, M. 206, F. 37; Total M. 7,481, F. 4,461.

Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats and persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and peculation	Total	Per 1,000 of population
1911... ...	1,232	167,697	2,748	50,055	221,732	4.34
1912... ...	1,262	187,662	2,027	55,142	246,093	4.75
1913... ...	1,409	215,582	2,229	56,084	275,304	5.20

Principal Police Offences

Offence	1911	1912	1913
Riot	235	671	745
Incendiarism	7,514	8,243	9,193
Forgery of coins	208	156	151
Forgery of documents	260	341	355
Obscenity...	1,879	2,138	2,103
Gambling and lottery	75,422	84,307	84,361
Disgrace of official honor	486	353	438
Murder	1,538	1,603	1,962

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Continued

Offence	1911	1912	1913
Battery and assaults	16,303	15,571	16,852
Accidental battery and assaults	2,045	2,306	2,661
Abortion	996	1,299	1,381
Desertion	256	240	301
Abduction	671	691	750
Larceny	57,854	65,522	74,593
Robbery by force	1,041	1,179	1,131
Fraud and usurpation	36,504	40,474	44,735
Wilful injury	1,498	1,408	1,660
Violation of military and naval law	394	453	343
Violation of police regulation	192,127	169,872	158,208
Violation of administrative rules	302,135	235,541	217,279

Unnatural Deaths

Cause		1911	1912	1913
Murdered		2,058	2,350	2,564
Accidental deaths	Floods	205	349	258
	Tidal waves	89	17	16
	Shipwrecks	1,295	1,075	791
	Fires	442	438	529
	Earthquakes	6	12	—
	Snow or frozen	183	317	421
	Landslips, collapsed houses, trees, etc.	975	1,345	779
	At mines	542	890	659
	Beasts and poisonous insects	47	67	58
	Railway and tramcars, etc.	7,736	7,178	7,083
	Falling ill on the roadside	1,113	1,209	1,352
	Total, incl. others	16,301	16,526	15,353

Number of Foundlings, 1913

Age	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Under one month old	21	15	19	14	40	29	69
Under six months old	34	28	5	6	39	34	73
Under one year old	20	6	2	4	22	10	32
Over one year old	61	33	1	3	62	36	98
Total incl. unknown (1913)	137	82	28	27	165	109	274
1912	85	82	34	24	119	106	225
1911	91	64	37	48	128	112	240

Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Total area *tsubo*	Amount of damage ¥1,000
1911	17,730	42,829	808,461	—
1912	18,054	41,169	708,985	—
1913	18,696	49,716	1,227,650	31,159

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IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease (trachoma), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Midwives and nurses are generally women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

Dec.	Hospitals	Practitioners	Dispensers	Midwives	Nurses
1911...	865	40,135	5,118	28,383	—
1912...	895	41,671	4,931	29,376	—
1913...	973	43,403	5,092	30,034	12,686

The number of dispensers in Japan still falls far short of requirement, as shown above, for compared with licensed practitioners there is only one dispenser per 8.54 practitioners on an average, the two extremes being 4.32 in Osaka and 32.40 in Okinawa. The question of division of labor between practitioners and dispensers, the former now combining the latter function, has repeatedly appeared in the Diet, but the Home authorities declare that this arrangement is still premature in Japan, and that the proposed division should be postponed till the dispensary force becomes sufficient in number to meet demand in remote districts.

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscriminately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of patent medicines manufactured at Toyama but chiefly from excellent system of canvassing. It consists in leaving with a housewife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of the round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

	1911	1912	1913
Total numbers of recipes	80,898	84,488	93,179

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory for two times, though three times before 1909, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

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	1911	1912	1913
First time...	1,398,376	1,442,223	1,425,479
Second time	107,300	103,256	94,174

Rate of Mortality

In Japan the rate stands at about 20 persons per 1,000, against 14 in England and 18 in Germany.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan Proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but based on the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that there are 34 patients to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, the number of mortality roughly reaching 1,000,000.

Deaths Classified

Total number of cases and relative ratio per 1,000 deaths are as follows:—

		1908	1909	1910	1911
Phthisis...	No. of cases	76,589	82,623	82,652	80,766
	Ratio	73.79	75.11	76.96	
Other tuberculoses ...	"	22,282	30,999	28,605	29,956
	"	20.02	15.12	14.80	
Meningitis	"	70,498	73,033	69,831	70,499
	"	67.91	66.39	65.02	
Brain diseases	"	73,760	65,798	63,034	65,280
	"	71.06	59.82	58.69	
Inflamation of lungs and bronchitis... ...	"	66,260	70,676	69,888	69,621
	"	63.83	64.25	65.07	
Stomach diseases ...	"	64,762	57,081	51,914	47,678
	"	62.39	51.89	48.34	
Diarrhœa and enteric fever	"	68,258	103,623	104,086	104,499
	"	65.76	94.20	96.91	
Decrepitude	"	59,197	62,487	58,117	56,792
	"	57.03	56.80	55,04	

Nine Epidemic Diseases and Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Cholera	Pest	Total with other three
1912 ...	Cases	31,528	25,677	19,251	2,720	—	48,438
	Deaths	6,289	5,721	4,761	1,683	—	13,062
1913 ...	Cases	27,726	16,781	19,137	78	27	60,021
	Deaths	5,445	3,691	5,011	22	20	14,808
1914 ...	Cases	35,471	26,128	18,343	5	83	—
	Deaths	6,626	5,718	4,580	4	70	—

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures of fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Fleet are not free from it, 4 patients appearing on the average among the soldiers every year, and about 8 among the seamen. The case is far more serious

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among the elementary school teachers. According to the researches carried out by the Department of Education in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima, it was discovered that about 6 teachers are affected per 100. Calculated on this basis among the total number of elementary school teachers reaching roughly 150,000 there must be some 9,000 persons affected. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases that are judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted, when placed on temporary retired list, medical allowance ranging from ¥ 50 to 250, and from ¥ 100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on retired list.

Law for Creating Sanatoria

The Government enacted in April 1914 the law for the establishment of senatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The national treasury is to give a subsidy of 60 to 20 per cent. of the expenditures defrayed by the city for the establishment of sanatoria. Public organisations for consumptives may be granted a subsidy by the national treasury, such organisations to receive consumptives who have no means to receive treatment.

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CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Prof. Kunazo Kuwada, Member of House of Peers

The marked development recently made in all spheres of economic activity and especially in manufacturing industries after the war of 1914–15, points to us that the era of industrial revolution has come for this country. It opens out the vista of light and shade, for if, as industrial histories of Europe and America indicate, this revolution brings in its train a period of national prosperity, it will also force upon us a difficult and not congenial task of tackling various social problems, on the proper solution of which depends the future welfare of the country. Indeed these problems are already upon us, urgently demanding our attention. Signs are not wanting that conflicts between labor and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not in such a degree as is witnessed in the West. Peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for it. In the first place, industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of future, principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent as domestic industry. Secondly, our factories are conspicuous in textile industry in which unassertive female operatives are predominant and very poor in iron industry that depends on muscular labor. Then the Japanese law practically denies the freedom of association, and hence the right of laborers to get up strikes is not recognized by it.

These circumstances to deter their movement, the laborers are obliged to keep in peace, but all sensible observers must admit that with rent and other necessary factors of living steadily rising out of proportion to increase of their wages and with unrelaxed severity of employers in treating the employed, thereby bringing about greater inequality in the distribution of wealth, the voice of discontent against capitalists and employers is growing in volume and intensity. The situation demands most discreet treatment on the part of our statesmen and capitalists. It is gratifying to see for the future welfare of the country that this vital question has begun recently to attract their attention.

On the other hand, whatever measures adopted so far in the direction of social amelioration and reform are as limited in scope as they are tardy in effect. Government enacted in 1911 the Factory Law which is to be put in force only in Sept. 1916. It is palpably imperfect and primitive in provisions. One thing noteworthy is that over 200 inspectors will be appointed. The insurance system for laborers at Government factories and others is proving highly beneficial, but the field covered is far from being comprehensive. A similar provision corresponding to the British Post and the German People's Insurance was adopted in 1916 by theDiet, a primitive legislature which ought to be perfected in course of time. (Vid. Ins.) As laborers' organizations there is first the cooperative society, from which farming population chiefly derives benefits, for similar societies for

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mechanics somehow fail to thrive. As to the friendly societies their numbers are still few and far between, while trade unions, for reasons mentioned before, have little hope to grow and develop in a near future.

As regards charity and benevolent institutions we have first of all the Saiseikai (which see) that owes its inception to the donation of the Meiji Tenno, orphanages, asylums, reformatories, labor exchanges, etc. They are doing fairly good work but must exert more in order to fulfil the mission assigned them.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trade Union

The first trade-union was organized in 1897, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. Next year the mechanics and firemen of the Nippon Rly. Co. formed another and soon they went on a strike with the view of raising their wages. A typesetters' union in Tokyo was also organized some years after. All these disappeared in the course of a few years.

In June 1914 an application forwarded to the Home Office by a number of men to form a labor union was rejected on the ground, as reported, that the promoters were men devoid of means, education and credit, and hence disqualified to form such organizations. It must be admitted that ever since the Kotoku affair described later on, all social projects have been a bugbear to the authorities who are too apt to treat them with indiscriminate severity. The term "dangerous thoughts" seems to sound terrible to the sensitive ears of the authorities.

Social Politic Society

The Society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The Society plays an active part in practical affairs, and is rendering to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce advisory help concerning factory legislation schemes. It is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Profs. En Kanai and Kumazo Kuwada, of Imperial Tokyo University, are managers.

Socialism

The first socialist association that was formed in 1889 was academic, and included both socialists and non-socialists. It was in the spring of 1901 that the first active movement took place. The Social Democrat's party was formed by Sen Katayama, Denjiro Kotoku, Naoye Kinoshita, Isoh Abe and some others. A declaration was published, but on the very day of its organization the authorities ordered dissolution.

Anti-War Agitation.—From principle of universal brotherhood, these socialists strongly denounced the 1904–5 War and even sent their resolution to the International Congress of Socialists held at Amsterdam in Aug. 1904, urging the necessity to bring it to a speedy close. The anti-war preaching which these socialists made through their weekly organ *Heimin* made them unpopular to the public and also to the Government who repeatedly suspended its publication, fined and imprisoned its editors, and finally confiscated the printing-press in Nov. 1905. A weekly started soon after failed to secure public support on account of its denunciation of the war,

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and it went out of its own accord. The Socialists have ceased, outwardly, to conduct any active agitation since then, except an abortive attempt of boycotting the electric trains in Tokyo when the Company raised fare in the spring of 1906.

Anarchic Designs and Wholesale Arrests.—Incident of graver description was in store. In May 1910 the Metropolitan police arrested Kotoku and several others, including a woman, on the charge of some heinous attempt, sedition or treason. A similar arrest was afterward made at Osaka and elsewhere, the total arrest made numbering 26. The specially constituted court of the Court of Cassation gave its decision in Nov. of the year, declaring that the actions of the accused came under the *lesse majestie* clause of heinous nature. On 18th Jan. 1911, 24 were sentenced to capital punishment and two to lesser punishment. Of the 24, 12 had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, by the grace of the Emperor. The remaining 12 were executed on 24th and 25th of the month.

Socialists of the Day.—The Socialists are at present divided into two classes, one composed by Christians who aim to diffuse their principle by means of education and the other by non-Christians who advocate more active method.

Socialist Literature.—The Socialist literature published in Japan both original and translation, numbers about 50, some of which are novels. Since the Kotoku affair the authorities have become especially severe in dealing with publications treating Socialist principle, and they have seized a number of books, some of which were published seven or eight years before.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security to be redeemed by five year instalments. Though not many years have elapsed since the advent of this system, already the societies have made such progress in their numbers as :—

Dec.	Credit societies	Sales societies	Purchase societies	Productive societies	Sales-purch.	Prod.-sales	Prod.-purch.	Sal.-purch.-prod.
1913	2,767	233	641	138	491	138	43	241
1914	2,930	224	599	143	498	139	41	242

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Continued Dec	Cred.-sal.	Cred.-purch.	Cred.-prod.	Cre.-sa-purch.	Cre.-prod.-sa.	Cre.-pro.-purch.	Cre.-pro.-sa.-pur.	Total
1913...	378	2,252	32	2,232	59	45	765	10,455
1914...	370	2,479	37	2,461	73	46	878	11,160

The Hotokukai

The Hotokukai (Ninomiya Society) is a Japanese creation corresponding to the work of Raiffeisen (1818-'88) and Schulze-Delitsch (1808-'83), of Germany and aims to encourage thrift and diligence based on the example set by the peasant reformer "Sontoku" Ninomiya (1787-1856). The Hotoku-sha as communal co-operation was organized more than decades ago in Shizuoka-ken and other places, but is regarded by some being too much wedded to negative policy, and not unfrequently working at variance to progressive measure which the new order of society demands.

Laborers and Strikes

Formerly there prevailed in Japan a comfortable notion that however things might fare in the Occident, this country was free from labor unions, strikes, and other disturbing causes. From the year 1907, however, things began to look a little ominous, for in that years strikes broke out even at places noted for liberal treatment of employes, as the Nagasaki Dockyard. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnanimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country. Be that as it may, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce thought it worth while to compile statistics, albeit in a perfunctory and inaccurate manner. According to the inquiries made by it 127 cases involving 20,750 laborers appeared from 1897 to 1902; that 57 cases representing 8,311 laborers were wholly or partially successful, that 40 cases for 5,146 people failed, and that the rest succeeded under certain conditions or were unknown as to result. The following figures are assumed to represent only about one half of the reality.

Year	Number of strikes	Number of laborers involved
1908	24	4,188
1909	18	1,498
1910	9	728
1911	17	2,456
Total	68	8,870

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Question of Unemployed

Almost all undertakings, whether Government or private, have been suffering for some years past from the effect of undue expansion of their business carried out at the time of elation after the war with Russia. With supply far exceeding demand, factory managers have been obliged to make shift, as to restrict output and reduce wages or worse still by dismissing number of workhands and officials on the staff. Thus on June 16th, 1914 the Tokyo Gas Works cashiered 1429 men, over 27% of the staff, and four days later at the Tokyo Muslin Co. over 1,000 operatives were dismissed and the remaining 2,475 were told that their wages would be cut down by 15 to 20%. The operatives struck and succeeded in exacting promise from the Directors that the pay would be restored to the old scale in two months. This period was hastened in exchange for the dissolution of the operatives' association and at the same time twelve of those regarded as leaders of the outbreak were dismissed. The trouble at last settled down.

The cashiering on July 15th, 1913 at the Tokyo Military Arsenal of 2,200 workpeople out of the total staff of 24,000 is an affair unparalleled in the history of labor problems in Japan as to the number of people involved. The Arsenal has kindly interceded for the eliminated people to procure for them employment at various private factories, and they were allowed grant out of the Relief Society's fund a sum ranging from ¥15 to 120, according to the length of the service. The trouble of unemployed has also affected official circles in the Government service and in 1913, as a result of administrative adjustment, 5,300 were cashiered. Even this pruning has invaded the sacred circles of the Imperial Household. On July 20th, '14, owing to the change in its official organization, 173 officials were eliminated.

The question of unemployed threatens to grow serious in Japan, as in other countries.

Insurance of Workmen

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the insurance system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following shows the mutual relief arrangement which is in force in five Goverement establishments. Printing Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, Imperial Railway Board, Naval Arsenal, and Postal Savings and Money Order Bureau:--

Data at the End of March 1915

No. of societies		5
No. of members		16,970
Receipts	Members' subscription	¥ 1,138,278
	Government aids	¥ 815,783
	Other receipts	¥ 347,703
	Total	¥ 2,301,767
Disbursements		¥ 930,772
No. of persons helped		42,544

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As to the respective society they are :—

		Printing	Monopoly	Gov. Railway	Naval Yard	Postal Savings etc.
No. of members		3,073	28,451	105,854	44,837	34,755
No. of persons helped		1,008	8,606	15,590	4,323	13,017
Payment made (¥)	For wounded ...	120	969	147,090	43,551	7,008
	For deceased ...	885	2,936	181,595	20,244	15,482
	Medical expenses	1,972	5,621	34,077	29,402	8,265
	Repayment ...	—	—	152,453	--	--
	Sundries	21,144	48,123	25,232	20,472	151,024

Gov. Railway.—The system exists in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, and all the servants on duty at the Government Railways and under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded schedule, to the members of the Society or, after their death, to their families.

a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.

1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
2. Cost of medical treatment.

b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society, and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. Thus for one entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900, approximetly.

Wages and Efficiency of Labor

The efficiency of labor has shown a marked increase in regard to spinning industry. As shown in the following figures the index number of output, despite the yarns span are growing finer with the development of the industry, is increasing at a much larger rate than that of either operatives or spindles. This must be accounted for by general improvement of the technical side of the industry, especially as regards management and individual efficiency. These index numbers are:—

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	Index number of mechanic	Index number of output	Index number of spindles in operations
1887	100	100	100
1897	1,930	2,400	1,094
1902	3,085	3,320	1,852
1907	2,913	4,060	2,136
1910	3,957	4,840	2,700

Efficiency in Spinning.--Though cheap labor does not necessarily implies high efficiency of labor and cheap cost of production, the greater efficiency of Japan labor, at least in spinning industry, is indisputable. The following data, based on those of 1908 which do not practically differ from those of the present day, will demonstrate this point:—

Per 1000 spindles				Wages
U.S.A. managed by	1	operative	... ...	¥3.53
England „	„	1.66 „	... ...	2.78
Japan „	„	5.00 „	... ...	1.67

Supposing the same kind of cotton is used, the output per capita is cheapest in Japan, followed by England and the U.S.A. Based on the same data wages for producing 10 *kwan* (1 *kwan*=8.28 lb) compares thus:—

	No. 16 count	No. 32 count
U.S.A.	52.6 *sen*	141.2 *sen*
England	36.6	86.0
Japan	17.6	44.8

Weekly Wages and Daily Expense

The following figures showing the living expenses of Japanese do not claim accuracy, as they are based on the first attempt as to inquiries made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, some of which having been exacted from unwilling employers under promise of secrecy. However, as they are comparatively the most reliable returns available at present may be worth quoting for reference. In the case of Japan the figures are based on the data derived from a little over 680 men. Then as regards ages two children from five to ten are counted as one adult, while those under five are calculated at the rate of three to one. The daily balance on the credit side for Japanese artizans are chiefly based on the deposit which they made with their respective employers. The data for foreign laborers are those quoted from the report of the British Board of Trade.

Wages Per Week in *Yen*

(Maximum ‡ Minimum †)

	Bricklayer	Carpenter	Painter	Smith	Compositor
England 1903	†18.24 ‡19.70	†18.08 ‡19.14	†15.32 ‡18.24	†15.58 ‡17.52	†13.62 ‡16.06
Germany 1908	13.10 15.20	13.10 15.20	11.68 14.44	†12.86 ‡16.06	†12.04 ‡12.62

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France					†10.50	†11.68	†10.42	†12.24	†11.12
1907	...	...	...	...	‡14.04	‡14.72	‡12.86	‡15.46	‡14.04
Belgium					†10.10	† 9.82	† 9.12	† 9.78	† 9.36
1908	...	...	...	...	‡11.68	‡12.28	‡10.50	‡11.92	‡11.12
U. S. A.					†33.54	†33.46	†31.64	†32.94	†33.46
1909	...	...	...	...	‡60.84	‡43.80	‡41.36	‡41.52	‡39.14
Japan									
1909	...	...	...	...	7.07	5.60	3.26	4.69	3.57

Living Expense in 1903 per Day per Artisan (in *sen*)

Monthly earnings of a principal wage-earner	Rent	Rice	Other food	Fuel	Bathing and hair dressing	Sundries	Total
¥10- ¥15... ...	3.89	6.64	5.14	2.28	1.21	3.48	22.64
¥15 -¥20	4.36	6.56	6.03	2.12	1.28	4.03	24.39
¥20 - ¥25... ...	4.07	7.23	5.82	2.33	1.59	4.78	25.82
over ¥25... ...	5.12	6.52	6.05	2.11	1.32	4.30	25.42

Earning and Disbursement per Year per Artisan (in *yen*)

	England	U.S.A.	Germany	France	Japan
Earning	1,121.770	1,409.780	669.840	933.340	252 000
Disbursement	865.000	1,070.020	596.520	586.340	244.800
Balance	256.770	339.760	69.310	247.000	7.200

Condition of Workers at Factories

Percentage of Female Labor.—Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 17,062 factories employing not less than ten operatives each, male labor amounts to 37% and female labor 73%. Of the total number of child workers under 14 years of age 19% are boys and 81% are girls. The result of inquiries by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the end of 1914 into the condition of labor at factories employing five and more operatives in Japan Proper is embodied in the following table:—

Age	Male workers	Female workers	Total
Under 12	1,039	2,012	3,051
„ 14	9,247	31,753	41,000
„ 16	24,937	93,527	118,464
„ 20	66,607	201,924	268,531
20 or over	282,127	235,092	517,219
Total	383,957	564,308	948,265

Child Operatives.—The largest shares of child operatives under 16 years of age are employed in the following factories:—

	Under 12		12-14		14-16		Total	
Factory	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Match...	79	482	459	1,610	765	2,429	1,303	4,521
Glass...	314	2	1,149	9	1,325	47	2,788	58
Filature	1	131	90	10,849	701	35,950	792	46,930

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Factory	Under 12		12-14		14-16		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cotton spinning ...	13	227	355	5,175	1,662	18,241	2,030	23,643
Cotton weaving ...	22	372	300	5,513	1,005	13,355	1,327	19,240
Printing and binding	107	35	130	312	2,951	877	4,358	1,224
Hempen plaiting ...	2	112	13	1,015	51	2,966	66	4,093

Female Operatives.—An M.D., who has specially studied female factory labor from medical and hygienic point, gives this gloomy picture on the conditions of female operatives:—

"Female workers in Japanese factories number 500,000, of whom 300,000 are under 20 years of age. Out of this army of women operatives 400,000 are engaged in the spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. Seventy per cent. of these women live in the factory quarters, which means a sort of confinement. Work in the raw silk factories lasts 13 to 14 hours a day on an average, and that in the weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. The remaining hours are devoted to sleeping, bathing, toilet, etc. It is not surprising that the health of these young women is seriously injured by such conditions. With regard to the spinning mills, female workers are put to night work every seven or eight days. Night work affects the workers' health so severely that at the end of a week they lose considerable weight. This loss may be partly recovered during the succeeding week on the day shift, but the night work, though intermittent ultimately wrecks the health of the workers. None can stand the strain for more than a year, when death, sickness, or desertion is the inevitable outcome. The consequence is that eighty per cent. of the female workers leave the factories every year through various causes, but this loss is immediately replenished by new hands.

"The food provided by the factory boarding-houses may be tolerable to the class from which the women are recruited, but as to the other accommodation it is simply sickening. The women on the night and day shifts are obliged to share one bed, which is neither aired nor dusted, and never exposed to the sun, since as soon as one leaves it, another takes her place. Consequently consumption spreads among the operatives like an epidemic.

"The number of women who are recruited as factory workers reaches 200,000 every year, but of these 120,000 do not return to the parental roof. Either they become birds of passage and move from one factory to another, or go as maids in dubious tea-houses or as illicit prostitutes. Among the 80,000 women who return to their homes, something like 13,000 are found to be sick, about 25 per cent. of them having contracted consumption. The death-rate from consumption of female factory operatives is, as reported to the police, 8 per 1,000, but the death-rate from the same dicease after their return home is 30 per 1,000." (*The Japan Chronicle*, Mar. 1914).

Working Hours and Days.—The data for some representative lines of factory business in Japan as compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are shown below:—

	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly working days
	Ordinary	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	
Filature	13.0	18.0	8.0	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	241
Spinning	12.5	14.0	10.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	3	5	2	316

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Continued

	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly working
	Ordinary	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	Ord'y	Max.	Min.	days
Weaving	12.5	15.5	9.5	1.5	3.5	0.5	3	6	—	302
Plaiting...	12.0	15.5	8.5	1.5	4.0	—	3	7	—	307
Paper	11.5	14.5	9.0	1.5	3.5	0.5	2	6	—	315
Match	10.5	13.0	8.0	1.5	3.0	—	4	7	—	299
Printing & binding	9.0	16.0	8.0	1.0	4.0	—	2	7	—	337

NOTE.—The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days etc. is the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

Filatures and Cotton Mills.—In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk centre in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving factories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Works.—The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 130 Government works employing roughly 137,548 operatives at the end of 1914, female operatives occupied about 24%. At the tobacco factories, seventy in number, which, employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1914:—

	Male	Female	Total
Over 14 years of age	7,361	20,411	27,772
Under 14 years of age	46	1,274	1,320
Total...	7,407	21,685	29,092

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2.

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Weaver, male...	.49	.43	.43	.45	.46
„ female	.27	.25	.27	.28	.29
Tailor, for Japanese dress	.57	.58	.60	.64	.63
„ for European dress...	.81	.85	.89	.88	.84
Shoe-maker	.67	.65	.69	.71	.72
Confectioner	.43	.45	.44	.44	.46
Tobacco-cutter	.61	.62	.64	.66	.70
Sake-brewer, monthly	16.19	17.01	16.26	17.24	17.33

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Continued	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Carpenter	.80	.83	.87	.88	.86
Plasterer	.83	.86	.89	.93	.89
Stone cutter	.93	.94	1.00	1.01	1.01
Sawyer	.80	.78	.85	.85	.84
Tile-roofer	.95	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.04
Brick-layer	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.05
Ship-builder	.83	.86	.91	.93	.92
Cabinet-maker	.76	.79	.83	.84	.80
Cart-maker	.67	.69	.73	.77	.73
Harness-maker	.70	.70	.70	.75	.75
Lacquerer	.63	.68	.70	.72	.71
Gold and silver smith	.63	.66	.67	.67	.65
Blacksmith	.69	.70	.71	.73	.74
Potter	.62	.63	.63	.68	.64
Silk-spinner, female	.31	.30	.31	.33	.35
Gardener	.77	.83	.85	.85	.83
Fisherman	.54	.59	.62	.59	.60
Farm laborer, day worker, male	.39	.42	.44	.46	.47
Farm laborer, a year, male	44.91	49.81	53.84	51.86	53.89
„ „ female	25.97	29.94	31.51	31.07	32.18
Paper-maker	.41	.44	.46	.48	.45
Printer	.50	.50	.52	.53	.55
Day-laborer	.53	.56	.58	.59	.56
Male-servant, monthly	4.56	4.65	4.73	4.68	4.60
Maid-servant „	2.96	3.12	3.06	2.99	2.95

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES

Operatives classified according to their employments based on the statistics on factories employing not less than 10,000 numbered as follows in 1914:—

Factories	Male	Female	Total
Textile factories:			
Raw silk	11,144	209,703	220,847
Spinning	24,116	100,460	124,576
Weaving	20,758	119,850	140,608
Total with others	71,451	464,848	536,299
Machine and tool factories:			
Machine-making	26,807	388	27,195
Ship-building	28,021	213	28,234
Tool-making	1,320	1,525	12,845
Foundry	17,293	2,058	19,351
Total	83,441	4,184	87,625
Chemical works:			
Ceramics	26,395	4,771	31,166
Paper mills	8,796	4,819	13,615
Explosives	5,001	13,192	18,193
Medicals	4,108	1,544	5,652
Total with others	55,995	28,101	84,096

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Continued Factories	Male	Female	Total
Food and drink factories:			
Brewery	27,672	772	28,442
Tea	4,253	4,466	8,719
Total with others	47,478	10,882	58,360
Miscellaneous factories:			
Printing and book-binding ...	20,619	3,913	24,532
Wood and bamboo ware	13,877	5,028	18,905
Total with others	51,757	27,023	78,780
Special works:			
Electrical	3,505	8	3,513
Gas	1,709	21	1,730
Mining	3,331	230	3,561
Total	8,545	259	8,807
Grand total	318,667	535,297	853,964

PLUTOCRACY IN JAPAN

According to the *Osaka Asahi*, at the end of 1912 Japan had 408 millionaire families, divided as follows as to locality :—

Tokyo	171	Aichi	17
Osaka	95	Shiga	17
Hyogo	19	Fukuoka	14
Kyoto	17	Niigata	16
Kanagawa	19	Others	28

Divided according to profession, the relative numbers are :—

Peers and high officials of the Government	59	Company directors	36
Priests	3	Physician	1
Land-owners and farmers ...	55	Mine-owners	15
Journalists	10	Merchants & manufacturers..	221
		Others	8

22 out of the 408 are each credited with property amounting to over 10 millions, and of the number 8 are Peers, and 14 are bankers, businessmen, etc. With the exception of four, the remaining 18 are residing in Tokyo.

What is noteworthy about these millionaires is that, with the exception of only five or six families who were formerly daimyos, all the others have amassed their fortune during these forty years or so. Formosa has seven wealthy families, among whom Li Pongen is reputed to be worth as much as 300 millions, though this is probably an exaggeration. In Korea these are eight and among the Japanese in America four.

DATA ON SLUMS IN TOKYO AND OSAKA

According to the inquiry carried out by the Home Office in 1915 into the condition of slum quarters in the above two cities, it covering 4,591 families with 17,966 people, it has been discovered that they occupy themselves mostly as mechanics, artisans, laborers, postmen, rikisha-pullers, etc., and that their monthly *earnings* average ¥10 to 15, the two extremes being ¥20 and 5. As to *food*, they chiefly subsist on boiled rice or barley

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or two mixed, remainders from the bar kitchens rack, and they drink well-water. The proportion of lunatics and disabled is alarming. In *education* the children, thanks to the existence of rugged or night schools, are not so bad, those who are entirely illiterate being gradually lessening. In matters of religious belief the slum inhabitants follow, a part of them, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, but the majority have their own patron Shinto deities and Buddhist saints. Things they are partial for are liquor and tobacco, those who are indulging in them being proportionally large.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

The Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum has carried out interesting inquiries as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age, were examined. The result was as follows:—

Cause of Poverty	Number	Cause of Poverty	Number
Intemperance	324	Confirmed wanderers	392
Gambling	117	Speculation	79
Imprudent sexual relations	201	Chronic illness or hereditary weakness	461
Despair from various motives	179	Maimed or physically defective	73
Indolence	125	Natural misfortune	121
Prodigality	277	Failure in business	106
Lack of self-confidence	109	Lack of demand in the trade learnt	179
Tired of occupation	237		
Boastfulness	198		
Habitual criminality	46	Total	3,224

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

By Prof. Dr. T. Okamura, Imp. University of Kyoto

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated in the following:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

2. There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors, who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrow-

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ing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary that the husband guilty of adultery has been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or comes into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows.

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, she is to be chosen an heir to the house by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even if she is his senior. A girl, even if she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

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CHAPTER XIII

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Motosada Zumoto

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about," and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo toward the close of the fiftieth of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, were printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*, since transferred to Tokyo, where it is still in existence. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now some that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things that stand out conspicuous about the Japanes press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

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Dummy Editors.—Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an aricle judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

Press Law.—With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of the court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 1,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper violates the provisions of the Press Law relating to military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency, it shall be liable to suppression by decision of a court of law.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen* per copy, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to the Japanese journalism is that nearly all the papers are issued in the morning, only a few papers issuing evening editions. Advertisement charges are ¥1.00 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 16 characters.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit		Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1913...	567	1,044	261	775	2,647
1914...	607	1,029	254	829	2,719

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In 1914 The *Niroku Shimpo* was suppressed for publishing matter of diplomatic secret and the *Japan Herald* for supporting the German cause.

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper. Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '90)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Ed.—T. Harada and G. Kikuchi. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to the Okuma Ministry. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—J. Miki. Ed.—M. Murakami. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa. Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '09)—organ of bureaucratic clique. Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Maiyu Shimbun (est. March, '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Prop. and Ed.—M. Kimura. Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc. Prop.—Baron M. Kusumoto. Ed.—S. Otani. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nippon (est. Feb., '89)—friendly to the *Chusei-kai*. Prop.—K. Ito. Ed.—K. Hayashi. Office.—Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '83) independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—R. Uyeno. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—K. Takami. Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—M. Watanabe. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (est. April, '11)—issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—N. Seki. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Osaka Nippo (est. Nov., '04)—independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Ed.—R. Shirakawa. Office.—Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '00)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—K. Kato, M.P. ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhojimachi, Osaka.

Sekai Shimbun (est. '14. The resurrection of the *Niroku Shimpo* that was suppressed same year).—*Doshi-kai* Party. Prop.—K. Akita. Ed.—T. Nakamura. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—M. Nakano. Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop. and Ed. S. Yamamoto. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910 by the prop. of the *Osaka Mainichi*. Pres.—H. Motoyama Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

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Yamato Shimbun (est. '72)--bureaucratic organ. Prop.—**Y. Matsushita.** Office.—Sanjikken-bori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74) Prop.—E. Motono. Ed.—K. Sasakawa. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Leading English Papers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high.

Japan Advertiser (est. '05).—Ed.—H. Byas. Prop. and Pub.—B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).—Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Pub.—Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Times (est. '97).—Prop.—International News Agency. Mng.—J. C. Kennedy. Ed.—Takahashi. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Mail (est. '65).—Prop. and Ed.—J. C. Kennedy. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88).—Ed. and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10).—Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul.

Leading Periodicals Published in Tokyo

Title	Subject	Issued	Price per copy	Publishers
Boken-sekai	Reading for boys	monthly	15 *sen*	Hakubun-kwan
Bunsho-sekai	Literature	„	20 „	„
Chugaku-sekai	For students	„	20 „	„
Chuo-koron	General	„	15 „	Hanseisha
Eigo Seinen	Study of English	fort'ly	10 „	Eigoseinen
Engei-gaho	Theatrical	monthly	30 „	Engeigaho-sha
Far East, the	General	weakly	20 „	Far East Office
Fujin-gaho	For ladies	monthly	25 „	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai	„	„	15 „	Shimei-sha
Fujin-no-kagami	„	„	15 „	Dobun-kwan
Fujin-no-tomo	„	„	15 „	Fujin.no-tomosha
Fujin-sekai	„	„	25 „	Tokyo-sha
Fujo-kai	„	„	15 „	Dobun-kwan
Fuzoku-gaho	Graphic Social, ill'ted	„	15 „	Toyodo
Gaiko-jiho	Diplomacy	fort'ly	20 „	Gaikojiho-sha
Gakusei	For students	monthly	16 „	Fuzanmbo
Gakusei Times	Study of English	fort'ly	10 „	Gakusei Times
Japan Magazine	Things Japanese	monthly	50 „	J. M. Office

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Jitsugyo kai	Eco. & Gen.	monthly	20	*sen*	Dobun-kwan
Jitsugyo-no-Nippon	„	fort'ly	11	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Jitsugyo-no-sekai	„	„	11	„	Jitsugyo-no-sekaisha
Jogaku-sekai	For ladies	monthly	20	„	Hakubun-kwan
Kokkwa	Art rep'tion	weekly	¥2.20	„	Kokkwa-sha
Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi	Diplomacy	monthly	20	„	Shimizu
Kwagaku-sekai	Science	„	20	„	Sekibunsha
Kyoiku-jiron	Education	fort'ly	7½	„	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku	Literature	monthly	25	„	Keio Univ.
Niko-Niko	Social	„	15	„	Niko-Niko-Club
Nippon Bijutsu	Art	„	25	„	Nippon Bijutsusha
Nippon Keizai Shinshi	Eco. & pol.	fort'ly	13	„	N. K. S. Office
Nippon-oyobi-Nipponjin	Pol. & lit.	fort ly	20	„	Seikyo-sha
Nippon Shonen	For boys	monthly	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Nogyo-sekai	Agriculture	„	20	„	Hakubun-kwan
Oriental Economist	Pol. & eco.	tri-monthly	12	„	Tokyo Keizai Zasshi Office
Rigaku-kai	Science	monthly	15	„	Kofukwan
Seiko	Eco. & business	fort'ly	15	„	Seiko-zasshi-sha
Shashin Times	Photography	„	25	„	Meiji Seihanjo
Shin-Fujin	For ladies	monthly	28	„	Shuseido
Shin-Nippon	Pol. & general	,	26	„	Fuzambo
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit..& social	„	25	„	Shun-yodo
Shojo	For girls	„	10	„	Jijishimpo-sha
Shojo-no-tomo	„	„	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen	For children	„	15	„	Jijishimposha
Shonen-no-tomo	„	„	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nipponsha
Shonen-sekai	„	„	15	„	Hakubun-kwan
Sunday	General	weekly	10	„	Shunho-sha
Taiyo	Pol., eco., lit.	monthly	30	„	Hakubun-kwan
Teikoku Bungaku	Literature	„	15	„	Dainippon Toshokaisha
Tō-a-no-hikari	Religion	„	15	„	To-a-kyokai
Tokyo Economist	Eco., etc.	weekly	10	„	Tokyo Eco. Office
Tokyo Puck	Caricature	tri-monthly	25	„	Yuraku-sha
Toyo Gakugei-zasshi	Science	monthly	15	„	Gakugei-sha
Yonen-no-tomo	For children	weekly	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Yuben	Elocution	monthly	20	„	Dainihon Yubenkai
Waseda Bungaku	Literature	„	25	„	Tokyo-Do

NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest service in journalism, circumstances not yet permitting it to attain any marked progress.

Dokuritsu Tsushin.—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Jiyu Tsushin. (est. '99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Koksai Tsushin (est. 1914).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
Nippon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tokyo Tsushin.—Office—Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Taiheiyo Tsushin.—Office—Sanchome, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Press Association

Among the press associations in Japan the most important are the International Press Association and the Shunju Society, the former

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consisting of about 60 members representing both native and foreign Press. It is primarily a social organization. The President and the Vice-President are Mr. I. Tokutomi and Mr. M. Zumoto respectively.

The other, which as its title indicates, is intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest, and contains also some 60 members, Mr. S. Kuroiwa being the Chairman.

PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, *yen* 2 or more. This is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translations	Total
1911	23,532	19,621	91	43,244
1912	23,868	21,327	91	45,286
1913	23,104	21,325	87	44,516
1914	24,554	21,726	283	46,561

During 1914 the kind of books that were published most comprised politics 7,477, industry 1,461, geography 1,747, religions 597, literature 1,037, pictures and calligraphy 1,104, etc.

Turning to business side we find the annual average sale for 1910-14 returned as follows:—

Elementary school text-books	¥2,314,500	Magazines	¥3,000,000
Middle school textbooks...	1,500,000	General publication ...	3,000,000
		Total...	9,814,500

This corresponds to only 15 *sen* worth per capita as against some 48 *sen* consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused lately and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session of the Diet and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is 10 *yen* and of 1,000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced since 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does no longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market valne.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

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Censorship

Cases of prohibition of publications or sales of newspapers and periodicals are as follows :—

	Forbidden sale	Suppressed	Suspended	Others	Cases at law courts	Given warning
1913	74	74	2	5	197	103
1914	453	453	1	2	114	194

Cases of other publications are as follows :—

	Books forbidden sale and suppressed		Magazines			
Year	Public order	Morals	Suspended publication	Given warning	Almanacs forbidden	Cases at law courts
1912	3	167	7	59	46	17
1913	17	1,096	18	91	41	21
1914	37	673	1	40	32	—

There were also some cases of prohibition of sale of foreign books imported as shown below :—

Year	Public order	Public morals	Total volumes
1912...	1	31	32
1913...	1	88	89
1914...	5	19	24

With respect to prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, it may be noted that the right of almanacs is solely reserved from olden time for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. Censors' work is now chiefly confined in dealing with publications, and as regards books, those that are judged prejudicial to public morals. In this respect the works of French novelists in translation notably Maupassant and Flaubert, have acquired notoriety. Their works in original, however, are generally left with impunity, from consideration that they are read only by those who are above temptation by novelists. Books and periodicals that savor of socialism and similar " dangerous thoughts " have become scarce since the remarkable Kotoku affair (which see Ed. J.Y.B.). How busily the Japanese censors are watching for the interest of those who are apt to go astray in their morals may be inferred from the numbers of cases of forbidden sale or suppression. There are also many chiefly from diplomatic or military affairs occasioned by the European war in which Japan had to participate.

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CHAPTER XIV

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

I. NATIONAL GAMES

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical culture," Chapter on Education.

Military Exercise

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercise

In the gymnastic training, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training school styls are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is

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expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse-racing is popular all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Naruo, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyeda*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Meguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama.

Archery

In many schools higher in grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. However the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially student's recreation.

Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universites of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis teams of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of

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Waseda, was that of the Chicago University which came to Japan in September 1915. The American team went home with clean record, having beaten the three champion teams of Waseda, K O and Meiji, the last being the youngest of Japanese trio and composed of students of Meiji (private) University in Tokyo. The Waseda team visited America for the third time in the spring of 1916. The K O and Meiji have also undertaken similar trips to America. Similar visits have repeatedly been exchanged between Japanese and Philippine teams. One thing that still remains as a blot on the record of Japanese baseball game is the continued irreconcilableness between the Waseda and K O teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. Waseda's overture to restore the contest has been rejected by K O for some unknown reason.

Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School, Tokyo Higher Commercial School, etc. Waseda, University holds its boat-race in autumn.

Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favour outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

III. THEATRICAL, ETC.

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at the Imperial court or at Shinto shrines; the *no* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and we begin with

A. The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370–1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the Meiji era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Doweger Eisho, who was very fond of the performances, the art was eve in danger of extinction. The example set by the

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exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats and by humbler classes, and to-day the *no* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are enjoying even a greater prosperity, so for as more numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carried on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and chorus are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only for one day, they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *no* exist today, i.e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different from each other in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundred broadly classfied into religious, historical, etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainty of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs service for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quality of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kuro Hoshō, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume, ex-M. P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *no* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers. while the chorus passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *no* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensibble to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *no* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may forever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *no* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama,

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Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

The *Kyogen*

In time the buplic became tired of the monotonous style of the *no* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. This want was supplied by *kyogen* created about the same time as *no*. It is a kind of farce, full of commical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *no* being historical and religious, the *kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *no*, and is given as interlude. In *kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

B. Drama

The *no* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not even allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satify their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrior classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally, very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stage have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of the three leading actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces, but they are sadly out of their elements, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the

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general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Koshiro, Yaozo, Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sojuro, Utaemon, Baiko, and others, the last three almost always representing female characters. The Teigeki, Kabuki-za and Meiji-za in Tokyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku besides some others. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. Hamlet was next given, with an almost equal success. The production of Nami-ko proved another great success and the position of the new school became assured. The school created by Kawakami and Sada Yacco is rather under the cloud and since his death in 1911 it is represented better by Takata, I-i, Fujisawa, Kinoshita, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part. Their theatres are the Hongo-za, Shintomi-za and Meiji-za. It is worth noting that at the Teigeki, or Imperial Theatre established near Hibiya Park with a view of developing our stage, the regular training of actresses was started about 1910 and already quite a number of experienced actresses has been brought up. Misses Mori, Hatsuse, Kawamura, etc. are stars. Another sign of the time showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by men of letters. Several new troupes of this kind have appeared, among which may be mentioned the *Bunshi* (men of letters) and the *Bungei Kyokai*, this latter composed of graduates of Waseda University and at first guided by Dr. Tsubouchi, the well-known Shakespearian scholar and dramatist. The split of the troupe in 1914 into the *Mumeikai*, led by Messrs. Togi and Doi (latter died in 1915), and the *Geijutsuza*, led by Prof. Shimamura and the leading actress Miss Matsui, and the staging by all these "educated companies" of Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy and others that are too reactionary to conventional ideas have somewhat cooled the public taste for their representation.

IV. WRESTLING

The *sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestler's Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* and capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game, especially the former where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades

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of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called *Maku-no-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain") rank and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three service* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥20. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing to such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces which wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the four fundamental "hands," viz., *nage* (to thrown), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows :—

Name	Born in	Weight *kwan*	Height *shaku*
Eastern camp			
Nishinoumi	1880	37.5	6.02
Onishiki	1891	32.0	5.80
Tsushimanada	1883	28.0	6.30
Ayagawa	1887	28.0	5.80
Onifuji	1881	23.0	5.80
Western camp			
Tochiyama	1877	38.0	6.30
Otori	1887	30.0	5.92
Asashio...	1878	31.0	5.70
Isenohana	1882	29.0	5.54
Tamateyama	1887	26.0	5.75

THE ATHLETIC RECORD IN JAPAN

There are no professionals in Japanese athletic world which is composed almost exclusively of college students or young clerks who still retain the enthusiasm for the sports they acquired while at schools. The

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only professional athletes in Japan are wrestlers and, to some extent, *jujitsu* experts. The athletic record brought up to 1915, when the 3rd grand meet was held in Tokyo, is shown below :—

100	metres	Tomozo Saito	11. 46″
200	„	Yoshio Kuroda	24. 54″
800	„	Ichiro Sawada	2′ 12. 13″
1,500	„	Gishiro Taku	4′ 34. 78″
10,000	„	Shizo Kanakuri	36′ 2. 20″
25	miles	„ „	2° 19′ 20. 3″
100	m. Hurdles	Kazue Akashi	17′ 50″
Long Jump		Shin-ichi Takekawa	2 m. 97
High Jump		Takeo Fukai...	1 m. 35
Hop, Step & Long Jump		Gichi Kai	5 m. 73
Hop, Step & High Jump		Kazue Akashi	1 m. 61
Pole Jump		Hisao Masuda	2 m. 87
Throwing the Ball		Chiichiro Suzuki...	9 m. 84
„	„ Disc	Shosuke Nakamura	25 m. 35
„	„ Javelin	Shimpei Higosukuchi... ...	31 m. 54
„	„ Hammer	Kotaro Hara...	26 m. 40

Of the champions named above Shizo Kanakuri, a post-graduate student of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, attended the International Olympic Sports held at Stockholm in 1913, as Japanese representative, but had to give up the contest unfinished in the Marathon race, owing to illness.

The Far East Olympics

This international contest among athletic champions in the Far Eastern countries has apparently become an established function. First started as an insignificant affair at Manila in 1913, the second gathering held at Shanghai in 1915 was actively participated in by Japanese athletes.

It has been decided to hold the third meeting in May 1917 at Tokyo.

Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing.

Skating.—Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden time the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped on to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured on the back.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5 m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo.

Skiing.—Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Echigo, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Echigo,

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Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are **Mt. Myoko-san** (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Echigo and Shinano and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Akakura hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little down close to the railway station of the same name and to where hot-waters from Akakura are conducted for bathing purpose. **Goshiki** (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Here also the sport was introduced by an Austrian who has constructed a good skiing course. **Kosaka,** famous for Kosaka copper mine, takes about 22 hrs. from Tokyo, being situated some 25 m. away from Odate on the O-u Main Line. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Suwa and Nikko.

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan Proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japan Alps.—This is the name first bestowed about 1895 by the Rev. Mr. Weston, an English mountaineer, on the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the Provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°–37° N. and 137°–139° E. Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., North Alps, Central Alps, South Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
North Alps:		
Shiro-uma...	9,620	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigadake	10,430	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,178	Matsumoto
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjogadake	9,585	„
Tsubakuradake	9,063	„
Ariako	7,440	„
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto

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Continued

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto ; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,840	Akashina
Norikuradake	9,927	Matsumoto ; Gifu (via Takayama)
Ontake	10,047	Kisofukushima
Central Alps:		
Kisokomagadake	9,696	Miyanokoshi ; Tatsuno
Minami-Komagadake ...	9,450	Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
South Alps:		
Kai-Komagadake	9,730	Kobuchizawa ; Hinoharu ; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa ; Hinoharu ; Nirazaki, or Kofu
Nokogiridake	8,856	„ „ „
Senjogadake	9,950	Chino, or Tatsuno
Akashi-Ainotake	8,995	„ „
Akaiseiyama	10,234	„ „
Shiramine-Kitadake ...	10,470	Kofu, or Nirazaki
Shiramine-Ainotake ...	10,460	
Uwonashi-Kochidake ...	10,112	

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the Alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Hakuba) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contains two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

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CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC WORKS

RIVER CONTROL

During the period of about 1,300 years from 556 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one flood every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of watercourses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and this demanded from Government a great effort aimed at improving hydraulic engineering. The result was the promulgation in 1896 the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is found impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or to the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then (up to 1913) 25 main rivers, 36 tributaries and 15 others had been dealt with in accordance with the law. The average sum annually expended on the rivers is 2,901,203 *yen* by the Central Government and 9,939,365 *yen* by the prefectures, the total being 12,840,568 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different finances is as follows:—

By	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Central Govt. ...	...¥1,994,135	¥3,007,571	¥4,312,960	¥3,756,428	¥4,187,495
Prefectures	5,965,374	8,977,395	11,543,891	7,718,608	12,121,293
Districts	308,701	529,473	167,282	148,558	103,892
Cities...	437,309	964,582	1,651,926	1,908,696	1,796,672
Towns and Villages..	1,098,053	1,598,905	1,766,854	1,191,517	2,009,591
Irrigation Unions ...	445,283	525,200	578,996	735,715	844,104
Local Councils* ...	162,037	208,066	171,485	159,394	—
Individuals*	1,552	1,201	23,652	14,040	—
Total	10,402,444	15,812,393	20,217,046	15,632,956	21,063,047

NOTE.—* These two items have been excluded later.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., "koku-do" (national roads), "ken-do" (provincial roads), and "ri-do" (village roads). The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports, the Great Shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "koku-do" is over 3 *ken* (18 ft.) or over 7 *ken* including the banks. The "ken-do" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local seaports. The breadth is 4 or 5 *ken*. The "ri-do" are those connecting smaller sections of a district or leading

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to local shrines, temples, etc. There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities, towns or villages, though, according to circumstance, particular roads may be repaired or laid out at the expense of the National treasury. The mileage of these roads was at the end of 1912: "koku-do" 2,174.5 *ri*, "ken-do" 9,170.25 *ri*, "ri-do" 107,079.7 *ri*. There are on these roads 312,761 bridges, of which 267 are of iron, 66,639 stone, and 132,265 wood, the others being of earth, pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years ending March, 1911 was ¥14,710,325 on the roads and ¥3,910,575 on the bridges; or ¥1,867,691 being spent on the "koku-do," ¥4,695,538 on the "ken-do," ¥11,651,516 "ri-do" and ¥403,155 for sundry expenses. The expenses for the last five years are as follows:—

By	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
National Treasury...	¥ 557,597	¥ 982,648	¥1,484,703	¥ 790,421	¥1,027,862
Prefectures	5,939,665	8,292,398	10,473,180	9,790,426	11,132,046
Districts	714,982	1,037,748	1,349,797	1,508,017	1,646,171
Cities	2,954,596	9,337,362	5,751,125	5,487,577	9,611,633
Towns and Villages..	1,890,653	2,530,809	2,854,655	3,205,634	3,597,766
Irrigation Unions ...	26,273	23,737	17,223	41,046	68,424
Local Councils... ...	384,708	441,628	430,416	430,501	—
Individuals*	11,731	15,998	19,482	1,026,951	—
Contributions* ...	1,176,010	2,553,675	1,183,541	1,224,514	1,486,708
Total	13,656,215	25,216,003	23,574,122	23,505,087	22,570 610

NOTE.—* These two items have been excluded later.

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected, and since then many of them have been improved by means of harbor works, reclamation or dredging. Among them the leading ones are as given below.

	Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 *yen*
Nagasaki ...	Dredging, rec'tion etc.	July 1897	Sept. 1904	3,100
Miike	Break-water, etc.	Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000
Nagoya... ...	Pier, dredging, etc.	Aug. 1896	Aug. 1907	2,383
Yokohama ...	Pier, traing wall, etc.	Sept. 1889	May 1896	2,353
Otaru	Break-water,	May 1897	May 1908	2,180
Kagoshima ...	Dred., break-water, etc.	April 1900	March 1909	843
Hakodate ...	Break-water, dredging, etc.	June 1896	April 1899	820
Takamatsu ...	do.	July 1897	Sept. 1904	323

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Continued	Works	Date of beginning	Date of completion	Expenditure 1,000 *yen*
Ujina	Dredging, emb'ment	Sept. 1884	April 1890	300
Nagasaki ...	Canal, river, work, etc.	Jan. 1882	March 1890	292
Sakai	Piers	May 1873	Nov. 1882	228
Misumi... ...	Rec'tion, pier	May 1883	June 1882	107

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 35 open ports, while ports regularly visited by coasting steamers number over 530.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the National treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the sum needed in the improvement or maintenance generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times it may come from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family. Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, was reconstructed by 1912 at an outlay of ¥300,000.

Osaka Harbour-Works that was started in 1897 has already spent ¥24,200,000, but owing to some defects in the plan the harbor does not yet well answer the purpose as originally intended.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS

The 14 harbors which have been recommended for improvement by the Harbor Committee will cost about ¥100,000,000. The Government has chosen the five ports of Yokkaichi, Shiogama, Funakawa, Aomori and Kagoshima to be attended to as first work of improvement. The cost for these five ports is estimated as follows:—

Yokkaichi, ¥7,500,000; Funakawa, ¥3,000,000; Shiogama, ¥4,000,000; Kagoshima, ¥2,500,000; Aomori, ¥3,000,000.

Of the total cost of ¥20,000,000, one-third or one half of the amount is to be granted by the State treasury, the subsidy totalling ¥8,000,000 or ¥10,000,000.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbors, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water-courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million *yen*, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1910 amounted to ¥42,377,582, of which 14 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below is shown the classification of these expenses for the last five years:—

	1906 ¥	1907 ¥	1908 ¥	1909 ¥	1910 ¥
Rivers	10,402,444	15,812,393	20,217,046	15,632,956	21,063,047
Roads and bridges...	13,656,215	25,216,003	23,574,122	23,505,087	28,570,610
Ports and harbours...	2,858,212	3,668,488	2,877,569	3,228,364	3,825,119

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Continued	1906 ¥	1907 ¥	1908 ¥	1909 ¥	1910 ¥
Sea coast	396,845	448,708	538,776	358,601	407,624
Water supply and drainage	5,531,937	7,295,257	12,233,878	10,536,001	15,466,766
Others	2,105,656	2,497,518	—	2,811,181	
Total	34,951,309	54,938,362	59,441,391	42,901,898	69,333,166

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

During the 35 years ending 1910 the most disastrous flood was that in 1896, for it devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,802. The flood that devastated the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896 in damage. The loss of human life from floods is also fearful, having totalled, including injured, 23,677 during the 35 years in question, or an average of 676 a year. Tidal waves and typhoons also inflict heavy disasters. The damage caused in the course of the past five years from the three natural agencies of flood, tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table:—

		Devasted area (*cho*)	Death and injured	Buildings damaged	Ships and boats damaged	Amount of damages ¥1,000	Cost of repair ¥1,000
Floods	1908... ...	67,132	69	3,718	18	5,617	3,202
	1909... ...	173,168	114	11,325	192	11,316	6,632
	1910... ...	601,049	2,362	300,954	776	119,336	34,262
	1911... ...	386,904	510	22,169	734	42,347	14,525
	1912... ...	271,539	712	49,339	955	52,679	17,151
Tidal waves	1908... ...	101	232	123	77	21	110
	1909... ...	30	10	1,588	394	68	189
	1910... ...	10	22	196	207	26	94
	1911... ...	69	201	4,364	877	1,823	903
	1912... ...	94	111	3,384	913	806	584
Typhoons	1908... ...	4	26	2,477	16	2	10
	1909... ...	4	15	10,713	53	143	9
	1910... ...	2,541	144	1,095	26	32	258
	1911... ...	170	232	7,108	794	268	320
	1912... ...	861	1,588	138,537	2,564	4,061	1,860

PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years, the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in the original program. The plan adopted by the Government and the Diet in 1910 is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20 to be completed as 18 year work at the cost of *yen* 180 millions, the rest relegated as 2nd program. The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since '87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landslip work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object for feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

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SANITARY WORKS

Waterworks

In places where drinking water was scarce, waterworks, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance, in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days the water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being wholesome from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her waterworks on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, English retired officer. This was the pioneer of waterworks constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 the Waterworks Regulations were published. At present 39 cities, towns and villages get supply of water from waterworks. Below are most important ones :—

	Cost of construction ¥1,000	Extension of pipe ft.	Houses supplied by private stopcock	Houses supplied by public stopcock	Total receipts ¥1,000
Tokyo	13,339	2,481,683	145,217	137,729	1,351
Kyoto	3,494	1,194,028	4,552	2,100	42
Osaka	15,243	1,890,927	59,405	122,420	1,060
Yokohama	12,430	783,223	15,780	38,025	393
Kobe	3,535	721,579	17,561	26,147	477
Nagasaki	1,912	271,589	7,605	10,275	132
Nagoya	5,715	908,517	?	?	?
Hiroshima	1,123	387,721	9,616	15,125	110

The rate of charges is different,—at Yokohama ¥6 and at Tokyo ¥5 per year, at Nagasaki 70 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keeps a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made accordingly.

Drainage and Sewage

The provision still remains neglected. In 1916 only six cities had sewage system and at six others the works were under construction. The cities possessing the completed system are Kobe, Nagasaki, Sendai, Okayama, Hiroshima and Shimonoseki, while at Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate, Nagoya and two others the works are in progress.

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CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Shosuke Sato, Ph. D., Dean of College of Agriculture
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The following topics must be mentioned as some of the most prominent and peculiar characteristics in the agriculture of Japan as compared with farming in America and Europe:

(I) Intensive Cultivation (II) Rural Industry (III) Economic Utilization of Human Waste (IV) Agricultural Credit (V) Land Holding and (VI) Agrarian Problems at Present.

(I) Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most prominent feature in the agriculture of Japan. The area of Japan Proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than one-twentieth of the area of the United States 3 000,000 square miles, while her population of 52,000,000 exceeds one half of the population of the United States. The population per square mile in Japan is ten times larger than that of the United States, that is to say 760 per square mile in Japan as against 33 per square mile in America. Now the territorial extent of Japan remained practically the same till she acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and with no outlet for her natural increase of population, and having no new land to bring under cultivation, Japan has had to resort to intensive cultivation of her soil in order to support her large and growing population.

The intensive cultivation of land prevails throughout the rural sections of the country. Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor. The farmer uses implements of rude and simple construction. He is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in the places where American implements are introduced.

With such an intensive system of land cultivation, the Japanese farmers, who constitute about 40,000,000 out of a total population of 52,000,000, cultivate 15,000,000 acres, or ½ acre per person or 2½ acres per family. Even in the northern part of Japan, where land is more largely divided among the farmers, the average area per family is only 7½ acres. The average yield of rice per acre is about 33 bushels, which can be increased through intensive cultivation to the amount of 40 bushels. In southern Japan where the climate admits of two crops, it is not a rare thing to produce 60 bushels of rice and 20 bushels of barley each year successively.

(II) Rural Industry.—The secret of success of small farming in Japan, aside from the intensive system of cultivation, is its rural industry, and the economic utilization of human waste. The foremost

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rural industry in Japan is silk industry and next to it the picking of tea. Both are carried on mainly by women, who are in Japan very great economic factors. Fortunately the busiest time in silk industry, in most places, is the time when the farmers have some leisure and are able to assist the women.

(III) **Economic Utilization of Human Waste.**—Another peculiarity in the economy of Japanese farming is the utilization of human waste. The annual consumption of all kinds of artificial fertilizers is estimated to be $84,000,000, with a tendency toward a rapid increase in their consumption. If it were not for the use of human waste, the use of artificial fertilizers would reach an enormous amount. Nitrogen, the most essential plant food, is now derived from the atmosphere, and is made a component part of fertilizers. Why can it not be derived from human waste, and thus be made of economic use? This will become a serious problem for the 20th century, especially from the standpoint of agrarian economy.

(IV) **Agricultural Credit.**—There are two kinds of agricultural credit. They are long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

(V) **Land Holding.**—The history of land holding in Japan may be divided into three periods: (1) The period of allotment from about the 6th century A.D. till the rise of feudalism, (2) The period of feudal tenure, (3) The period of private property dating from the Restoration of Imperial regime. The last alone may be briefly described here.

The Period of Private Property.—When feudalism came to an end in the year 1372 the feudal lords and samurai were compelled to return their domains to the Imperial Government, but no allotment could be made as in ancient times. Consequently the title to lands was given to the farmer who was in possession. The nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the farmer retained the land and became its proprietor. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a land certificate in which the name of the holder and the area and value of the land were given. This certificate was used as a legal document either in the case of mortgaging or of selling land. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate was afterwards abolished and in its place was adopted the land registration system. Since the bargain and sale of land was instituted, the consolidation of landed property has been taking place and tenancy is again prevailing. The tenants usually pay

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57% of the total yield of rice on paddy land, and 44% of the products of the farm land, either in cash or in kind. The tax on the land is paid by the owners, and amounts to from 30% to 33% of the rental value.

(VI) **Agrarian Problems at Present.**—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of year the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities, are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is, with us at the present time, an important economic problem. Now the weakness in Japanese agriculture is, in spite of all other advantages, its being too much of a "petite culture." It barely enables farmers to subsist but does not leave them surplus by which to elevate the standard of living and to expend on other items contributing to the higher aims of life. The result is that the national wealth is still on a comparatively low scale. To increase the area of land per capita without decreasing its average yield must be the aim of the agrarian policy of Japan.

Fortunately, we have still a margin of land available for cultivation. Excluding the island of Formosa, Saghalien, and the Korean peninsula, the whole area of land now under cultivation in Japan Proper is 15,000,000 acres, or only about 15% of the whole area. Now supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees is available for cultivation, it is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of arable land may be added.

Another source extending cultivated area is by reclaiming waste lands by means of field *Regulierung*. (See "Farm-adjustment." Ed. J. Y. B.).

According to the statistics of 1911, the total farming population in Japan amounts to 58.65% of the total population—the number of farmer-families being 5,422,126 out of the total of 9,245,253 families. If all available lands were brought under cultivation it would still average only 5 acres per farmer-family. But this area is a little too large for the present labor system of cultivation in Japan, and a little too small for machine-system of cultivation. By introducing the system of co-operative production, machine-farming can be carried on with advantage and be made to produce more per given area.

Another serious problem for the welfare of the rural community is how to adjust the ratio of the population to the arable land. To accomplish this we are compelled at the present time to follow, chiefly, the policy of domestic colonization, and the encouragement of settlement of surplus population to Hokkaido, Formosa, Korea and Saghalien. The modern progress of Japan in the direction of from an agricultural to an industrial nation, and greater technical improvement in agriculture may be mentioned in this connection. In short, for a country like Japan, which has no extensive colonies beyond the seas, the most important thing for the good of the nation is to make the best use of its lands for economical purposes. On this account our agrarian policy stands pre-eminent, in its importance and bearings, above all the other economic and industrial policies of the nation.

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Arable Land and Farming Families

Gross area of arable land in Japan Proper may be classified as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers' area (*cho*)		Tenanted area (*cho*)		Total area (*cho*)	
	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1912... ...	1,441.398	1,700.734	1,491,433	1,125.544	2,932,832	2,826,278
1913... ...	1,441,852	1,714,693	1,503,737	1,135.244	3.945,590	2,849,937
1914... ...	1,448,351	1,719,945	1,504,979	1,142,412	2,953,330	2,862,357

Number of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1912	1,764,181	1,500,003	2,173,867	5,438,051
1913	1,744,801	1,520,922	2,177,995	5,443,719
1914	1,728,692	1,517,520	2,202,080	5,448,292

The above numbers of farming families may be rearranged as follows:—

End of Dec.	Families solely farming	Families with subsidiary occupations	Total
1912	3,684,493	1,753,558	5,438,051
1913	3,707,088	1,736,631	5,443,719
1914	3,732,610	1,715,682	5,448,292

Again the farmer's families are classified according to area of cultivation:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1913		1914	
	No. of families	Percentage	No. of families	Percentage
Under 0.5 *cho*	2.002.524	36.79	1,996,638	36.65
Over 0.5 „	1,816,257	33.36	1,816,721	33.34
Over 1.0 „	1,079.468	19.83	1,086,871	19.95
Over 2.0 „	328.529	6.04	332.224	6.09
Over 3.0 „	149,808	2.75	149.580	2.75
Over 5.0 „	67.133	1.23	66 258	1.22
Total	5,443,719	100.00	5,448,292	100.00

The Condition of Tenant Farmers

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 44%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 33% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. About 15-17% of the total yields go as taxes, etc., and as other necessary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families, take another 22-25%, the net proceeds amount to 58-63% of the total yields. Out of their share tenant farmers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. The yield from the area ranging between 2 to 3½ acres only is hardly sufficient to enable the farmers to maintain themselves, were it not for the subsidiary occupations which go to increase their income.

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Educated Farmers

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the effect of improving agricultural knowledge of the whole family, then about 23 per cent. of the farming population of Japan may be said to possess adequate knowledge on farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 1,201,875 in 1914.

Taxable Land

The comparison of area of taxable land with farming area for the last few years is shown in the following table in 1,000 *cho* :—

End of Dec.	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain	Total others incl.
1912	2,857	2,400	384	7,702	1,304	14,682
1913	2,859	2,339	385	7,572	1,322	14,750
1914	2,869	2,396	385	7,827	1,327	14,739

Price of Arable Land

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the market value (in ¥) of the farm per *tan* was as follows in November, 1915 :—

	Paddy field			Upland farm		
	Good	Bad	Ordinary	Good	Bad	Ordinary
Hokkaido	75	27	49	43	9	22
Main Island North ...	216	92	150	126	42	78
Main Island Tokyo ...	303	130	204	211	79	131
Main Island Middle ...	449	185	297	307	104	188
Main Island West ...	475	189	317	255	79	147
Shikoku	465	182	303	268	85	164
Kyushu	409	162	277	210	62	121
Okinawa	260	75	170	340	60	210
Average	386	156	257	231	75	138
Average for 1914 ...	416	167	280	239	79	145

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the past years is given below in *koku* :—

	'92-96	'97-01	'02-06	'07-11	1914
Average per *tan*...	1.421	1.475	1.504	1.707	1.880

Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the recent years are as follows :—

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	Area (*cho*)		Per cent.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
One-crop paddy-fields	1,761,248	1,763,515	60.13	60.10
Two-crop paddy-fields (ordinary rotation for second crop)	909,347	913,188	31.04	31.12
Two-crop paddy-fields (green manure for second crop) ...	258,376	257,672	8.83	8.78
Total...	2,929,333	2,934,376	100.00	100.00

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of animals used		Area tilled by animal labor (*cho*)	
	Horses	Horned cattle	Paddy-field	Upland farms
1912... ...	1,220,051	1,069,641	1,717,631	997,714
1913... ...	1,217,100	1,073,768	1,745,070	1,066,651
1914... ...	1,216,238	1,083,765	1,767,814	1,046,360

Farmers' Debts

The latest investigations made by the Treasury in 1912 are embodied in these figures (in ¥1,000):—debts of land-owners 2,124; peasant-owners 456,140; peasant-owners combining tenantry, 411,980; tenants, 72,009; total 942,225. Debts contracted from difficulty of living formed 32.1% and those to provide working fund 31.2. The rate of interest is very high, debts under 10% being 306,949; 10 and over, 333,992; 15 and over, 116,266; 20 and over 32,149. The supply lately, though limited in amount, of low interest loans to farmers by the Treasury has somewhat improved the situation.

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 *cho*, about 27 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 1 or 4 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense, as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area

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adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of the 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the Local Hypothec Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of ⅔ of the owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. The authorities have trained a large number of men to qualify them to take charge of the adjustment work.

By the end of Feb. 1914 the area adjusted or under adjustment aggregated 339,305 *cho*, involving an expense of ¥51,811,781. The cost of adjustment is quite divergent according to districts. The maximum per *tan* ranges between ¥51 in Nagasaki-ken and 32 in Shiga-ken, while the minimum is represented by ¥7.86 in Saitama, about ¥8 in Miyagi and 9 in Fukushima, Akita and Iwate.

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at about 80 places representing 4,400 *cho* that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way an improved system of drainage has been adopted for over 50 places representing 7,500 *cho*.

Manure

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure composite, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of the last kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Government, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufacturers of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general about *yen* 4 to 5 worth of manure is used per *tan* of farm. The general figures for 1912 are as follows (value in ¥1,000) :—

Mixed manure	18,000
Oil cake	10,000
Animal bone	1,600
Super-phosphate..	13,000
Fish guano...	7,000
Total	496,000

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Fertilizers imported, to mention principal items, during the same year were, in 1,000 *yen*:—

Bean cake 25,800, Sulphate of ammonia 7,500, Cotton seed cake 4,000, Chilian saltpetre 2,000. Then there are night soil valued at ¥ 60 million compost and litters 50, rice bran 5, etc. The annual consumption of manure in Japan is therefore estimated to reach about ¥220 millions. (See also Artificial Fertilizers, Chap. Industry).

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

	Area 1,000 *cho*	Production 1,000 *koku*	Average production per *tan* *koku*	Export (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Export (in 1,000) Value *yen*	Import (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Import (in 1,000) Value *yen*
1912	3,003	50,222	1.672	496	4,367	5,586	30,193
1913	3,029	50,255	1.659	485	4,372	9,093	48,472
1914	3,033	57,006	1.879	620	4,974	5,056	24,823
1915	3,056	55,914	1.830	1,577	9,676	1,144	4,886
Normal yield ...	—	51,312	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plants are cultivated in Japan and of these *Shinriki*, *Aikoku*, *Omachi*, *Chikusei*, and *Sekitori* are most popular.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety...	2.124 *koku*
„ „ „ middle variety	2.334 „
„ „ „ late variety	2.223 „
Average	2.255 „

Then classified as to kind of rice and of farms grown in, the ordinary rice constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice accounts for the balance of only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, generally used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

Barley and Wheat

(Production in 1,000 *koku*)

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per *tan* in full unit
1911	9,385	7,505	5,010	21,904	1.241
1912	9,791	7,900	5,179	22,870	1.289
1913	10,643	9,181	5,226	25,050	1.370
1914	9,549	7,207	4,488	21,244	1.165
1915	10,253	8,178	5,349	23,781	1.313
Normal yield.	9,492	7,590	4,753	21,794	1.222

Note:—"Normal yield" as in the case of Rice.

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Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1915 :—

	Barley *cho*	Naked barley *cho*	Wheat *cho*	Total *cho*
Paddy-field	154,151	397,243	184,046	735,440
Upland farm	441,713	308,685	325,989	1,076,388

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. For those affected by leg drospy the mixed ration is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, so that the malt used to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiay food-stuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production in 1,000 *koku*)

	Proso millet	Buck-wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1911	397	1,216	1,988	795	692
1912	382	997	1,860	708	743
1913	247	1,041	2,146	506	548
1914	461	1,368	1,747	959	769

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the season of planting rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e., buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan Proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

Beans, Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes

(Production, in 1,000)

	Soy bean *koku*	Red bean *koku*	Horse bean *koku*	Pea *koku*	Sweet potato *kwan*	Potato *kwan*
1911	3,693	956	487	306	1,005,903	182,660
1912	3,511	947	502	373	980,502	186,292
1913	2,993	601	490	378	1,037,209	189,700
1914	3,665	912	486	423	981,108	234,502

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Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse, beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. They began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia and Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

SOME SPECIAL CROPS (Production, in 1,000)

	Leaf indigo *kwan*	Leaf tobacco *kwan*	Cotton *kwan*	Hemp *kwan*	Rape seed *koku*
1911	2,465	9,059	731	2,552	1,050
1912	2,816	11,623	877	2,377	1,022
1913	2,069	13,542	774	2,673	907
1914	2,180	15,265	794	2,525	883

Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output. (For indigo cf. Chap. on Industry.)

OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 *kwan*)

	1912	1913	1914
Radish	678,575	728,847	722,113
Carrot (Daucus-carota)	28,261	29,161	29,716
Burdock (Lappa major)	42,901	43,930	43,750
"Konnyaku" (edible root)	12,102	10,919	9,508
Ginger	8,737	8,572	7,842

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Continued	1912	1913	1914
Chilies	730	564	539
Lily	644	648	674
China grass	109	91	58
Paper Mulberry (bark dried) ...	7,175	6,786	6,964
Rush for matting	15,363	14,047	12,878
Peppermint	6,344	11,076	21,656
Flax	3,759	5,499	7,705
Wax tree (seed)	15,525	15,633	14,564
Taro	161,364	151,606	149,105
Turnip	47,256	46,356	47,187
Cabbage	13,085	14,831	17,417
Onion	5,466	5,863	6,753
Welsh onion	32,241	37,801	38,621

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has begun to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 488 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the rate of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese being proverbially deft-handed are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. About 70 to 80% of the total output of raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns from Japan, getting the supply of finer silk yarns from France and Italy. It is to these two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk, the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan, Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities

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filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand reeling. Joshu re-reel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations to produce silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Usui, Shimonita and Kanra, 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes, etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

	Sericultural families by season			Area of Mulberry plantation *cho*	Total output of cocoons value *yen*
	Spring	Summer	Autumn		
1911	1,507,550	572,371	1,051,163	448,326	151,866,519
1912	1,500,409	334,203	1,118,701	453,626	158 962,380
1913	1,500,284	507,912	1,134,938	451,861	184,864,552
1914	1,459,016	501,740	1,135,258	453,802	174,799,111

To encourge the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been granting some subvention, the graut corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities towards the same end.

Number of Egg-Cards Hatched

	Spring		Summer		Autumn		Total or average	
	No. of egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card *koku*	No. of egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card *koku*	No. of egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card *koku*	No. of egg-cards in 1,000	Cocoons per card *koku*
1911...	...2,656	0.964	686	769	1,716	0.668	5,053	0.837
1912...	...2,652	0.969	638	836	1,844	0.731	5,135	0.867
1913...	...2,665	0.974	609	877	1,883	0.776	5,157	0.890
1914...	...2,648	0.983	597	841	1,848	0.706	5,093	0.866

Output of Cocoons (in 1 000 *koku*)

	Normal cocoons	Double cocoons	Pierced cocoons	Waste cocoons	Total cocoons	Percentage N. C.	D. C.	P. C.	W. C.
Spring Cocoons									
1912	3,092	256	43	179	2,550	81	10	2	7
1913	2,132	247	40	176	2,595	82	10	1	7
1914	2,136	253	38	177	2,604	82	10	1	7
1914 (value *yen*) ...	109,694	4,440	625	2,988	117,748	—	—	—	—
Summer Cocoons									
1912	430	61	9	34	534	81	11	2	6
1913	435	59	8	32	534	81	11	2	6
1914	412	54	6	30	504	82	11	1	6
1914 (value *yen*) ...	15,700	807	74	369	16,950	—	—	—	—
Autumn Cocoons									
1912	1,088	153	16	90	1,348	81	11	1	7
1913	1,192	162	15	92	1,461	82	11	1	6
1914	1,059	142	16	86	1,305	81	11	1	7
1914 (value *yen*) ...	36,927	1,967	191	1,013	40,099	—	—	—	—
Total Cocoons									
1912	3,610	471	67	302	4,452	81	11	2	6
1913	3,759	478	64	301	4,592	82	10	1	7
1914	3,607	449	61	293	4,412	82	10	1	7
1914 (value *yen*) ...	162,321	7,215	891	4,370	174,799	—	—	—	—

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Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000)

	Raw silk		Waste silk, etc.		Total	
	kwan	*yen*	*kwan*	*yen*	*kwan*	*yen*
1911...	3,222	172,426	1,232	5,577	4,454	178,003
1912	3,645	185,224	1,084	6,397	4,728	191,621
1913...	3,741	199,502	1,101	7,045	4,842	206,548
1914...	3,755	176,111	1,113	7,484	4,869	183,595

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of 10 denier and 14 denier by filature steam as quoted at Yokohama are respectively :—

1910, ¥929 and ¥865; 1911, ¥921 and ¥859; 1912, ¥908 and ¥847; 1913, ¥976 and ¥895.

Silk Conditioning

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time.

	Weighing		Conditioning					Total	
Year	No.	Weight kilo	No.	Weight kilo	Average loss	Boil off No.	Quality tests No.	No.	Weight kilo
1912.....	4,934	298,780	56,934	2,919,075	1.55	97	78,157	140,122	3,217,855
1913.....	6,154	370,802	70,418	3,632,386	1.63	417	86,128	163,117	4,003,188
1914.....	6,244	374,107	56,960	2,960,362	1.57	967	82,599	146,770	3,334,469
1915.....	6,643	398,837	66,957	3,438,824	1.72	1,548	92,948	168,096	3,837,661

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which Foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
1912	170,945	90,884	80,061	53.17	46.83
1913	200,514	106,341	94,163	53.04	46.96
1914	170,470	102,430	68,040	60.09	39.91
1915	179,140	111,549	67,591	62.27	37.73

The destinations are as follows :—

	1913		1914		1915	
Destination	Quantity 1000 *kin*	Value 1000 *yen*	Quantity 1000 *kin*	Value 1000 *yen*	Quantity 1000 *kin*	Value 1000 *yen*
England ...	70	674	111	926	97	805
France... ...	3,533	32,128	1,641	15,467	2,411	20,400
Italy	2,705	24,810	844	8,466	26	211
Russia ...	470	4,415	151	1,458	397	3,171
U.S.A.	13,340	125,509	14,268	134,799	14,863	127,349
Canada ...	56	558	23	203	0	0

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Sericultural Institute

The Gensanshu Seizojo or Sericultural Institute was established in 1911 by the Government and is situated near Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo. The work was started as late as 1914, and the experiments are carried out in the following three ways: 1st section, on mulberry tree, to improve its varieties and study the method of cultivating it, about 20 acres of mulberry field being provided for this work; 2nd section, on silk-worm breeding, - i.e. matters about kind of the eggs, their relative merits, hereditary nature, colors, preservation, hatching, rearing of the worms, apparatus used, the moths, diseases of the worm, baccilli on the eggs and worms, parasites, effect of disinfection, etc.; 3rd section, Reeling, i.e. about desiccations of the cocoons, reeling processes, etc. The Institute has six experimental stations situated in so many districts, all local centre of this industry, viz., Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Ichinomiya, Matsumoto and Kumamoto.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally in America, has even declined, because there the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used in less extent than in India. In general Japanese teas about 50% higher than the other brands. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama are principal centres of green teas for export, while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves. In consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now loaded at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but the producers of Miye, who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters, have already begun to follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In consequence the teas formerly exported from Kobe are now shipped to no small extent at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Tea Manufacturers

	Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers		Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers
1911... ...	47,479.7	1,012,963	1913... ...	48,966 7	1,088,272
1912... ...	48,693 8	1,052,592	1914... ...	48,119.0	1,061,412

Output of Various Kinds of Teas (*kwan*)

	Green tea 1st kind (*Hik'cha*)	Green tea 2nd kind (*Gyokuro*)	Green tea 3rd kind (*Sencha*)	Green tea 4th kind (*Bancha*)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total inc. others
1912... ...	13,614	84,723	6,127,375	2,542,012	6,757	3,585	8,778,066
1913... ...	11,478	84,758	6,103,009	2,569,528	7,955	3,585	8,780,321
1914... ...	11,831	88,302	5,995,323	2,321,930	7,352	922	8,669,227
1915... ...	19,514	75,673	6,432,196	2,365,880	9,278	1,427	9,152,193

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Leading Districts of Tea Production (1914)

District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*	District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*
Shizuoka	2,770,520	5,671,432	Miye...	601,203	1,041,289
Kyoto	493,875	1,021,798	Nara	377,277	545,803
Shiga	269,496	559,743	Kumamoto ...	336,060	345,364

Export of Tea

The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacture black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations to encourage this industry.

	Quantity 1000 *kin*	Value *yen* 1000		Quantity 1000 *kin*	Value *yen* 1000
1910	32,946	14,542	1913	25,522	10,075
1911	32,187	14,379	1914	29,609	12,710
1912	29,888	13,463	1915	33,987	15,402

The Customs figures in 1000lb for leading ports from May 1915 to Mar. '16 are :—

Yokohama 6,234; Shimidzu 27,426; Yokkaichi 2,339; Kobe 3,307.

Leading exporters handling above 1 million lb comprised 9 foreign and 3 native firms, their shares being respectively 28,174,697 and 6,288 863.

Destinations of teas exported are as shown below in ¥1,000 :—

	China	Kwan-tung	Straits Settlement	Canada	U.S.A.	Hawaii	Others
1912...	75	48	39	1,301	11,909	61	28
1913...	137	48	33	923	8,847	56	29
1914...	117	39	44	1,284	11,075	41	107
1915...	61	46	49	1,759	13,185	58	239

HORSES

Horse-breeding has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894 95 and the later experience of the Russia-Japan War have convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest were the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Bureau and specially placed it under the direct control of the Cabinet. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed in general, was connived; but in 1908 pari mutual was prohibited all of a sudden by the judiciary. This created panic among the race companies which had appeared near Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhere. Lately the authorities have devised various encouragement measures judged not to provoke interference from the judiciary, but the elimination of betting element has reduced the race to a tame affair, and the sport has practically ceased to exist. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with

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mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses at an average price of *yen* 130 per head which, though low as compared with the average price of chargers in Europe, i.e. between seven and eight hundred, is higher than the average price of ordinary horses in Japan. this being only *yen* 70 or 80.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima in Kyushu ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides possessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu, are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, and possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks. and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object of which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture,—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud,—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, Fukushima, Shimane, Aichi, Ishikawa, Nagano, Kagoshima, Aomori, Oshamambe.
3. Pairing station,—286 in all.
4. Depot,—in Iwate.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other armies. The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. The authorities confine themselves to encouraging castration by means of a small grant of money, *yen* 4, while *yen* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

NUMBER OF HORSES IN JAPAN

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1912	1,116,381	450,828	14,534	1,581,743
1913	1,043,568	475,946	14,315	1,582,126
1914	987,188	529,948	14,927	1,579,454

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NUMBER OF STALLIONS IN JAPAN

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1912	53	3,464	2,018	5,535
1913	46	3,249	2,302	5,597
1914	47	2,990	1,878	5,531

NOTE.—Leading stock farms and number of slaughtered horses are shown in the tables given later.

HORNED CATTLE, ETC.

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior quality. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows. Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara and Oita (est. 10), and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, the Department keeps also poultry, swine and goats.

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN JAPAN

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total	Calving	Deaths
1912	894,058	479,031	26,409	1,399,498	199,374	20,472
1913	892,383	470,184	26,141	1,388,708	194,730	17,184
1914	913,446	455,097	18,690	1,387,233	194,946	15,085

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Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1912	3,308	101,475	308,970
1913	2,946	89,488	309,995
1914	2,771	95,323	332,465

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter horses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1912	528	279,370	64,431	7,507	213,993
1913	514	267,258	64,094	7,174	194,049
1914	520	255,564	57,249	5,965	211,431

Leading Stock Farms

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan :

Farm	Place	Kinds	Ownership
Niicup	Hokkaido	Horse	Imp. Household
Tsukisappo	,,	Cattle, sheep	Government
Makomanai	,,	General	,,
Kikyono	,,	Horse and cattle	Private
Maeda Farm	,,	General and farming	,,
Fujino Stock Farm	,,	,,	,,
Sekishinsha St. Farm	,,	,,	,,
Iwane Stock Farm	,,	Horse	,,
Shimosa Pasture	Chiba	General and farming	Imp. Household
Koiwai Stock Farm	Iwate	General	Private
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	,,
Kozu Stock Farm	Gumma	,,	,,
Nanatsugahara	Hiroshima	,,	Government
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in the preceding sections.

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near Tokyo, where imported fowls of various beeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and in-

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cluding Hamburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES KEEPING POULTRY (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl			Eggs (one years)	
		No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value *yen*	No.	Value *yen*
1912...	... 2,948	12,441	7,813	7,493	809,859	15,976
1913 ..	... 2,888	12 055	7,477	8,366	801,693	16,222
1914...	... 2,825	11,767	7,386	8,452	782,797	16,370
1915...	... 2,799	11,985	8,261	8,908	862,081	17,171

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very l ttle in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck) and the quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

LEADING DAIRY DISTRICTS (1914)

	District	No. of dairy	No. of milk cow	Milk	
				koku	*yen*
	Tokyo	596	8,152	52,987	919,961
	Kyoto	130	2,290	13,131	304,569
	Osaka	128	3,408	19,681	416,215
	Kanagawa...	147	1,943	8,756	225,181
	Hyogo	228	2,045	13,568	300,065
	Aichi	214	2,401	12,335	327,508
	Nagano	150	1,649	7,915	236,923
	Miye	188	1,861	8,612	225,019
	Hokkaido	287	3,896	19,573	345,838
Total	1912	5,688	53,259	274,480	7,474,854
	1913	5,664	42,281	273 936	7,434,978
	1914	5,885	52,662	282,874	7,474,639

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. Being imported from Korea, and rarely from China, the disease plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease broke out in 1910 with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya.

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The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered, was not small. The compensation allowed for cattle slaughtered is ⅓ to ⅘ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceeding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000, the latest records are:—

	Horses			Cattle		
	Glanders & Farcy	Anthrax Aff'ed	Anthrax Died	Rinderpest	Anthrax Aff'ed	Anthrax Died
1912	—	130	130	—	331	329
1913	—	110	110	—	286	286
1914	—	171	167	—	224	222

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as people abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a great importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears are still important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that once sold at *yen* 20 or 30 per 2½ acres now fetches *yen* 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below *yen* 800. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba, grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata, oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

Output of Fruits (in 1,000)

	No. of trees			Yield, *kwan*		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
Plums	4,387	4,522	4,489	519	471	436
Peaches	6,789	6,501	7,119	10,962	10,796	10,463
Pears	7,949	8,655	8,678	20,552	21,441	20,847
Persimmons... ...	9,831	10,539	10,569	40,044	47,040	38,911
Apples	2,828	2,902	3,257	8,382	9,503	9,537
Grapes	2,570	2,703	2,800	4,679	3,798	3,954
Oranges...	21,581	22,760	24,337	71,894	72,030	63,080

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CHAPTER XVII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Tsunashiro Wada, Mng. of Association of Mine-owners in Japan, formerly President of Imp. Gov. Steel Works, etc.

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while with the gradual growth of trade with Holland the export of gold, silver and copper to Europe increased in volume. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *kin* of copper, that is almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kwan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily worked.

The knowledge which miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and smelting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprise.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan Proper alone amounting to as much as ¥150 millions a year. When to this is added the fact that Chosen is rich in gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., and that gold and petroleum are to be found in Taiwan, there is every reason to suppose that the annual output from Japanese dominions will at no distant date reach ¥200 millions.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINES

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tsubo*, (490 acres). The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law

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can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of sucession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, totals, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

Sedimentary Rocks

Archaean	3.78
Palæozoic	10.24
Mesozoic	7.95
Cainozoic	45.87
Total	67.84

Igneous Rocks

Old period	11.27
Young period	20 92
Total	32.19
Grand total	100.00

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposists in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral production in Japan Proper are as follows:—

	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity *momme*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000*m'me*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1911	1,248,654	6,059	36,811	4,761	89,002	27,133	1,874	506
1912	1,373,454	6,799	39,995	5,896	104,037	40,252	6,222	531
1913	1,477,050	7,252	39,007	5,635	110,835	42,012	6,294	617
1914	1,924,642	9,430	40,359	5,384	116,359	38,350	7,693	827

	Iron		Iron pyrites		Antimony		Manganese	
	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1911 ...	17,032	2,575	19,666	410	162	25	2,605	74
1912 ...	18,497	3,070	20,235	436	131	18	3,217	89
1913 ...	19,029	3,427	30,553	589	35	4	4,869	182
1914 ...	24,000	3,636	30,873	600	41	3	4,551	159

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum		Total Value
	Quantity 1,000 m. tons	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *koku*	Value ¥1,000	incl. others ¥1,000
1911...	17,632	55,006	83,790	1,271	1,529	6,733	105,929
1912...	19,639	61,412	90,923	1,372	1,458	8,377	130,241
1913 ..	21,315	70,956	99,080	1,568	1,693	12,498	146,848
1914 ..	22,293	80,350	123,525*	2,002*	2,358	9,631	153,309

NOTE.—* Besides there was in 1914 2,356,387 *kwan* of unrefined sulphur valued at ¥49,876.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and south-western sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately the Hitachi mine, in Ibaraki-ken, which buys ores from all parts of the country, has become the most noted production, nearly 38% of the total output in Japan Proper in 1914.

Kind of ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though some times clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz, metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

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Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

Silver

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern arcs of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. As in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, stephanite, pyrargyrite, etc., but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but they are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

Copper

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arcs of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that the greater parts of the mines exist.

Kind of ores.—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblende, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of the total output is shown below:— Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8 %; beds, 11 mines, 20.8 %; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18 %; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 3 %.

Iron

Japan is not so rich in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron) 3. limonite, 4. iron sand. Of

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these ores the yield is estimated as follows: magnetic 40,000,000 tons; micaceous, 30,000,000; limonite, 10,000,000. Then there are similar ores in Korea, mostly micaceous or limonite, estimated at roughly 30,000,000; in Manchuria exist Anshantien and Penchiho mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. In China there is the Taiyeh mine containing about 100,000,000 tons, while Yaochong mines along the Yangtsze in Anhui are judged to hold about half as much. Lastly we have near Tsingtau, Kinlin judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time, for making sword and other kinds of cutlery and is found in southern and north-eastern parts of Main Island.

About 70% of the iron ores used at the Imperial Steel Works are supplied by the Taya iron mines in China placed under the special control of the Japanese Government, the remaining 30% coming from the iron mines near the mouth of the Tadong, Korea.

Lead, Bismuth, Zinc

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zinc-blende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligeable in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka silver mine. The production of about 50 *kwan* of the ores in 1st half 1915 is a new record.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Kamioka in Hida is the most important mine both for lead and zinc, and it was formerly worked chiefly for silver. The mine turned out as much as 8¼ million *kin* of the metal in 1st half 1915.

It was only in 1913 that Japan first began to produce zinc, it formerly going abroad as ores to the extent of about 1 million *yen*. while over 3 millions of the refined metal came in from England, Germany, etc. The refineries first created were the Osaka Zinc Refinery, by the Mitsubishi, then the Miike Refinery by the Mitsui, while the Fujita Firm has established its own at its Kosaka mine, and lastly there are the Zinc Electro Refining Works in Niigata-ken, and the Sakura Refining Works at Sapporo and the Suzuki Co.'s Refinery at Dairi near Moji. The output turned out by them is sufficient to supply about one-third the demand for the metal in Japan.

Iron Sulphide

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

Tin

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and detrital deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced. The output of the metal in Japan was quite insignificant till 1910, while the import of tin amounted to over ¥200,000 in that year and to ¥382,000 in the following year.

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Antimony, Mercury, Arsenic, Graphite

Occurring in the form of stibnite, the antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 155,000 *kin* in first half of 1915. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, chiefly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. The output was 17,000 *kin* in first half of 1915. Graphite was produced about 450,000 *kin*.

Tungsten, Molybdeneum

Of these rare metals the former is produced in Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places, the output of ores for 1st half of 1915 being over 40,000 *kwan*. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, output of ores for same period having been pushed up by the War demands to 346,638 *kwan*.

Sulphur

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara type. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northen corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the Northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

Principal Metal Mines and the Production

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥500,000 worth a year of total output including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the ores, are given below, the table showing the production for the year 1914 (figures in unit of 1,000):—

Names of Mines	Gold		Silver		Copper		Total incl. other metals and ores
	momme	¥	*momme*	¥	*kin*	¥	¥
Hokkaido:							
Kunitomi	9	40	554	68	1,662	441	550
Main Island, N.-E.:							
Abeshiro	32	159	1,774	223	2,981	934	1,339
Kosaka	90	451	8,025	1,091	12,708	4,432	5,985
Osarizawa... ...	4	21	292	40	3,604	1,250	1,319
Ai	—	—	560	65	2,312	623	688
Tsubaki	7	37	3,783	519	262	86	647
Arakawa	—	—	—	—	1,558	567	569
Hanaoka	3	15	105	13	404	125	500
Kamaishi* ...	58	291	497	68	1,978	660	3,440
Yaguki	2	9	163	22	1,701	552	584

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Names of Mines	Gold *momme*	¥	Silver *momme*	¥	Copper *kin*	¥	Total incl. other metals and ores ¥
Main Island, Middle:							
Sado Is.	146	734	1,385	192	21	8	935
Ashio	6	30	2,661	313	18,019	5,477	5,791
Hitachi	724	3,622	6,689	881	17,173	6,129	10,631
Kune	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,193
Kawatsu	—	—	—	—	—	—	695
Kamiokat ...	14	72	2,311	296	27	9	1,782
Ogoya...	—	—	—	—	2,511	851	851
Ikuno...	19	96	1,895	261	3,239	1,121	1,502
Main Island, W.:							
Obiye	9	34	568	80	2	693	808
Yoshioka	1	5	514	70	1	458	534
Shikoku:							
Besshi	—	—	—	—	12,435	4,424	4,424
Kyushu:							
Bajo	13	66	9	1	—	—	509
Kushikino... ...	96	481	1,058	132	—	—	613
Yamagano ...	112	562	217	28	—	—	590
Makimine	—	—	—	—	1,681	560	560

NOTE.—*Kamaishi and Senninyama in the same district form the two principal iron mines, producing in 1914 the output of:—

	Pig iron M. tons	Steel M. tons	Iron ores *kwan*
Kamaishi	41,801	14,044	1,215,218
Senninyama	2,657	—	27,000

NOTE.—†Kamioka mine, in Gifu-ken, is better known for its lead and zinc, the output for 1914 being:—lead, 5,182,586 *kin*; zinc, 4,907,414 *kin*; and some others.

COAL

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. Kyushu fields supply about 75%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 15%, of the total output. The coal-fields worked or leased aggregate about 1,006 million *tsubo* in area in Japan Proper, and calculation being made mainly on seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft. below the drainage level, and also some portion of thinner seams that admit economic working, the available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 822 million tons. The seams that lie at greater depth but judged equally workable are estimated to yield

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2,940 millions. Then there are concealed and unproven resources which are supposed to give 5,030 millions. Leaving the last out of calculation, and estimate being made of the two workable seams alone, the available resources are put at 1,738 millions out of the total of 3,762 millions. These available quantities are roughly distributed as follows:—

Kyushu	1,000	million	tons
Hokkaido	568	„	„
Iwaki, Ibaraki, Nagato, etc.	170	„	„

The available resources in Kyushu are further distributed as follows:—Chikuho fields, 400, and Miike, 300, the balance going to the Nishi Sonoki fields and the Takashima fields, both in Hizen.

The available resources in Hokkaido practically exist in the province of Ishikari, where 437 million tons are stored underground.

Among the fields in the Main Island and Shikoku we have the Iwaki fields holding 63 millions, Iwaki-Hitachi about 14, and Nagato 78 millions.

With the exception of some 60 million tons of anthracite existing in Kyushu, Iwaki-Hitachi and Nagato, all the rest is bituminous coal.

The Output of the chief coal-fields of Japan Proper are given below:—

Coal fields	1914 M. tons	1913 M. tons	Increase (×=Dec.) %	Increase
Miike (Kyushu)	2,011,046	2,174,211	× 7.5	Mitsui Mining Co.
Mitsui-Tagawa(„)	983,356	987,955	× 0.5	„
Onoura („)	791,879	822,528	× 3.7	Kaijima Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido) ...	696,953	463,462	50.4	Hokkaido Coal &S.S. Co.
Mineji (Kyushu)	663,528	645,990	2.7	Y. Kurauchi.
Futase („)	594,435	519,264	14.5	Dept. of Agr. & Com.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	536,682	396,772	35.3	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Yoshinotani (Kyushu)...	535,550	568,493	× 5.8	Mitsubishi & Co.
Meiji („)...	495,707	523,295	× 5.3	Meiji Mining Co.
Hokoku („)...	495,576	441,472	12.3	„
Namazuta („)...	469,750	474,837	× 1.1	Mitsubishi & Co.
Shinnyu („)...	421,665	439,059	× 4.0	„
Mitsui-Yamano(„)...	409,882	411,217	× 0.3	Mitsui Mining Co.
Tadakuma („)...	408,855	405,615	0.8	K. Sumitomo.
Shiogashira-Shakanoo(„)	404,376	333,792	21.2	Furukawa & Co.
Uchigo (Iwaki)	375,199	369,068	1.7	Iwaki Coal Mining Co.
Mitsui-Hondo (Kyushu)	369,395	383,930	× 3.8	Mitsui Mining Co.
Ochi („)	363,572	352,040	0.4	Mitsubishi & Co.
Kanada („)	329,791	362,396	× 9.0	„
Shin-Yubari (Hokkaido)	328,454	322,999	1.7	Tokyo Gas Co.
Yoshima (Iwaki)	324,213	309,548	4.7	Yoshima Coal Min. Co.
Matsushima Nagasaki)	315,894	278,181	13.6	Matsushima Coal Min. Co.
Kishima No 2(Kyushu)	285,290	259,353	10.0	T. Iko.
Otsuji („)	278,602	298,322	× 6.6	Kaijima Mining Co.
Yoshio („)	258,486	322,900	×19.9	T. Aso.
Sorachi (Hokkaido) ...	248,460	194,093	28.0	Hokkaido Coal & S.S.Co.

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Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Sp. gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and swells	1.298	75.90
Miike	8 ft. Seam	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	,,	1.278	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	30.98	58.42	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari	1.46	42.80	57.11	4.57	0.31	Cakes	1.200	—
Hitachi-Iwaki	Shiramizu	5.05	44.31	40.81	3.75	1.39	Does not cake	1.304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in Niigata-ken (province of Echigo) and Akita-ken. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity. The principal oil-fields in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Niitsu, Kubiki, and Nanukaichi especially the first three are most important. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan Proper, Echigo supplies 73%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounts to about 2.5 million *koku* the supply from Echigo does not exceed one half or so of the total. The other half comes chiefly from Java. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less. In many places in Echigo first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies, especially since the introduction of the rotary boring machine in 1912, as reflected in the output of 1913.

Akita-ken.—On May 25, 1914 a gush occured at Kurokawa, Akita-ken, and at the well belonging to the Nippon Oil Co., 10,000 *koku* was reported to have flown in a day. Such a remarkable phenomenon has never been experienced in this country or even rare in the world. This hit has given a great promise to the future of mineral oil in Japan. It has caused boom to the shares of the Co., and though the gush has considerably diminished and is now estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 *koku* a day, the discovery will doubtless mark an epoch in the history of petroleum industry of Japan.

According to the report of the Mining Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the output of the oil in Echigo and Akita during the last two years is as follows:—

Oil-fields	1914 *koku*	1913 *koku*	Increase (× = dec.) %	Lessee
Niitsu (Echigo) ...	742,836	593,214	25.2	Hoden Pet. Co.
Nishiyama (,,) ...	720,825	698,232	3.2	,,
Kurokawa (Akita-ken)	599,005	45,305	1222.2	Nippon Pet. Co.
Higashiyama (Echigo)	200,659	221,846	× 9.6	Hoden Pet. Co.
Kubiki (,,)	31,324	36,195	×13.5	Hoden; Nippon.
Nanukaichi (,,)	25,141	45,015	×44.1	Nippon Pet. Co.
Asahigawa (Akita-ken)	17,142	28,669	×40.2	,,

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The production may be classified as follows:—

	Volatile *koku*	Lamp *koku*	Solar *koku*	Heavy *koku*	Machine *koku*
1912	4,689	429,790	235,534	273,785	161,374
1913	22,037	543,302	252,585	425,135	178,827
1914	36,637	571,329	380,867	575,662	230,559

	Machine well	"Kazusabori"	Hand well
Higashiyama	463	—	267
Nishiyama	169	—	—
Niitsu	332	127	15

The "Kazusabori" is a simple method of artesian well digging. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Cos. (with paid up capital of *yen* 16,500,000 and 16,250,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. and the International Oil Co. once started digging for the oil, but have given it up. They now confine their operation to importing foreign oil, and between them and the two Japanese Cos. a special arrangement exists for regulating the price of their respective brands, in order to avoid undue competition.

Hokkaido etc.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output from them does not yet amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nippon Oil Co.

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share, followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥ 1000;—

	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
	I		II		III	
1912	102	39,263	91	59,191	27	36,325
1913	103	40,508	100	54,492	29	36,841
1914	111	42,175	113	63,206	31	35,966
	IV		V		Total	
1912	26	33,592	18	7,886	264	176,258
1913	28	37,272	20	9,031	280	178,146
1914	33	40,785	24	19,445	312	201,578

Of the above the Cos. commanding subscribed capital of ¥1,000,000 and over number 53 with aggregate capital ¥209,525,000 (p. u. ¥168,087,200). Bisides there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

LEADING CONCESSIONAIRES OF MINES

Below is shown the names of concessionaires whose production in 1914 exceeded ¥1,000,000 in value or nearly so:—

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	Metal	Coal	Petroleum	Total
Mitsubishi Co.	6,863	7,345	—	14,208
Mitsui Mining Co	2,395	10,305	—	12,700
Kuhara Mining Co.	12,378	—	—	12,378
Furukawa Mining Co.	9,578	1,113	—	10,691
Fujita Firm	7,628	—	—	7,628
Sumitomo	4'434	1,855	—	6,289
Kaijima Mining Co.	—	5,221	—	5,221
Meiji Mining Co.	—	5,007	—	5,007
Nippon Petroleum Co.	—	—	4,340	4,340
Hoden Petroleum Co.	—	—	4,216	4,216
Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co. ...	—	3,438	—	3,438
Tanaka Chobei	3,420	—	—	3,420
Iriyama Coal Mining Co. ...	—	2,106	—	2,106
Iwaki Coal Mining Co. ...	—	2,048	—	2,048
Dept. of Agri. & Commerce ...	—	2,047	—	2,047
Aso Takichi	—	1,713	—	1,713
Tokyo Gas Co.	—	1,583	—	1,583
Tanaka Mining Co.	1,339	—	—	1,339
Yokoyama Mining Dept. ...	1,053	—	—	1,053
Takatori Iko	—	1,025	—	1,025

CONDITION OF MINE-WORKERS AND WAGES

Mine-workers as classified by the mines they are working at and by their age and sex are as follows, at the end of June, 1914:—

Age	No. under ground		No. above ground		Total	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
At metal mines:						
Under 12 years old...	13	—	15	10	28	10
„ 15 „ ...	719	92	407	433	1,126	525
„ 20 „ ...	6,646	405	4,066	2,602	10,712	3,007
Above 20 „ ...	39,295	1,760	28,729	9,591	68 024	11,351
Total	46,673	2,257	33,217	12,636	79,890	14,893
At coal mines:						
Under 12 years old...	41	34	8	11	49	45
„ 15 „ ...	821	838	450	587	1,271	1,425
„ 20 „ ...	14,694	8,558	4,574	4,270	19,268	12,828
Above 20 „ ...	87,642	27,658	27,488	9,444	115,130	37,102
Total	103,198	37,088	32,520	14,312	135,718	51,400
At petroleum mines:						
Under 12 years old...	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 „ ...	—	—	5	—	5	—
„ 20 „ ...	—	—	406	28	406	28
Above 20 „ ...	—	—	4,533	255	4,533	255
Total	—	—	4,944	283	4,944	283
At other non-metal mines:						
Under 12 years old...	2	—	—	—	2	—

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Age	No. under ground: Male	No. under ground: Female	No. above ground: M.	No. above ground: F.	Total: M.	Total: F.
Under 15 Years old ...	23	—	59	7	82	7
„ 20 „ ...	269	20	388	155	657	175
Above 20 „ ...	1,900	126	3,929	407	5,829	533
Total	2,194	146	4,376	569	6,570	715
Grand total:						
Under 12 years old...	56	34	23	21	79	55
„ 15 „ ...	1,563	930	921	1,027	2,884	1,957
„ 20 „ ...	21,609	8,983	9,434	7,055	31,043	16,038
Above 20 „ ...	128,837	29,544	64,679	19,697	193,516	49,241
Total	152,065	39,491	75,057	27,800	227,122	67,291

Average Wages at Principal Mines (in *yen*; 1912)

	Metal mines: Male	Metal mines: Female	Metal mines: Children	Collieries: Male	Collieries: Female	Collieries: Children
Miners	.690	.250	—	.780	.600	.380
Timber men	.660	—	—	.710	.450	—
Miners' helpers	.370	.270	.190	.540	.480	.260
Dressers	.430	.220	.150	.426	.270	.180
Smelters	.520	.170	.190	—	—	—
Carriers	.520	.300	.230	.570	.390	—
Carpenters &c.	.620	.220	.200	.610	.240	.190
Mechanists	.520	.240	.180	.550	.280	.240
Others	.420	.230	.160	.440	.280	.130

They work 24 to 27 days per month, average hours per day being 8 to 11.

Accidents at the Mines

	No. of accidents	Casualties: Death	Casualties: Severely wounded	Casualties: Slightly wounded	Casualties: Total
1911	23,732	689	1,243	21,930	23,812
1912	31,030	989	2,416	28,331	31,736
1913	134,455	730	889	133,793	135,512
1914	157,021	1,758	157,244		159,002

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Exports

	Copper: 1,000 *kin*	Copper: ¥1,000	Coal: 1,000 m. tons	Coal: ¥1,000	Sulphur: 1,000 *kin*	Sulphur: ¥1,000
1911 ...	57,303	20,002	3,066	17,989	61,778	1,250
1912 ...	64,630	24,920	3,458	20,284	81,860	1,745
1913 ...	70,227	28,183	3,870	23,628	90,426	1,980
1914 ...	73,540	27,196	3,586	23,914	85,947	1,845

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IMPORTS

	Iron & steel		Petroleum	
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 gal.	¥1,000
1911	1,051,267	47,062	63,667	13,065
1912	1,337,853	61,459	56,811	12,433
1913	1,237,059	61,078	48,174	11,101
1914	939,677	39,164	35,452	8,657

THE SITUATION OF MINING INDUSTRY

The War has occasioned a boom to this industry and concessionaires of all mines, with the sole exception of coal mines, are having fine time. Applications for prospecting have advanced apace.

	For prospecting	For extraction	Sand-mineral digging	Total
1913...	5,731	171	383	6,285
1914...	5,735	180	294	6,209
1915...	6,460	159	237	6,855

As regards output the latest returns available give comparison between 1st halves of 1914 and of 1915, and they indicate that tin increased by 2,110%, zinc 110, bismuth 250, manganese and tungsten between 40 and 50. Then gold increased by 15.3, silver 1.7, copper 3.9, lead 11.8, and so on, but on the other hand iron declined by 20.1 and coal 8.7. The most interesting feature in mining activity is the prominence which such rare metals as tungsten and molybdenum have acquired especially since the beginning of the war. The discovery of several rich deposits of tungsten in Korea promises a new era for the development of this mining business in Japan.

The notable increase in the production of gold was mainly due to the discovery of new veins in Shizuoka Prefecture, such as Onatsuyama, Matsuoka, Rendaiji, and others. Some of them are resuscitated gold mines. The last named was first worked by the Kuhara Mining Co. only in 1915, and in one year no less than 5,800,000 *kwan* of ores was dug.

Refining business has recently made a striking progress, and this is especially noticeable as regards zinc (see paragraph on zinc). The five or six zinc refining works now in Japan, besides consuming the ores produced at home, are even importing them from China and the South Seas. This is quite a revolution, for Japan was formely an ore-exporting and metal-importing country as regards this metal.

Refining business is equally active in other direction. The great Kuhara Firm, expanded into a Co. in 1916, has, besides its factory at Hitachi Mine, established similar works in Korea and at Sagamosaki, the latter at the western entrance of the Inland Sea; the Mitsubishi at the mouth of river Tadong, Korea; the Mitsui at Miike and Kamioka; the Sumitomo on an isle in the Inland Sea, and the Okura has decided to have its own works in Yamaguchi-ken.

But by the most important question now demanding the attention of both the Government and public is iron industry, the War having made it imperative that Japan should be self-sufficient in the supply of this necessary

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mineral. For Japan can supply only 400,000 tons against her annual consumption estimated at 1,400,000. The Government Steel Works have got the vote of additional outlay of ¥ 35,000,000 in order to double its output, that is to 600,000 tons a year, and then follow Kuhara's foundries in Korea and at Tobata, similar enterprises by the Kishimoto and the Fujita Firm of Osaka, the Kobe Steel Works by the Suzuki Firm of Kobe, the Kawasaki Dockyard's Works at Kobe, the Japan Steel Works at Muroran, the Hokkaido Colliery S. S. Co's Wanishi Iron Works, the Japan Iron Pipe Co. near Tokyo, the Tokyo Steel Works, and some others. The contemplated creation of a big iron foundry with ¥ 50,000,000 as joint Sinico-Japanese undertaking should be mentioned, the ores to be used being supplied by Yaochong mine, Anhui, China.

The question of self-sufficiency in iron was repeatedly discussed in the 1915–16 session of the Diet, and the Government, acting on the representation made on that occasion, has organized the Iron Industry Committee and appointed upon it 20 prominent specialists or Directors of the Cos. or Firms possessing close interest to this question.

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CHAPTER XVIII

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By late Mr. Shinnosuke Matsubara, late Dir. of the Gov. Fishery Institute & Fishery Commissioner to the Crown Forests and Plains Office

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Ghosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from former times one of the staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as specially favoring the multiplication of the finny tribe in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep water or inshore; the first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one hand and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. Under such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The purse net fishing of bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has developed since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on. Ed. J. Y. B.) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those that for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those for China are chiefly for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc. are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry; salt is extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonoidea and some shell-fish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of

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the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan. The spawning grounds in use at present number about 56, while the culture is carried on at rather over 29,000 places. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete, legislative measures having been passed for protecting fish and controlling fishermen, while as organs for protecting the interests of fishermen and manufacturers there are the Fishery Guild with 3,669 associations and 468,100 members, and the Marine Product Guilds with 212 associations and 309,846 members.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shell-fish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan Proper, *pagrus*, *bonito*, *sardine*, *horse mackerel*, *tunny*, *oyster*, *clam*, *prawns*, *lobsters*, etc., in the northern districts, *herring*, *cod*, *salmonoidea*, *crab*, *laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny*, *flat-fish*, etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttle-fish*, *sea cucumber*, *ear-shell*, *sharks' fins*, *laminaria*, *isinglass*, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon*, *trout*, *sardine*, *crab*, *prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel*, *fish oils*, *potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral*, *shell-buttons*, etc.

FISHING-BOATS

Fishing-boats for use either on the fresh water or in the coastwise fishing number a little above 400,000, the bulk being Japanese open-boats. Nine out of ten of these boats do not exceed 30 ft. in length.

	Sailers of Japanese type	Sailers of European type	Steamers	Total
1913	414,112	722	153	414,967
1914	406,887	1,051	166	408,104

The average cost of building a Japanese boat measuring under 18 ft. is estimated at *yen* 300 and that for one measuring over 30 ft. at about *yen* 500. The average for a steamer is *yen* 60,000 and for a sailer *yen* 3,000.

Accidents to Fishing Boats and Casualties to Fishermen (1914)

Fate of fishing-boats	No. of boats	Crew			
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Wrecked	1,096	319	106	58	483
Drifted	120	26	15	14	55
Missing	74	9	23	216	248
Upset	461	206	31	153	390
Others	84	15	3	90	108
Total (1914)	1,835	575	178	531	1,284
1913	787	438	75	338	851
1912	978	382	87	485	953

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CATCHES AND MARINE PRODUCTION

	1911 ¥1,000	1912 ¥1,000	1913 ¥1,000	1914 ¥1,000
Catches:				
Fish	65,927	69,731	73,411	71,980
Shell fish	3,146	3,322	3,673	3,806
Aquatic animals etc.... ...	9,943	11,457	12,660	11,501
Sea-weeds	4,001	4,220	5,319	7,764
Total...	83,019	88,731	95,065	95,053
Marine products:				
Eatables	32,070	36,699	36,694	36,833
Manure...	8,506	11,679	13,802	14,046
Fish oil and whale oil ...	657	622	997	1,002
Glue	325	251	231	286
Total...	41,559	49,253	51,726	52,174

Principal Catches

	1913		1914	
	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
Herring	107,874	10,327	108,257	10,474
Sardine	45,767	6,014	56,038	6,476
Bonito	11,275	6,305	14,338	7,683
Cuttlefish and squid	46,286	5,823	47,617	5,141
Prawns	5,694	2,158	5,750	2,054
Mackerel	9,137	2,593	9,854	2,727
Tunny	3,775	2,543	4,374	2,982
Yellow-tail	6,559	4,914	6,129	4,357
Tai (Pagrus)...	4,827	5,371	4,418	5,026

Principal Marine Products

	1913		1914	
	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
Squid, dried	4,383	5,431	4,474	4,466
Prawns, boiled	636	910	612	870
Bonito, dried, etc....	2,101	7,076	2,180	7,123
Mackerel, salted	1,748	689	2,072	822
Sardine, salted	1,662	751	1,778	816
Sardine, for manure	5,822	2,177	7,872	2,840
Herring, boneless...	2,956	1,087	3,007	1,073
Herring, for manure	18,327	6,640	20,170	6,790

Export of Fresh Fish and Marine Products

The exports that amounted to only ¥560,000 in 1868 grew to ¥9,360,000 in 1903, and to about 20 millions at present, the bulk going to China. The following shows the amount of marine exports in recent years (in ¥1,000):—

	Fresh fish	Sea-weeds	Products	Fish and whale oil	Total
1913	189	2,040	11,480	3,484	17,193

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	Fresh fish	Sea-weeds	Products	Fish and whale oil	Total
1914	209	1,922	11,285	2,656	16,072
1915	205	1,950	9,779	2,236	14,170

NOTE.—Products included salt which amounted to ¥185,177 in 1913, ¥266,176 in 1914, and ¥443,252 in 1915.

According to Customs returns the staple items of marine products exported are fish oil, dried cod, dried cuttle-fish, dried muscle of shell fish, dried sea-cucumber, and dried sea-ear.

AQUICUTLURE

	Snapping-turtle *yen*	Oyster *yen*	Carp *yen*	Eel *yen*	Porphyra *yen*	Total incl. others *yen*
1912 ...	24,342	236,470	690,456	301,838	2,212,369	4,106,986
1913 ...	16,191	311,001	767,856	388,274	2,014,418	4,150,786
1914 ...	18,423	309,094	694,335	352,266	1,951,653	4,671,051

Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process deserves mention, this being one of the important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays a terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes. Nagasaki is another culture-pearl centre.

PELAGIC FISHERY

Bounty to Pelagic Fishery.—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in 1905 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on drag-net, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the maximum rate is:—
Per gross ton steel or iron, *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.
Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15; for gears, *yen* 10 per ton.
Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15.
For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—
Steamer, *yen* 22 per gross ton; sailer, *yen* 18.
The rate for crew is as under:—
Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be not more than 200 tons for a steamer and 150 for a sailing vessel, though this limit may be increased to 400 tons for a sailing whaler, 250 for a sailing liner, and 350 for a transport. The number of men enjoying aid is one skipper for one vessel, 1 man for one under 50 tons, 2 for one under 100 tons, 3 for one under 200, and not more than 4 for one over 300. The bounty is granted for 15 years. Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the

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creation of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907. The development in recent years may be seen from the following, including aided vessels and those not aided:—

	Junk	Sailer	Steamer	Tonnage	Crew	Catches *yen*
1912	2,300	231	99	24,938	22,231	5,547,802
1913	2,134	202	124	25,855	24,886	7,600,625
1914	1,577	235	105	18,345	22,155	5,860,087

Deep-sea Catches.—The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan Proper may be judged from the following returns for 1914.

	Junk	Sailer	Steamer	Crew	Catches, *yen*
Whaling	10	—	37	583	1,250,205
Shark lining...	55	8	—	484	34,709
Tunny „	213	18	—	1,922	179,771
„ drift	55	1	—	345	15,973
Cod fishery	4	—	—	16	1,917
Mackerel fishery... ...	240	37	—	2,450	98,254
Bonito	494	166	1	12,332	1,955,771
Yellow-tail	235	—	—	1,099	66,270
Purse seine	15	—	—	270	11,805
Trawl	—	—	63	1,036	2,024,209
Others	256	5	4	1,608	221,146
Total	1,577	235	105	22,155	5,860,087

It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1912 no less than 896 vessels were provided with the machine.

Trawling Net.—The use of steam trawling in coast fishing has begun to be bountied since 1904 but having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, and also on account of the cables being often cut by trawlers, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June, 1909 to the seas off the coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu provinces and also Hokkaido, Formosa, Okinawa and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam-trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding *yen* 100 and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding *yen* 50. The number of trawlers increased to 32 by the end of 1909, and the authorities declared in 1910 that the granting of bounty to a new trawler would be discontinued in future.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1904–5 War. The Kuriles now supplies a good ground.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., 1909 an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provided that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must

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obtain licence which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area of ground, and the number of vessels is reserved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engaged in the business. A fine not exceeding *yen* 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

In Korean Seas. — The earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation has been striking. At present more than 5,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives leave in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥ 5,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea.)

In Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years. Over 180 stations are at present opened to our fishermen, and it is a matter of regret that very often troubles have occurred between the Russian authorities and Japanese fishermen, thereby seriously interfering with the latter's work, which has done so much in exploiting the marine wealth that had been left in neglect. In 1912 and 1913 the catch, principally salmon and trout, amounted to about 700,000 *koku* valued at ¥8,000,000 roughly, one *koku* weighing 40 *kwan*.

In Canada. - Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200.

Protection of Fur Animals.—The Government secured for the first time, in 1916 after continued non-existence of the Budgets, outlay of ¥45,000 as found to protect fur animals, i. e, seals, otters, black foxes, and sea-lions. Sealing will be forbidden 11 years, foxes are estimated to multiply to about 8,000 in 12 years, otters to 1,000 in a few years, while sea-lions will be partially forbidden to protect more valuable animals.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan Proper the refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan Proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is from the first a State monopoly in the island, and this practice was also adopted for Japan Proper in June, 1905, from necessity of war finance. The yearly production amounts to about 1,000,000,000 *kin* in Japan Proper. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit is called "obnoxious taxes," and continues to evoke loud complaint. (Further consult Salt Monopoly, Chapter on Finance).

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CHAPTER XIX

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Dr. Seiroku Honda, Prof. at the College of Agriculture,
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Forests in Japan Proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 54% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later. Ed. J.Y.B.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both laterally and longitudinally the arboreal fauna present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south, and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of above 21° C. The representative trees are AKO (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), TAKONOKI (Pandanus odratissimus L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are KUSU or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), KASHI (Quercus acuta) and SHI-I (Passania cuspidata); in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, KUNUGI (Quercus serrata), KONARA (Q. glandulifera), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as the southwestern section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the

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Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are SUGI (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), HINOKI (Chamaecyparis obtusa), SAWARA (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), HIBA (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), TSUGA (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), MOMI (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are KEYAKI (Zelkowa acuminata Pl.), BUNA (Fagus sylvetrica var. Sieboldi), KATSURA (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are SHIRABE (Abies Veitchii), TODOMATSU (Abies Sachalinensis), EZO-MATSU (Picea ajaensis), SHIKOTAN-MATSU (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly HAI-MATSU (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan those of artificial origin are Yoshino in Yamato, Tenryu in Shizuoka prefecture and Owashi in Kii, while of natural forests there are Kiso in Nagano, Nagasawa in Akita, and Tsugaru in Aomori.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1. Protection forests, 2. Utilization forests, and 3. Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns to which are allowed in return certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan Proper may be broadly classified as follows, at the end of March, 1915:—

	Protection forests, *cho*	Utilization forests, *cho*	Total *cho*	Moors *cho*
Crown forests	10,722	1,783,269	1,793,991	144,558
State forests	607,109	7,229,481	7,836,591	100,971
Communal forests	404,981	2,369,538	2,774,520	751,468
Temples' forests	7,445	106,792	114,238	9,635
Private forests...	212,622	6,043,168	6,255,791	1,196,513
Total	1,242,882	17,532,251	18,775,133	2,023,146

NOTE.—Fractions less than one *cho* are left out.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of the Main Island, and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan Proper, are known to abound in forests. Below is given a list of prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho*:—

Prefectures	March, 1913 *cho*	March, 1914 *cho*	March, 1915 *cho*
Niigata...	601,858.0	554,463.8	554,428.6
Shizuoka	503,650.5	511,328.5	510,917.8
Gifu	896,991.3	894,350.1	894,268.3
Nagano...	1,058,036.4	1,067,901.6	1,066,361.9

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	March, 1913 *cho*	March, 1914 *cho*	March, 1915 *cho*
Fukushima	754,171.9	751,412.6	749,206.3
Iwate	912,707.6	913,383 3	912,794.3
Aomori	542,025.9	537,615.0	537,398.7
Yamagata	575,982.4	574,966.0	572,597.9
Akita	512,830.3	522,677.0	522,713 2
Hokkaido	4,773,040.7	4,709,620.2	4,671,331.3

FOREST ECONOMY

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield in Japan Proper was returned as follows for 1914–15 year :—

Kind of trees	Timber		Fagots	
	Quantity *shakujime*	Value *yen*	Quantity *tana*	Value *yen*
Hinoki	948,042	3,264,767	17,002	34,776
Hiba	61,955	125,007	12,046	28,515
Sugi	5,462,336	15,038,297	83,976	156,293
Pines	7,188,759	10,554,651	3,313,754	7,089,965
Larix	138,764	132,865	11,829	26,717
Abies	1,117,400	1,165,906	15,016	21,582
Tsuga	817,560	720,770	11,403	10,062
Camphor	13 906	50,165	6,050	7,508
Quercus	116,734	241,074	739,708	1,484,847
Chestnut	491,784	850,747	199,764	355,215
Keyaki	120,646	425,182	29,369	88,809
Kunugi	30,747	43,526	990,720	2,928,365
Sawara	277,702	304,947	16,718	32,853
Others...	2,356,853	1,672,483	11,011,635	16,129,709
Total	19,152,688	34,588,387	16,458,970	28,378,216
Bamboos	—	2,342,287	—	—

NOTE.—*Tana*=about 3×6×6 ft.; *Shakujime*=about 12 cubic ft.

FINANCIAL YIELD OF FOREST CLASSIFIED (1914-15)

	Timber *yen*	Fagots *yen*	Total *yen*
State	1,872,196	1,036,389	2,908,585
Crown	1,740,548	156,944	1,897,492
Public and private ...	30,975,643	27,184,883	58,160,526
Total	34,588,387	28,378,216	62,966,603

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expense paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these :—

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	Receipts	Expenses	Balance, profit
1911-12...	¥13,174,518	¥7,067,446	¥6,107,672
1912-13...	12,317,752	7,481,851	4,835,901
1913-14...	11,524,525	6,932,180	4,592,345
1914-15...	11,008,698	7,242,205	3,766,493

NOTE.—These figures do not include Hokkaido and Bonin Islands.

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Amounts of forest products in export and import trade are given below (in ¥1,000):—

	Exports				Imports	
	Boards for tea-chests	Match sticks	Other timber	Bamboos	Teak	Other timber, etc.
1912	...1,175	226	6,127	430	678	1,441
1913	...1,098	228	8,716	512	527	2,089
1914	...1,428	273	8,971	486	331	1,159
1915	...2,328	792	6,088	393	195	1,171

Japanese timber, etc. go in greater part to China, Kwantung Provinces, United States and Great Britain as shown in the trade returns in later chapter. As to imports, Japan gets supply of teak wood from Siam.

ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross areas that are to be preserved as State property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be met with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary area. Up to 1912 the area sold amounted to 627,771 *cho*, yielding *yen* 37,933,896 against *yen* 24,871,558 spent. From 1913 till 1917 or 1918 the area to be similarly treated, is put at 293,588 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 773,644, the income estimated at *yen* 3,510,875. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1913 there were no less than 253 cases representing 8,740 *cho*, these having been delivered to the claimants as a result of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

The working plan definitely decided for 260 divisions comprising 1,735,174 *cho*, up to the end of March 1912, as based on the data so far ascertained, is this:—

High forest system	80%	Barren area...	10%
Coppice system	4 „	Total	100%
Coppice-with-standard	6 „		

The principal trees to be preserved or planted in these forests are, for conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, pines, *larix*, *hiba*, *abies*, *tsuga*, and *picea*, and, for broad

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leaf trees, *quercus*, *fagus*, cinnamomum, *keyaki*, castanea, *fraxinus*, *acer*, and a few others. The rotation system adopted is as follows for principal trees:—

Sugi	80-120 years	*Hiba*	130-150 years
Larix	60- 80 „	*Hinoki*	100-200 „
Juglans & castanea	80 „	*Keyaki*	80-120 „
Pines	30- 80 „	Cinnamomum	50-220 „
Quercus	80-120 „		

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left neglected. The authorities, to encourage planting, began to grant more or less aid since 1907. The planting effected in past few years was approximately as follows:—

Year ended March	State forests: Area *cho*	State forests: No. of trees in 1,000	Crown forests: Area *cho*	Crown forests: No. of trees in 1,000	Other forests: Area *cho*	Other forests: No. of trees in 1,000	Total: Area *cho*	Total: No. of trees in 1,000
1913...	38,973	131,596	2,629	15,535	103,005	397,000	144,608	544,132
1914...	40,207	129,934	3,294	18,732	114,451	409,532	157,954	558,199
1915...	38,012	122,184	4,488	23,352	105,261	389,091	147,762	534,629

SAWING BUSINESS

Government Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to disposing of trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). It has been decided to sell some of them.

Private Sawing Yards

Private sawing yards throughout Japan Proper numbered at the end of 1913, 176, capital invested being *yen* 6,123,000. Of the number three sawing companies, i.e., Akita, Nagoya and Toyo with capital paid up *yen* 1,200,000, *yen* 400,000 and *yen* 600,000 respectively, are important, all others being insignificant.

Total Volume of Felling and Conversion

	1912—13	1913—14	1914—15
Timber (*shakuime*)	22,378,029	22,013,178	19,152,688
Fagots (*tana*)	16,410,594	18,487,756	16,458,970

Though since the war of 1904-5, investment in forestry business and products have made a credible growth, especially in sawing business, match-sticks and forest-planting, on the whole financial result in this particular line can by no means regarded satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country. Match-stick and planting business have even suffered some decline recently.

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PRINCIPAL FOREST PRODUCTS

	1912 ¥	1913 ¥	1914 ¥
Sided logs	47,989,996	43,727,869	38,485,340
Railway sleepers...	1,772,994	2,232,637	1,691,371
Woods for clogs...	2,939,506	2,694,716	2,319,809
Woods for pulps...	602,810	701,584	1,028,512
Bamboos	2,453,619	2,516,084	2,439,985
Charcoals	21,791,653	23,670,481	22,634,342
Agaricus *Shiitake*	1,562,994	1,708,797	1,649,947
Agaricus *Matsutake*	705,138	698,008	750,785
Other mushrooms	187,943	198 879	218,791
Barks of *hinoki* and *sugi*	1,229,327	1,434,225	1,334,184
Total, including others ...	124,639,086	121,742,352	108,310,872

It may be seen from the above that the total value of subsidiary products, for 1913-4 at least, amounts to between 13 and 12% of the total forestry produce. This is rather excessive, for even in Germany the same item is understood not to exceed 4 or 6%. The probable explanation is that in Japan some mushrooms command high price, and also because fallen leaves and twigs are extensively collected for fuel, while grasses growing in the forests are utilized for green manure and other purposes. Such collection and cutting may have danger of impoverishing the soil of the forests.

KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Kii, Riku-u (Japan sea half of North-eastern Japan) and Kiso (in Nagano-ken). The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari. At present it forms one of the most important hereditary Crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the Crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *shakujime* (1 *sh'me*=ab. 12 c. ft.) are felled every year and the timber worth of *yen* 700,000 approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso Office spends about *yen* 350,000 a year all told so that the forests yield net profit of about *yen* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *yen* 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only about 12 miles and two lines of forest-path. The completion of the west section of the Government Central Railway has vastly improved the situation, as the line traverses the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakujime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakujime* of converted timber to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests more satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *yen* 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and

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so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to *yen* 2,000,000 a year. As yearly expenditures will not exceed *yen* 700,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme, the net yield to the Crown will then amount to *yen* 1,300,000 a year.

CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1⅓ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan Proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan Proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan Proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan Proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains as rival to the Formosan camphor. The appearance of synthetic camphor further complicates the situation. The Formosan Government had to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui Firm. Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, they numbering about over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2¼ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a comparatively large percentage of camphor, the supply of trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed.

In order to devising some means to extract the stuff profitably from young twigs and leaves of the trees, some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. At the same time the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and there over 3,000 acres have received planting. The area planted in Japan Proper is about 2,000 acres.

Output of Refined Camphor (Japan Proper)

	Quantity (1000 *kin*)	Value (1000 *yen*)
1913–14	2,319	2,029
1914–15...	3,114	2,867

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GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present about 200 species of birds are either placed under absolute protection or are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportsmen was enormous, as many as 130,791 in 1904, with evil result as to reproduction of birds.

Number of Licenses Granted

		1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade
1913-14	Class A	5	114	7,469
	Class B	684	4,851	82,570
1914-15	Class A	5	102	7,110
	Class B	645	4,278	71,587

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves such as existing in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

Protected Birds

The principal species of the protected birds are enumerated below:—

Cranes (*Grus*, 6 species); swallows (*Hirundo*, 3; *Cotyle*, 1); tits (*Paurs*, 4; *Sitta*, 1; *Certhia*, 1; *Acredula*, 2; Japanese wren (*Trogulus*, 1); gold-crest (*Regulus*, 1); warblers (*Cisticola*, 1; *Phylloscopus*, 3; *Cethia*, 1); fly-catcher group (*Niltava*, 1; *Erythacus*, 1; *Ruticilla*, 1; *Tarsiger*, 1; *Xanthopygia*, 1; *Prantincola*, 1; *Museicapa*, 2; *Terpsiphone*, 1); wagtails (*Motacilla*, 5; *Anthus*, 1; *Limonidromus*, 1); cuckoos (*Cuculus*, 3); Japanese gootsucker (*Caprimulgus*, 1); owls (*Strix*, 3); kite (*Milons*, 1); buzzards (*Butero*, 2); dusky ousel group (*Turdus*, 8; *Monticola*, 1; *Erithacus*, 2; *Cinculus*, 1); sea-gulls (*Rissa*, 1; *Xema*, 1; *Larus*, 10); *Sterna*, 8; *Gijis*, 1; *Anous*, 1; *Micranous*, 1; *Hydrochelidon*, 1; *Hydroprogne* 1; *Cerorhyncha*, 1; sea-spallows (*Synthliborhamphus*, 2; *Simorhynchus*, 3; *Brachyramphus*, 2); *Colymbus* 4; *Puffinus*, 6; pheatants (*Phasianus*, 4); bulbuls (*Hypsipetes*, 3); starlings (*Sturnus*, 1; *Sturnia*, 2; *Ampelis*, 2); larks (*Alauda*, 2; *Otocorys*, 1; shrikes (*Lanius*, 5); quails (*Coturnix*, 2); hazel-grouse (*Tetrao*, 1); ptarmigan (*Lagopus*, 1); pigeons and doves (*Columba*, 1; *Turtur*, 3; *Chalcophaps*, 1; *Treson*, 2; *Carpophaga*, 4); snipes (*Scolopax*, 4; *Rhynchaea*, 1); water rail (*Lallus*, 1); moor hens (*Gallinula*, 1); *Fulica*, 1); Japanese storks (*Ciconia*, 1; *Platelea*, 1; *Ibis* 1); wild geese (*Anser*, several sp.); wild ducks (*Anas*, several sp.; *Ardea*, several sp.); etc.

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CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Rise of Technical Education in Japan

By Mr. Seiichi Teshima, Director of Tokyo Higher Technical School

Prior to the Restoration of 1868, technical education unlike other branches of education was practically non-existent in Japan. In the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the Imperial Household, Shogunate, and Daimios as well, kept hereditary mechanics whose art was taught only through apprenticeship and transmitted to the next generation by the best of these apprentices. All those mechanics were paid for life to manufacture arms for the Samurai. Weaving, the manufacture of utensils and tools, house-building and so on were carried on by hereditary mechanics who always employed apprentices, and this was the only means of obtaining trained artisans. In short, no system of technical education properly so called existed in those days. The industry of this period did not rise above the level of manual industry and those engaged in the trade were held in contempt. They were considered to belong to the lower strata of society. In spite of these circumstances, we find among them many whose inborn capability made them soar high above the artificial trammels of the caste system and who have left honored names in the various fields of art.

The Restoration gave the death blow to the old method of apprenticeship, and made the application of science to various lines of industry inevitable. The Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, now The Imperial Tokyo University, was founded in 1873, under the personal supervision of the Minister of Education, and its Science Department provided courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy. This was the genesis of the technical education system which has later been organized and developed to the present dimensions. The Kobu Dai Gakko (Engineering College), comprising several engineering courses, was established at the same time under the direction of the Department of Public Works. These two institutions were of college standing.

With the object of educating assistant engineers the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko organized in 1875 industrial classes devoted chiefly to courses in Applied Chemistry. On account of the lack of funds the classes had to be discontinued after only two sets of pupils had been graduated. Soon, however, the necessity of maintaining this grade of technical school was judged imperative, and the Department of Education founded in 1881 the Tokyo Shokko Gakko (Mechanics School) which was afterward raised in status and became the Tokyo Higher Technical School as it exists to-day.

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The rapid progress of industry in Japan found the existing technical institutions inadequate to turn out sufficient numbers of engineers and mechanics demanded by the times. The Imperial Universities consequently each added a college of engineering, while no less than ten higher technical schools, State and public, were founded in rapid succession in various parts of the Empire.

The creation of institutions for giving industrial education of secondary grade in agriculture, commerce, and technics, was the next step in the progress of technical education in Japan. To encourage the movement, in 1894 the Government decided to give a subsidy to educational institutions of this nature established in the provinces. A measure to that effect was introduced into the Diet and passed by a large majority. The law had the beneficial effect of encouraging the rapid diffusion of industrial education of this grade and in a short period no less than a hundred schools were started in accordance with its requirements.

Existing Condition

Government Encouragement and Protection

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime owe their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government. Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-work, brickmaking, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception. From 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1883, when the Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial considerations, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are printing office, steel foundry, mint, etc.

Factory and Domestic Industries

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or other kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufactures mostly date from the beginning of Meiji Tenno's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the 1904–5 war. The modern manufacturers aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervisions and control being the principal business as regards factory manufacturers while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of factories is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules as applied to buildings. The Factory law, though already enacted by the authorities, still remains unenforced. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry, there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc. The loaning of improved power looms to weavers and dyers is the most conspicuous instance in this connection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement

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in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, as also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

Peculiar Features of Japanese Industry

Skilled-Laborers.—Japanese industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the scarcity, as yet, of skilled laborers as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894-5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not a few of them are of later origin, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lacks skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some shipbuilding yards, they are by no means as efficient as their Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. Though Japanese skilled laborers command wages almost equal to those of Europe, it may broadly be stated that as to *per capita* output, two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign. (See also the Chap. on Social Politics and Labor Problems).

Women's Work in Japanese Industry.—On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handcraft, and especially between female operatives of the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which requires in the West 1½ or even 1½ hands. This defty hand-work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan, the greater part of labor in all Japanese factories, counting only those employing not less than five workhands, being supplied by women-workers, according to the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. (See also Chap. on Social Politics, etc.)

In inquiring into the relative share of women workers in some of the principal branches of our industry, it is found that in sericulture and silk-reeling they supply 90% of the total labor required, over 80 in weaving, embroidery, cigarette-making, net-work and cord-making; over 70 in drawn work, mat-making, wood-shaving, and straw-plait work; and over 60 in cotton-spinning, braid-work, portiers, paper-making, meat-preserving or fruit business. In fans and tailoring the two sexes are evenly balanced as to the share of the work contributed.

In one sense, therefore, Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labors is not compatible with factory system. It can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of female labor collected in any large number and it is suffering from constant change of the hand. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and others that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk reeling, straw braid, etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foreign

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sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan.

Iron in Japanese Industry.—Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. (See Chap. Mining)

The War and Industrial Self-Support Scheme

The European War has given a rude awakening to our people as to the sense of their comparative helplessness in the supply of dye-stuffs, drugs, also wool, iron, etc. Japan has been used to import about ¥8 millions worth of dye-stuffs. With the practical stoppage of import from Germany something like a panic has overtaken our dyers and weavers. The chemicals steadily advanced in price, some of them as much as tenfold above the quotations ruling before the outbreak of the war. The Chemical Industry Investigation Committee was organized by the Government toward the latter part of 1914 and it deliberated on workable schemes for coping with this urgent question. According to the plan elaborated by the Committee the coal-tar obtained from the gasworks and cokeworks in Japan, roughly 60,000 tons a year, should be properly utilized to produce dye-stuffs and other chemicals. These are valued at above ¥1,800,000. Acting on the representation of the Committee the Government decided to guarantee the profit of 8% to dye-stuffs, drug and glycerin industry for 10 years The result was the creation of Japan Dye-Stuffs Co., Drug Co., and Glycerin Co. in 1915 and '16 with the approval of the Government. One serious drawback of coal-tar industry of Japan is whether the pitch, which constitutes more than a third in value of the whole output, can be economically disposed of.

Apart from this ambitious scheme several chemists at Government and other laboratories have been actively employed with some successes on coal-tar investigations. Already aniline salts and sulphide dyes, black and brown, have been placed on the market. At the Miike Coal-tar factory of the Mitsui Mining Co. which started experiments on the outbreak of the war far more notable success has already been realized. Its selling agents, the Mitsui Bussan, have placed on the market aniline salt and oil, alizarine dyes, benzoles, various acids, etc. The discovery of vegetable dye-stuffs and pigments for oil and water-color painting from native materials is another notable sign of the times.

Even better result has been obtained in similar way as regard medicals, Salicylic acid, used as preventive against deterioration of sake, and lactic acid have been successfully produced by the Sankyo & Co., Tokyo, under the direction of Prof. U. Suzuki, Coll., Agriculture, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo. Salvarsan and potassium chlorate have been manufactured by Profs. U. Suzuki, Kuhara, and Dr. Keisho, and others, while potassium bromide, morphine, phosphorus have passed experimental stage.

The Cos. and experts engaged in producing chemicals are haunted by fear whether they can successfully cope with the invasion of German and other products sure to come in on the restoration of peace. Then lack of

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experienced native specialists to supervise work is subjecting the Japan Dye-Stuff Co. to serious embarrassment. Lastly the All-Japan idea has been encouraged by Government, but with no great success.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to total investment the three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Trade.

At the end of year	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Reserves *yen* 1,000
1911	13,031	1,549,963	301,111
1912	13,887	1,756,610	457,430
1913	15,406	1,983,232	542,249
1914	16,858	2,068,786	607,504

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The principal kinds of industries and the amount of capital invested are as follows, at the end of 1914:—

Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Reserves *yen* 1,000
Beer brewing...	4	13,468	1,373
Bricks and tiles	62	4,388	806
Cement	16	12,831	1,845
Chemical stuff	31	1,007	60
Coal mining...	47	43,019	5,523
Cokes	9	716	264
Copper and iron work	57	765	63
Cords and nets	25	2,584	942
Cotton spinning	30	77,383	33,828
Drug, industrial	35	6,718	1,583
Medical	150	4,914	618
Dye-stuff making	27	1,835	414
Dyeing and bleaching	135	3,782	499
Electric industry	344	205,520	9,598
Fertilizers, artificial	81	16,163	1,541
Gas	83	69,114	3,249
Grain cleaning	176	2,341	580
Ice	62	6,661	364
Hosiery	42	1,371	54
Leathers	21	5,315	754
Matches and match stick	35	3,058	285
Milling	35	6,712	1,243

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Kind	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥ 1,000	Reserves ¥ 1,000
Mining and metallurgical	97	101,379	17,869
Oils	57	3,517	319
Paper mills	71	27,042	2,302
Petroleum boring & refining... ...	24	20,442	1,915
Porcelains and earthenwares	63	1,849	60
Printing and type foundry	177	4,785	799
Raw silk	321	5,764	651
Rolling stocks	4	2,679	429
Sake brewing	460	11,225	1,420
Salt...	23	5,513	164
Shipbuilding	26	15,534	4,233
Soy and *miso*	256	5,713	583
Spinning other than cotton	9	9,259	801
Sugar refining	8	14,748	2,373
Tissues, cotton	160	11,037	1,103
„ silk	68	4,332	570
„ woollen...	16	16,348	2,293
„ others	170	2,916	366

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various s rts except woollen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil extraction, ceramics, mining and quarry. (See also Chap. Trade.)

Distribution of Industries

To mention leading districts containing companies with total capital of over *yen* 10,000,000 p.u. each we have at the end of 1914:—

District	No. of Cos.	Capital p. u. ¥ 1,000	District	No. of Cos.	Capital p. u. ¥ 1,000
Aichi	1,057	74,117	Nagano	755	21,747
Chiba	189	11,066	Nagasaki	156	17,952
Fukuoka	410	57,539	Niigata	389	49,533
Fukushima... ...	351	13,470	Oita	164	13,018
Gifu	308	15,942	Okayama	394	21,764
Gumma	259	17,551	Osaka	1,406	281,676
Hiroshima	444	19,188	Saitama	232	10,991
Hokkaido	753	44,047	Shizuoka	196	34,310
Hyogo...	1,070	109,209	Tochigi	253	18,932
Ibaraki	254	10,174	Tokyo	1,981	815,842
Ishikawa	330	12,867	Toyama	389	25,627
Kanagawa	567	105,024	Wakayama ...	112	14,455
Kumamoto	115	10,126	Yamagata ...	168	10,051
Kyoto	438	51,487	Yamaguchi ...	184	13,521
Miyagi	220	11,149	Yehime	278	21,231
Miye	248	19,819			

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Factories and Employees

	No. of factories			No. of operatives employed		
	Run by steam, gas etc.	Run by manual power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1911	7,756	6,472	14,228	317,388	476,497	793,835
1912	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,130	515,217	863,447
1913	9,403	6,408	15,811	375,596	540,656	916,252
1914	10,334	6,728	17,062	318,667	535,297	853,964

Note.—For 1914 year the kind of motive powers is as follows:—

	No. of engines	Horse power
Steam	5,342	428,520
Gas	1,662	42,984
Oil	685	4,612
Water wheel { Turbines	227	205,165
Water wheel { Pelton's	108	62,080
Water wheel { Japanese	1,652	2,633
Dynamo	1,445	376,502
Motor	10,024	200,834

Kind of Principal Factories (at the end of 1914)

Kind of enterprises	No. of factories: Run by steam, gas, etc.	No. of factories: Run by manual power	Total power: Horse power	Total power: Kilo-watt	No. of employees
Textile Industry					
Filature...	2,468	407	12,103	96	220,847
Spinning	119	5	109,936	20,821	124,576
Weaving	2,061	1,933	51,744	7,813	140,608
Knitting and braiding...	593	149	2,509	87	21,366
Machinery					
Machine making... ...	383	21	29,557	8,824	27,195
Shipbuilding...	80	49	15,260	5,200	28,234
Tools and implements	222	87	17,895	3,551	12,845
Foundry, metal and metal-ware making	452	107	26,230	3,151	19,351
Chemical					
Ceramics	269	556	43,968	11,869	31,166
Paper-making	168	96	89,248	13,931	13,615
Explosives	54	118	2,818	600	18,193
Artificial fertilizers ...	48	3	16,836	970	2,336
Medicines and chemicals	62	44	18,770	10,581	5,652
Food and drinking					
Brewing	533	884	7,386	548	23,442
Sugar-refining	11	5	2,650	463	1,138
Tea-curing	76	353	1,093	9	8,719
Cleaning of grains and flour ...	261	2	9,024	214	5,971
Confectionery	62	75	1,122	—	2,980

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Kind of enterprises	No. of factories: Run by steam, gas, etc.	No. of factories: Run by manual power	Total power: Horse power	Total power: Kilo-watt	Employee
Miscellaneous					
Printing and binding...	539	136	4,359	145	24,532
Wood and bamboo ware	471	252	19,639	1,336	18,905
Special workshops					
Electricity	103	13	399,291	267,874	3,513
Gas	32	2	10,534	2,859	1,730
Metallurgy	25	5	5,527	1,537	3,561
Government factories					
Printing Bureau... ...	1	—	1,576	257	3,071
Railway Works	23	—	12,028	4,092	14,534
Mint	1	—	1,479	6394	34,217
Monopoly Bureau ...	70	—	5,519	689	29,092
Military factories ...	8	—	51,083	36,147	35,301
Naval factories	10	—	114,108	26,134	44,407
Steel foundries	1	—	15,267	2,363	10,425
Sawmills	13	—	843	41	269

SPINNING INDUSTRY

Cotton Spinning.—The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima, but it was about 15 years later that both the Government and people began to pay serious attention to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered. The total number of spindles at the end of 1915 reached 3,162,832 in operation at 161 mills. Japanese yarns have in China a very promising market. The first export there occurred in 1890, and in spite of Indian yarns competing in China the export there has recently made a striking progress. (Vid Chap. on Foreign Trade.)

Raw cotton used chiefly comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser counts, due to the relatively low standard of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on handlooms. Another serious defect is lack of uniformity in quality, yarns of same count differing much in size of filament etc. according to mills. The defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machinery. It is partly in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. But it is in respect of the night shift device adopted by most cotton mills, unhygienic condition to which the girl operatives are thereby subjected, and difficulty to get skilled operatives, that the spinning industry demands radical improvement. (See Chap. on Social Problems.) The average monthly output of yarns is put at about 170,000 packages of which about 100,000 is consumed at home and the balance represents export and yarns used by looms of the various mills. The official statistics of this industry are follows:—

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	No. of mills	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Daily av'ge working spindles 1,000	Cotton consumed 1,000 *kwan*	Output of yarns 1,000 *kwan*
1911	90	61,696	1,901	65,765	55,974
1912	93	66,161	2,212	78,663	67,912
1913	100	77,575	2,344	88,685	81,254
1914	103	81,237	2,409	95,086	82,342

The marked progress which this industry has recently made may be seen from the following figures prepared by the Spinner's Association of Japan:—

	Capital p. u. ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	No. of Spindles Ring	No. of Spindles Mule	No. of throwings	Looms
1910, Dec. ...	... 67,516	24,658	2,044,284	55,480	282,186	17,072
1914, Dec. ...	... 85,820	36,639	2,606,004	51,170	348,766	25,443
1915, June...	... 85,211	37,348	2,724,452	48,530	348,739	28,387
1915, Dec. ...	... 86,011	38,662	2,754,124	53,390	355,318	30,068

The mills numbered 161 at the end of 1915, the leading companies being as follows:—

Companies	P. u. capital *yen* 1,000	Res. funds *yen* 1,000	Ring spindles	Mule spindles	Throwings spindles	Looms
Kanegafuchi... ...	14,966	8,376	446,756	—	51,448	6,623
Toyo	13,000	9,015	460,740	—	23,184	11,208
Settsu	3,500	3,900	206,316	1,350	6,800	560
Amagasaki	4,280	2,621	218,651	—	64,196	2,671
Kishiwada	1,800	1,626	139,680	—	—	200
Nippon	2,750	1,640	106,612	12,880	55,396	—
Osaka Godo	4,000	1,460	180,480	—	31,096	999
Fuji Gassed... ...	13,000	3,406	208,192	30,280	54,476	1,197
Nisshin	3,500	242	78,240	—	27,836	—
Fukushima	1,356	1,429	103,552	—	—	—

Encouraged by active export to China, India and the South Seas, and abundance of cheap money since 1916 the various mills have vied with one another to expand the scope of business and to instal additional number of spindles and looms. Five new mills are about to be established. These additional or new spindles are estimated at between 700,000 and 600,000 and the looms about 1300 stands. By the end of 1917 the total spindles will number about 3,500,000 and the looms about 32,000 stands. These figures exclude the Mitsui's Mill at Shanghai and Naigai Meika's Mill at Tsingtao.

Silk Spinning.—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Koriyama, etc., though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 120,000 which barely consume one half the waste silk produced in Japan, estimated at 15,000,000 *kin*, so that the greater part is going abroad. China also exports about 17,000,000 *kin* a year. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, patented, for simplifying the process of spinning is expected to go a long way for promoting this business. In 1914 there were 8 mills carrying on silk spinning either as additional or sole business; daily average of working spindles numbered 113,000, and output amounted to about 480,000 *kwan*.

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The Koriyama Silk Spinning Co. (paid-up ¥350,000) is the only establishment solely engaged in this particuler business.

Hempen Spinning.—The first hemp spinning mill was established in Shiga-ken in 1886, with aid from the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were started in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc. At present the statistics stand as follows:—

	No. of mills	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Daily av'ge of working spindles in 1,000	Output 1,000 *kwan*
1911...	16	5,606	23	1,401
1912...	14	6,609	24	913
1913...	16	5,682	25	1,211
1914...	16	5,922	26	1,559

The raw materials used are chiefly flax, hemp and jute, two-thirds of which being supplied at home.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery had attained before the Restoration of 1868, suffered a temporary check owing to the arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe. As the new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings, and lastly woolen goods for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the 1904–5 war.

Serious Defect.—Japanese woven goods lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home consumption amounting to between 70 and 80% of the total output, measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are, therefore, not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are of wider width are restricted to calico, shirting, *habutaye*, *kaiki*, etc. that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. It is owing to this inherent mechanical defect that Japanese silk goods other than those expressly made for foreign markets are unsuited for foreign consumption, and that our weavers are obliged to decline orders that now and then come from abroad.

Silk Fabrics.—The official statistics state that the total value of silk piece goods manufactured per annum amounts to over ¥117,426,286. Of these *habutaye* is the most important item in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. Until several years ago a considerable amount of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but owing to deterioration the export has fallen off heavily. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. In comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, the art has rather declined, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained in recent years.

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"Habutaye."—The first export of *habutaye* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu. At present Fukui, Ishikawa, and Fukushima are centres of *habutaye* the output in 1915 being respectively 1,140,000 pieces, 714,000 and 414,000. The decline in European export was fully covered by increased export to America. Fukui produces heavier stuffs for European and American markets, while the other places are turning out lighter stuffs intended for India, Australia, etc. The export of the latter description has very much fallen off lately. In order to maintain the quality of the goods a conditioning regulation with punitive provision was enforced in 1911. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent.

Silk-Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, the demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to about 30,000,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.—Cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand implement were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. A majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, but this dual business is specially marked in the Toyo Boseki and Kanegafuchi Boseki. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton mills reach about 150 milion *yen* per annum, of which foreign markets take about *yen* 25,000,000, increase of about 4 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan still depends on foreign supply. Since the 19 4–5 war, most cotton mills have begun to pay greater attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope. Cotton velvet is also manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures.

Woolen Fabrics.—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju Factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Then followed the Tokyo Woolen Co. (p.u. ¥1,250,000) started in 1895, the Nippon Woolen Co. (p.u. ¥2,625,000) in 1896, and the Goto Woolen (p.u. ¥1,650,000) 1911 and the Tokyo Woolen Fabric Co. (p.u. ¥1,200,000) in 1906, and Osaka Woolen (formerly Flannel) Co. (p. u. ¥ 500,000). In mousselines de laine, flannel blankets, serges, etc. marked progress has been made, but in regard to cloth the industry is still in a primitive condition relatively owing to great technical difficulty in blending and mixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles alone that some progress

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are noticeable, but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough to compete with foreign fabrics in open market. Indeed, it is only as purveyors to the Army and Navy and the Railway Board for supplying stuffs used as uniforms, that our weavers barely justify their existence. They have not yet acquired sufficient skill to produce stuff for officers' khaki uniforms owing to imperfect dyeing. As to figured stuff, the progress made is hardly worth noticing, if at all. There seems to be no great hope in this particular line, from the fact that figured stuffs are extremely limited in demand, and discourages any attempt to undertake their manufacture.

The European War has occasioned something like a boom to our woolen factories, owing to the arrival of large orders from Russia, in all 25,000,000 yds. including 4,000,000 supplied by our Army. The orders have been distributed among the Gov. Senju Factory and five Cos. The necessity to get supply of wool from Tientsin, 3,000,000 *kin*, and 6,000,000 lbs. from Australia has considerably counterbalanced the profit that would otherwise result from the contract, for the woolen market has jumped up with the stoppage of import from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Mousseline-de-Laine.—Though later in origin than the above, this industry has outdistanced it in progress. There are four leading Cos. for producing this light stuff, viz.—Osaka Mous'ne Co., (cap. ¥ 3,00,000 paid up) Tokyo Mous'ne., (1,750,000), Toyo Mous'ne (1,600,000) Jomo Mous'ne (2,800,000. Besides, there are numbers of individual weavers. All these when put in full operation will produce goods more than enough to supply the home consumption estimated at about ¥ 16,000,000. The increase of import duty from 15% ad valorem to about 30 specific has practically stopped the arrival of foreign muslin. Most of these Cos. have decided to increase their capital and to start subsidiary work, as manufacture of tops, cotton spinning, weaving of woolen cloths, cotton-satin and shirtings, and of silk-wool fabrics the last with tops and dress silk.

Tops.—Have been sent for Australia and England, the only factories now making tops being the Nippon Wool Spinning (Kobe) and 2 others. The first markets about 500,000 lbs. Driven by necessity of self dependence, all the Cos. interested have begun to push this industry, in which they can now produce the goods almost as good as Australian tops. The non arrival of large amount of German tops is a good incentive to those Cos.

Hemp Fabrics.—There are 14 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkin, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets, etc. occupies an important place.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hemp-braids (described elsewhere). The nets now go to U. S. A. and Canada, sacks to China and India, the two items totalling ¥ 665,000 in 1914 on export list. Of the Cos. devoted to hemp spinning, cord or net-making, the Teikoku Seima (p. u. ¥ 5,600,000), Nippon Seima (p. u. ¥ 1,000,000), and Nippon Mashi (p. u. ¥ 300,000), undertake spinning, though they generally combine weaving business. In cord or net business there are Tokyo Seiko (p. u. ¥ 1,250,000) and Yokohama Seiko (p. u. ¥ 396,850).

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STATISTICS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Factories or familis	Looms	Operatives	Output *yen* 1,000
1912	427,636	733,089	697,698	337,230
1913	396,151	672,428	667,743	356,481
1914	352,393	622,099	610,777	326,465

The output of the fabrics may be classified according to the kind, as follows in 1914 (¥ 1,000):—

Fabrics	Output
Silk	
Habutaye	35,786
Chirimen (crape) ...	10,817
Ito-ori	10,639
Tsumugi and futoöri...	10,628
Obi cloth	5,639
Kaiki	3,427
Plain silk cloth... ...	3,170
Mon-ori	3,225
Ro...	2,764
Umbrella cloth	1,096
Total incl. others ...	102,482
Silk and cotton mixed	
Futako...	7,127
Obi cloth	6,337
Chirimen	2,903
Satin	2,536
Mon-ori	1,078
Total incl. others	25,543
Cotton	
Bleached cloth	46,581
Futako	19,620
Cotton flannel	17,449
Kasuri	8,310
Dyed cloth	6,284
Cotton crape	6,708
Towel	3,234
Total incl. others... ...	150,385
Hempen fabrics	4,705
Woolen fabrics and mixtures	
Muslin	14,596
Serge	13,518
Plain woolen cloth ...	4,029
Flannel...	2,044
Total incl. others	40,526

Returns of export fabrics are as shown below in ¥ 1,000:—

	Silk	Cotton	Woolen	Total incl. others
1912	30,100	25,761	1,192	57,570
1913	39,347	33,605	970	74,676
1914	34,022	34,840	1,487	71,295

For further particulars see Chap. on Foreign Trade.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Chemical industry in its various aspects has been conspicuous in development recently, especially after the European War, as briefly touched elsewhere in this chapter. This development is marked in coal-tar, alkaline, and electro-chemical industries, as also in metal-refining and some others. These are first the tar industry as conducted at Mitsui's factory in Kyushu, the chemical laboratories of the Tokyo and Osaka Gas Works and others; the alkaline industry at Mitsubishi's Tobata Soda-ash Works, Japan Electro Chemical, Yokohama Chemical, Tokyo Chemical and some 20 factories, large and small, and most of them established since the war; the creation of protected Cos. for the production of dye-stuffs, medicals, glycerine, and bromine, and the appearance of four or five new zinc refining works.

Potassium chlorate consumed is estimated at 4,000 tons, and it is expected that if all the plants lately enlarged or installed are fully operated the output will be in excess of demand. It is worthy of note that the Japan Electro-Chemical Co. has secured the Italian patents for manufacturing this alkaline and salt-petre with nitrogen from the air. Red phosphorus for

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matches, consumed about 7,000 cases, is now supplied by two factories, with output estimated at about 3,300 cases. Glycerine is consumed about 1,000 tons, but its home supply has been insignificant. Some 10 refineries have lately been started, with productive capacity of 2,000 tons. Associated to glycerine is the production of commercial oxygen at five factories with working capacity of over 1,152,000 cubic metres. Then there are ammonium sulphate and carbide works, import of sulphate and salt-petre having averaged 140,000 and 40,000 tons before the war, while the home-supply did not exceed 40,000. The enlarged or new plants will be able to turn out over 100,000 by the end of 1917.

Technological Institute.—To encourage technological investigations bearing on various branches of industry the Diet adopted in 1915 the representation of prominent business-men and scientists in Tokyo to create a free laboratory modelled on the Wilhelm Institute or the Carnegie Institute. The scheme has been embodied in a legislative measure which provides that the Institute shall be established with fund ¥ 8,000,000 of which 1 million to come from the Household, 2 from Government and 5 from public donation and that required buildings be partially completed in 1917 and the whole by Oct. 1918.

CERAMICS

Four Leading Centres.—Apart from the mere question of output, Seto in Aichi, Kyoto, Kaga or Kutani in Ishikawa, and Arita in Saga claim the honor of being four leading ceramic centres of Japan. Of the four Kyoto, more especially Kiyomizu, surpasses the other in the originality of designs and matured execution. Aichi, though standing far over the rest as regards output, is generally contented with producing cheap wares either for export or home consumption, and it is only at a few kilns in Seto that the credit of this place is maintained. The Nagoya Porcelain Co. is the pioneer establishment for turning out hard wares specially designed for foreign demand. Gifu which stands next to Aichi as regards output, is more exclusively devoted to the production of cheap gawdy wares for foreign market. It was at Gifu that printing of designs was first adopted in Japan. Kutani in Ishikawa occupies a lower level than Kyoto in the art of baking and enamelling, but so far as the elegance in decorative effect is concerned, Kutani wares possess a merit that appeals strongly to a section of both Japanese and foreigners. The Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started in 1908 at Kaga, is making domestic wares for home and foreign consumption.

Arita in Saga occupies a highly honorable place in the history of ceramic industry of Japan, having taught the art to both Seto and Kutani. Today Arita falls below the two both in baking and decoration. The fame of the place is barely maintained by the two Cos. of the Koransha and Tominaga Toki Kaisha. Wood as fuel is still largely used by our potters, but as it consumes about 20% of the cost of production, this practice is seriously interfering with the progress of the industry. Besides, it is owing to this wood fire that Japanese wares are so deficient in hardness. The authorities, therefore, are encouraging the adoption of cheaper and stronger coal fire. Exports amount to about 5 million *yen*, the bulk going to U.S.A.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne wares have

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seriously affected this special ceramic industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centre of the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and only such leading makers as Ando, Hattori, and a few others remain in the field.

Bricks and Tiles.—These two industries are making fairly good progress with increase of demand at home. At present the Shinagawa White Brick and Kanamachi Brick (vid. Directory) are leading brick manufacturers. Effect of the present war has lately increased the demand of bricks in Southern China and India.

PRODUCTION (in ¥1,000)

	Potteries	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tile
1912	16,544	247	1,551	4,900	11,751
1913	17,676	152	1,410	4,824	11,838
1914	15,656	134	1,015	4,196	9,940

EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	Potteries	Shippo
1913	6,637	86
1914	5,913	74
1915	6,952	31

Cement.—This is one of those industries that have been suffering from the effect of over-production. The total output throughout the country is at present put at 4,500 thousand barrels a year, as against the demand of not more than 2,800 thousand barrels. The European war has somewhat revived the industry.

	Production		Exports	
	1,000 barrels	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1913	4,562	16,361	44,690	655
1914	4,415	13,711	74,885	1,033
1915	—	—	200,585	2,465

Among others Onoda, Asano, Hokkaido, Tosa and Iwaki are prominent companies in this line. The Onoda has a branch at Dairen.

LACQUER WARE

This industry has suffered both in output and export. For the decreased export are chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier climate as in America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations made in Germany, have proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article.

Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets or bowls for holding cakes, boxes for keeping stationery, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro in

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Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Kuroe in Wakayama for trays, cake-caskets, cigarette-boxes, etc; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and durable in make. Shizuoka stands next to Ishikawa in output, but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their effort in producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign custmers has considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. The other places to be mentioned are Nagoya for *ikkwan-bari*, or light paper-wood utensils lacquered, Luchu for stands, etc., lacquered carmin or black and with mother-of-pearl inlaying; Takaoka in Etchu for boxes etc. with light-colored lacquer, Noshiro for domestic utensils in *shunkei* lacquering. Lacquer juice has wider application than it was formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc.

Production and Export

	Lacquer *kwan*	Ware ¥1,000	Export of ware ¥1,000
1913	80,349	9,617	1,134
1914	74,493	8,738	882
1915	—	—	565

BREWING INDUSTRY

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *sake*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Sake. - For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and are a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of *sake* industry is the difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant the brewers still use salicylic acid, the Government order to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1 11 having been temporalily suspended With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only, beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on.

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Students trained in the Laboratory totalled about 350 by the end of 1914. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced. At present the Nishinomiya and Eigashima, both in Nada, Hyogo-ken, are the two largest brewery companies in Japan, the former producing annually 24,0000 *koku* of *sake* and 800 *koku* in of *shochu*, and the latter nearly 16,000 *koku* of *sake*.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started about 1876 in Hokkaido. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barley used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, being raised in Hokkaido with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are four or five breweries, the Dai Nippon, Kirin and Kabuto. The Teikoku Beer Brewery started in 1914 at Moji by the Suzuki Firm, Kobe, is the latest establishment in this line. Its brand is *Sakura* beer. The Dai Nippon Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing.

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. The collapse of the short-lived Nippon Soy Co. started in 1907 near Osaka with ¥2,500,000 paid up has dampened the cause of scientific process of soy brewing.

Year ended March*	*Sake* *koku*	Beer *koku*	Soy *koku*
1913	4,464,891	196,404	2,128,831
1914	4,579,261	221,753	2,161,325
1915	—	238,520	2,155,104

NOTE.—*The year of *sake*-brewing ended with September.

EXPORTS (in 1,000)

Year ended Dec.	*Sake* *sho*	Beer: In pint dozen	Beer: In quart dozen	Beer: In cask *sho*	Soy *sho*
1913...	3,494	71	289	45	3,186
1914...	3,362	177	377	22	3,219
1915...	3,325	189	547	37	3,255

The destinations are Manchuria, China, Asiatic Russia, and lately Hongkong, Singapore, South Seas and Oceania. (Vide Chap. on Foreign Trade.)

LEADING BREWERIES

Latest conditions of the above mentioned companies are as follows:—

Breweries	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Dai Nippon Beer	7,520	10,032	8,042	26.7%

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	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipt ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Last dividend per annum
Kirin Beer	2,500	2,409	2,084	9.0%
Kabuto Beer	2,490	1,900	1,882	—
Teikoku Beer	1,000	—	—	8.0
Nishinomiya Sake ...	400	1,614	1,520	15.0
Eigashima Sake ...	308	700	672	9.0

MATCHES

	Production		Exports	
	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value *yen* 1,000	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value *yen* 1,000
1912	52,845	14,147	44,872	12,044
1913	51,731	14,188	44,009	11,864
1914	49,050	15,545	39,522	11,052
1915	—	—	44,036	14,717

Technically Japanese matches need improvement in many respects, the box and splints being weak and liable to break, while the friction surface is easily affected by dampness. It is chiefly on the strength of relative cheapness that Japanese matches can compete with foreign production, Japanese matches being quoted in Chinese and near Asiatic markets about 45% less than their rivals. During 1915 Kobe and Osaka exported to the following places (in 1,000 gross):—

China	14,924	Kwantung	2,183
Hongkong	7,006	Philippines	218
India	14,188	Others	1,954
Straits Settlement ...	1,982	Total	44,036
Dutch India...	1,575		

PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden time Japan has been manufacturing tough papers from fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata, kozo,* etc. These being necessarily costly are limited in output. The Germans have produced their imitations.

The manufacture of the European paper in this country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established. At present there are besides the Fuji, Takasago, Yokkaichi, Chu-o, Tokai, Kyushu, Kokura and other Cos. which altogether have consumed about 150,000 tons of pulps a year, of which mechanical pulp amounting to about 70,000 is supplied at home while chemical pulp, 880,000, comes half from abroad and 30,000 from Hokkaido and 10,000 from Karafuto. The amount and value of papers produced in 1914 were as follows, in unit of 1,000:—

	Production		Exports		Imports
	lb	¥	*kin*	¥	¥
Printing paper ..	293,182	18,360	6,819	629	2,406
Cardboard	59,426	1,507	9,010	316	327
Kenshi	11,373	450	848 *to*	321	—

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	Production		Exports		Imports
	shime	¥	*shime*	¥	¥
Mino	322	2,281	436	172	—
Hanshi	3,073	5,501			
Total incl. others ...	—	44,030	—	2,826	4,886
Pulp	—	—	—	—	4,574

NOTE.—*Shime* = 2,000 sheets (*hanshi*) or 4,800 (*mino*). *To* = 96 sheets.

In the supply of pulp from Sweden and Norway, Japan has experienced considerable difficulty on account of the war, and this fact and increased export of papers to China and neighboring places caused a boom to paper market. To cope with the situation the Oji has installed a new machinery capable to produce 2,000,000 lb of inferior papers a month, the Takasago has built a new mill near Tokyo with two stands to produce 1,200,000 of superior papers, and so on, in all 11 stands with monthly output of about 6,000,000lb, or about 16% of the existing production.

What is noteworthy is the creation of new pulp factories in Karafuto either before or after the outbreak of the war. These are the Karafuto Kogyo (cap. ¥2,000,000; capacity, 10,000 tons a year), Nippon Kagaku Shiryo (¥3,000,000; capacity, 12,000 tons), Mitsui's Shiryo Kyojo (10,000 tons), not to speak of two or three other projects. The supply of wood for pulps chiefly comes from Hokkaido and Karafuto. In the 100 year regeneration plan the latter is estimated to supply 4 million lb or 180,000 tons of pulp, while the capacity of the other may not exceed 30,000 tons a year according to the same plan.

Paper fancy work is the latest innovation dating from the establishments in 1911 of the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Manufacture Co.), in Tokyo. Exports of cards, boxes and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥1,000,000, mostly going to U.S.A. and Canada.

SOAPS

The largest Japanese soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o soap works, in Tokyo and the Hagiwara and Haruki soap works in Osaka, all the others being conducted on a smaller scale. The new soap factory established in 1913 at Amagasaki by Messrs. Lever Brothers with a capital of ¥3,000,000, has no equal in Japan in excellence of machinery and completeness of arrangements of the plant. The Marumiya have also lately opened a laboratory at the cost of ¥200,000.

General statistics are as follows in ¥1,000:—

	Output		Exports		Imports	
	Toilet	Others	Toilet	Others	Toilet	Others
1912	3,945	1,459	1,070	9	126	236
1913	4,989	1,427	1,508	15	185	157
1914	4,426	2,762	1,192	21	88	121

The export of soaps reached about ¥1,300 thousands in 1915, the greater part going to China and Manchuria. The goods also go to the South Seas, which will probably become an important market for them.

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CELLULOID MANUFACTURE

Two celluloid companies were floated in 1908, one by the Mitsubishi Firm at Aboshi in Hyogo-ken, with a capital of ¥1,200,000, and the other by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Sakai near Osaka, with a capital of ¥2,000,000. They are capable to produce 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. and 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. respectively, and though they commanded a unique advantage regarding the supply of camphor they failed to realize a full success, owing to some technical miscarriage. The war has improved the business. The big orders for explosives from Russia are now met at Aboshi, while the factorc at Sakai is barely able to supply increasing demand on its wares.

ALKALINES

Though the manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, the industry still remains backward, there being at present only two companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State Monopoly in 1905. The output of alkalines at home, both in refined form and ashes, does not, therefore, reach ¥500,000, as against the import reaching about ¥2,000,000, practically from England. The experiment on alkaline manufacture at Port Arthur where the supply of cheap salt is abundant has been started.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Manures formerly used by Japanese farmers chiefly consisted of night soil, composite, green manure, and fishes. It was only in recent years that artificial fertilizers came in vogue. (Vide Manure, Chap. on Agriculture.) And yet so remarkable has been the advance of this industry that the production has been trebled in the course of the last ten years. The latest statistics stand as follows:—

PRODUCTION (¥1,000)

	Animal origin	Vegetable origin	Mineral origin	Composite	Total
1911 ...	7,580	9,797	8,967	14,308	40,677
1912 ...	9,793	10,653	1,408	16,862	51,444
1913 ...	11,011	11,767	15,803	19,125	57,759
1914 ...	10,562	11,977	16,314	17,481	56,389

The demand for artificial fertilizers has grown so marked in Japan lately that the imports either in finished or as raw materials, amount to between ¥50 and 60 millions a year, the sulphate of ammonia alone reaching about ¥12 millions. Several Cos. already exist for the production of the chemical manures, as the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. with works at Hyuga, Osaka, Echigo and other places and the Japan Carbide Co. in Hokkaido, recreated in 1915 as the Denki Kogyo Kaisha (Electric Mfg. Co.) by purchasing Mr. Tsune-ichi Fujiyama's Co's chemist) invention (patented in Eng, U.S.A. & France). Its work will be confined at first to sulphate of ammonia. Capital is ¥5,000,000, of which a quarter has been paid in.

FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market

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than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kwan* of whale meat Japanese cannot get more than one half of the quantity. There are at present two joint-stock companies, Yokohama Fish-Oil at Yokohama and Teikoku Fish-Oil in Osaka, besides several minor and private factories in Chiba, Ibaraki, Hokkaido, Kochi, etc.

The output is shown below :—

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil		Others	Total
	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1912 ...	232	75	605	181	385	165	209	622
1913 ...	929	260	1,262	330	422	209	197	997
1914 ...	1,059	303	777	216	647	255	225	1,002

GLASSWARES

The output of this industry totalled in 1913 ¥5,800,000. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in '07 for manufacturing ordinary glasswares and the Asahi Factory at Amagasaki near Osaka for producing sheet glass, both run by the Mitsubishi Firm. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki, is an interesting innovation, being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery. The Asahi's branch shop at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, sustained a heavy damage in 1915, owing to the collapse of the dam of the city water-works. Other glass works are Shimada Works at Osaka, Toyo Glass Works at Tokyo and Yokohama Glass-Works.

Imported sheet glass is being gradually driven out of the market by the development of the glass industry. The import of glass wares reached about ¥5,850,000 in 1913.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons reached to over ¥2,000,000 in 1913, of which Osaka and Hyogo supply the bulk. England, Germany and France are principal customers for shell while metal and other buttons are practically purchased by China. The shells used as raw material at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from the South Seas. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells.

MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration in 1868 were a shipbuilding yard established at Ishikawajima, Tokyo, by the Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dockyard at Yokosuka, the latter two by the Tokugawa Government. The Imperial Government has also adopted a similar policy of encouragement by furnishing models and so forth, as briefly referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impulse to this

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tendency, not a few inventions of great usefulness having been devised. In machine construction, however, Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and strong competition from manufacturers in Europe and America. What specially clogs the progress of our industry in this particular line is the fact that the demand is chiefly confined to home, this restricted output more than outweighing whatever advantages Japanese factories possess over their Western confrères in cheap labor and the cost of production. The restricted scope of output necessarily hightens the cost considerably above that ruling in Europe and America.

Nevertheless machines produced at home now represent respectable value, especially since the outbreak of the European war which has stopped the import of German productions and has given strong impetus to the " All Japan " movement as to supply of home demand.

Imports and Exports.—The imports amounted to over ¥103,473,796 in 1914, principal items consisting of nails, railway materials, telegraph wires, electric iron tower frames, anchors, chains, etc. (¥8,468,400); iron, steel, etc. (¥53,800,000); rolling stock, automobiles, steamships (¥6,801757); boilers, locomotives, steam turbines, gas and oil engines, electric generators, cranes, sewing machines, pumps, fans, spinning and weaving machineries, ice-making machines, printing machines, etc. (¥34,404,150). The exports, instruments, organs, jinrikisha, steamships, machineries and parts, etc.

Machine Construction as it exists.—One serious drawback interfering with progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Then our mechanics, though clever enough at work, are apt to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 years to turn to another line..

Apart from the Government arsenals and Government and private shipbuilding yards, the machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out boilers, railway locos and carriages, steam-engines, lathes, cranes, electric power and telephone apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines, etc.

The locomotive building is chiefly confined to Government railway works at Kobe and Omiya. There the attempt was first made in 1893 and so far a little over 100 have been constructed. The purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, some time must elapse before the work can make any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Works in Tokyo, Dai Nippon Kido's Iron works. and some others. Their annual output reaches about *yen* 3,000,000 but on the other hand they have to depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers, whcels, tyres and axles, etc. In boilers and engines there are the Karatsu, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, etc., boilers amounting to about *yen* 5,500,000 and engines about *yen* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h. p. Lathes are made by the Ikegami Iron Works in Tokyo and Karatsu Iron Works at Karatsu. Their production stands comparison in quality with American make. Electric power machineries are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Hitachi Elec. Co. at Sukegawa, Meidensha Works at Oi, (Tokyo), and many other iron works, and have almost

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superseded foreign engines. Electric generators, etc. are made to the extent of about *yen* 600 000. For weaving machines the Kinoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing at about *yen* 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simple type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, Tokyo Machine Co. for printing machines, etc., the Tokyo Electric Co. and Osaka Electric Apparatus Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Nippon Elec. Co. and Oki & Co. for telephone apparatus. The Japan Steel Foundry was founded in 1907 at Muroran, Hokkaido on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Armstrong & Vickers for making guns, etc. Then there is the Government Steel Foundry at Wakamatsu for rails, etc.

Below are given some representative companies of machine construction. (For Shipbuilding and dockyards refer to Chapter on Mercantile Marines.)

	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Shibaura Eng. Works	2,750	5,347	5,082	9.0%
Niigata Iron Works	1,200	1 986	1,702	10.0
Tokyo Electric Co.	2,600	5,554	4,765	20.0
Toyoda Machine Works	300	313	208	16.5

Watches and Clocks.—Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1887, but at first it experienced failure. In 1913 the clock works numbered 17 all in Aichi Prefecture, though most of them are too insignificant to be mentioned. Watch makers are at present three, including the Seikosha run by Messrs Hattori in Tokyo and two others by Messrs Ishiwara and Yamada in Osaka, the latter two making only cases and importing other parts. The Seikosha is the largest works, employing daily 930 workmen. It turns out pure home made machines which totalled in 1913 to 195,000 standing clocks, 132,000 hanging clocks and 87,000 watches, valued at ¥842,000 in all. The suspension of import of German clocks has obliged some merchants of London to send order to the Seikosha.

GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun to seriously affect the prosperity of this industry, so that many Cos. whose stocks were quoted considerably above the face value now find it reduced below par. It is hoped that a greater consumption of gas for heating purposes and the rise of by-product business will restore better days. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below :—

Year ended	No. of lamps	No. of heating instalation	No. of motor instalation	Volume of production, 1,000 c. ft.
Dec., 1911	841,014	387,802	2,089	1,823,948
Dec., 1912... ...	1,183,135	562,135	2,324	4,666,510
Mar., 1914... ...	1,833,610	768,066	2,018	5,644,854

In contrast to electric undertakings, which have the tendency to municipalization, gas business is generally left to private enterprises.

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There are only two or three municipal gas-works with nominal investment reaching a little above ¥1½ millions. The situation of the industry may be seen from the figures mentioned below :—

Year ended	No. of works	Paid up capital *yen* 1,000	Extension of pipes, *ri.*
Dec., 1911	55	41,483	1,112
Dec., 1912	74	52,631	1,795
Mar., 1914	75	68,521	2,349

Coal gas is the principal production, followed by acetylene gas, which, however, is still negligeable in amount. The invested sum of capital is distributed as follows :—

Immovables 17%; plant 30%; pipes and tubes 53%.

Tools and apparatus produced at home are still poor, both in quantity and quality, and hence most of them come from England, U.S.A. and Germany. The situation of this industry is represented below :—

LEADING GAS WORKS IN 1915

	Capital p.u. *yen* 1,000	Receipts *yen* 1,000	Expenditure *yen* 1,000	Latest dividend
Tokyo Gas Co.	39,400	7,742	4,787	7.0%
Nagoya Gas Co. ...	3,000	836	535	9.0
Osaka Gas Co.	7,225	1,205	523	8.5
Kobe Gas Co.	2,800	538	390	10.0
Kyoto Gas Co.	2,500	511	255	6.5
Hokkaido Gas Co. ...	1,320	—	—	5.0

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Just as in other countries the development of electric enterprises constitutes one of the most notable features in the recent industrial activities of Japan. The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased several fold during the last few years, as below :—

Dec.	Supplying power		Railway		Both combined		Isolated plant		Government works		Total	
	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.	No.	k.w.
1910 ...	164	125,731	16	5,290	21	35,287	638	83,087	77	8,142	916	257,537
1911 ...	204	162,944	13	6,580	31	54,703	814	87,576	91	9,761	1,153	321,564
1912 ..	272	256,846	17	6,780	38	82,111	954	102,790	89	13,676	1,370	462,203
1913 ...	339	334,881	19	5,680	46	118,554	1,108	122,500	97	15,241	1,609	596,856
1914 ...	390	411,017	24	5,380	47	138,478	1,366	140,022	113	21,072	1,940	715,969
The plants under construction were :—												
1914 ...	122	2,503	17	1,395	1	4,939	56	8,309	11	68	207	17,211

Water-power available in Japan for purpose of power is roughly estimated by the experts to be about 5,614,000 h.p. and expected to supply 2,330,000 k.w. At present 2,339,277 h.p. are under sanction, of which 1,200,000 h.p. are really working for electric purposes.

In order to carry out thorough investigations as to the water-power supply, the Department of Communications created the Hydro-electric Investigation Office in April 1910 The Office was abolished on the occasion of administrative readjustment in 1913, but the work carried out up to that time is believed to have practically ascertained the water-power resources

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workable. Out of the 1,536 places judged to admit utilizing at first 850 were subjected to investigation. The horse-power available was estimated to be 2,295,223 exclusive of projects already under sanction, which represent 3,275,204 h.p. The exploration and investigation cost ¥700,000 out of the original estimate spread over five years of ¥1,500,000.

Kilowatt capacity classified as to nature of enterprises and generation, the following table is obtained at the end of 1914:—

		Supplying power	Railway	Both combined	Isolated plant	Government works	Total
Hydro	In operation	281,781	180	44,632	39,250	400	366,243
		× 44,793	× 100	× 5,450			× 50,343
	In preparation	257,326	—	13,577	38,600	—	309,503
		×390,350					× 39,350
Steam	In oper.	53,672	2,825	57,335	89,760	14,374	217,967
		× 23,434	×2,275	×30,382			× 56,091
	In prep.	4,872	5,775	14,070	7,728	243	32,688
		× 1,700	1,100	× 1,250			× 4,050
Gas	In oper.	6,355	—	679	11,012	6,298	24,344
		× 981					× 981
	In prep.	2,154	100	—	2,150	—	4,404
		× 94					× 94
Total	In oper.	341,809	3,005	102,646			608,554
		× 69,208	×2,375	×35,832	140,022	21,072	×107,415
	In prep.	264,352	5,875	27,647	48,478	243	346,595
		× 41,144	×1,100	× 1,250			× 43,494
Others	In oper.	82,690	4,375	11,941	37,870	7,055	143,931
		× 390	× 280	× 2,000			× 2,670
	In prep.	2,505	1,399	4,930	8,309	68	17,211

NOTE.—"Others" means those undertakings which are run by the power supplied from other works. × = reserved capasity.

LEADING ELECTRIC COMPANIES in 1915

Company	Capital p.u. ¥ 1,000	Receipts ¥ 1,000	Expenditure ¥ 1,000	Latest dividend
Tokyo Elec. Light	44,800	7,504	1,924	8.0%
Katsuragawa Elec. Power ...	5,600	—		10.0
Kimigawa Hydro-Elec.	13,500	1,043	906	5.0
Inawashiro Hydro-Electric ...	9,450	—	—	5.5
Nippon Elec. Light	6,000	—	—	2.4
Yokohama Elec.	5,350	2,159	1,326	11.0
Tone Elec.	4,740	—	—	6.0
Nagoya Elec. Light	11,875	1,998	1,007	8.5
Niigata Hydro-Elec.	1,200	—	—	10.0
Kyoto Elec. Light	7,000	1,921	1,364	8.0
Ujigawa Elec.	15,625	2,181	1,039	8.0
Osaka Elec. Light	18,000	5,517	2,739	12.0
Kwansai Hydro-Elec.	1,500	—	—	10.0

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	Capital paid up ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1 000	Latest dividend
Wakayama Hydro-Elec. ...	2,160	539	259	10.0
Himeji „	1,000	—	—	9.0
Kobe Elec.	12,018	—	—	7.5
Hiroshima Elec. Light... ...	1,550	467	196	14.0
Shikoku Hydro-Elec.	1,587	—	—	10.0
Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Jap.)	1,920	236	141	9.0
Kyushu Hydro-Elec.	8,625	—	—	9.0

SUGAR INDUSTRY

In Japan Proper.—Sugar industry in Japan Proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima in Kagoshima-ken, and Kagawa-ken. It dates from the beginning of 1600 for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Kagawa-ken, till recently the principal centre of the refining business. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become, if not already, the most important supplier of sugar for the home-land. Judging from the result thus far obtained, the crop per acre in the island is about a quarter of Java, one half of Queensland and Germany. (Also see Chap. on Formosa.)

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895, when the Yayeyama Refining Co. was created. It was followed a few months after by the Nippon Refining (present Dai Nippon Refining), then by similar projects at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and a few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin*, and as no small rebate was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favorable position.

Production and Consumption (in 1,000 *kin*)

	Production in Japan Proper	Imports from abroad	Imports from Formosa	Total	Exports	Balance, consumption
1911... ...	111,874	131,465	400,371	643,710	77,025	566,685
1912	109,786	227,321	251,611	588,718	90,885	578,833
1913... ...	137,097	543,801	105,280	709,299	168,838	577,976
1914... ...	—	344,418	227,784	—	131,323	—

Average consumption in Japan Proper of ten years ending 1907 was approximately 500,000,000 *kin* a year or 10 *kin* per capita.

Leading Sugar Companies in Japan

	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Profit ¥1.000	Rate of profit to p.u. cap. %	Dividend per annum %	Productive power crude 1,000 piculs
Dai Nippon {1st half}	12,000	1,244	22.1	9.0	360
{2nd half}		1,464	26.4	10.0	
Taiwan	18,400	3,542	19.2	12.0	720
Meiji {1st half}	8,925	920	20.6	12.0	445
{2nd half}		1,378	30.8	12.0	

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	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000	Rate of profit to p.u. cap. %	Dividend per annum %	Productive power of crude 1,000 piculs
Toyo...	7,962	1,514	25.7	14.0	431
Ensuiko Seito Takushoku	7,875	1,513	19.6	14.0	429
Niitaka	3,500	1,005	28.7	12.0	—
Teikoku	2,500	842	33.7	12.0	205

NOTE.—It may be noted that the Toyo Sugar Manufacturing Co. absorbed the Toroku Sugar Manufacturing Co. (cap. ¥ 1,200 p.u.) in 1914 and the Hokko Sugar Manufacturing Co. (cap. ¥1,500 p.u.) in the following year, and the Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co. the Taito Takushoku Co. in similar way in 1914. The Minami Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. (cap. ¥250,000 p.u.) have arranged agreement for amalgamation with the Teikoku.

FLOUR MILLING

Japan started machine flour milling 1878 but it is only after 1897 that this industry on a modern system acquired importance.

Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is between 4 and 5 million *koku* of which from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, are used for soy-brewing, so that the quantity available for milling is only from 2 to 2½ million *koku*. Consequently, Japan equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as raw material or finished shape, and this amount Japan is importing from U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

The principal mills with their working capacity per 24 hrs. are as below :—

Nippon 2,600 barrels; Masuda, 1,000; Nisshin, 1,900; Toa, 1,000; Dairi, 1,600; Kobe, 300; total, 8,400 barrels, or 33,600 sacks per day, or 12,164,000 in 365 days. Besides, there are small mills operated by water-power, and these produce 6,000,000 sacks a year. The two items total 18,164,000 sacks against the yearly consumption estimated at 15,000,000 sacks roughly, an over-production of over 3 million sacks. The greater part of the flour produced is of secondary grade, the superior quality being supplied by America. The import from U. S. A. and Canada amounts to over ¥1½ million worth. The Japanese mills, therefore, have been experiencing great difficulty owing to over-production, and they have been restricting the output. Some relief has been obtained lately owing to arrival of orders from England and other countries where the output has been affected by the war.

PRODUCTION

	Native wheat as stuff		Imported wheat as stuff		Production of flour	
	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1911	2,233	22,770	383	4,295	440,656	28,827
1912	2,411	25,586	387	4,615	464,660	32,694
1913	1,930	21,190	1,021	12,757	498,939	35,820
1914	1,802	19,412	1,060	14,095	501,136	36,095

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Imports of Wheat and Flour

	Wheat		Flour		Total
	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	1,000 *koku*	¥1,000	¥1,000
1912	455	4,409	256	1,722	6,132
1913	1,250	12,351	251	1,780	14,131
1914	872	8,488	183	1,264	9,753

Note.—Exports of flour reached 24,957 *koku* or ¥106,686 in value in 1914.

Leading Flour Mills (2nd half, 1915)

	Capital p. u. ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Lat st Dividend
Nippon	1,265	—	—	12.0
Nisshin	1,280	407	275	12.0
To-a	1,000	192	139	8.0
Manshu	450	178	152	8.0
Masuda (1913)	500	454*	312*	28.4*

Note.—Figures marked* show the reports for the whole year.

PEPPERMINT

During the last few years a steady increase has been shown in the production of peppermint in consequence of active export.

Peppermint is most largely raised in Hokkaido, where the plantations cover 5,227 *cho*. The value of peppermint produced and exported is as follows:—

	Production (¥1,000)			Exports ¥1,000
	Crude	Menthol	Crystal oil	
1912	3,119	2,000	595	1,589
1913	2,045	1,996	662	2,872
1914	1,399	1,575	599	1,816

The area of peppermint plantation and the crop of the leaf obtained in 1913 were 11,373 *cho* and 11,076,006 *kwan* and in 1914 12497 *cho* and 21,656,403 *kwan* respectively.

RUBBER MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. Though the demand for rikisha tyres must be considerable the Japanese market for rubber goods is necessarily limited, and yet we find no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc. The capital invested is estimated at about ¥3½ millions. The principal concerns are the Tokyo Rubber Mfg. Co, Arenken, Asahi, Teikoku, Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners. Soon supply was found to exceed demand, and the keen competition that has occurred has already proved a deathblow to some of the establishments, both native and foreign, and they have ceased to exist.

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VEGETABLE WAX

Many producers of vegetable wax in this country were driven to cutting down large trees, as the industry did not cover its working expenses. The output has consequently declined. Lately foreign market, especially in Germany and America, having much improved, this industry has gradually begun to recover.

	Production ¥1,000		Exports ¥1,000
	Crude	Refined	
1912	2,0 9	1,710	1,142
1913	1,800	1,657	1,028
1914	1,776	1,492	1,039

VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils include oils taken from rape-seed, sesame, yemola, cotton seed, linseed, camelia and other seeds of plants. The outputs are as follows in ¥1,000:—

	Rape seed	Sesame	Y mola	Cotton seed	Total incl. others
1912	9,331	644	1,387	802	15,334
1913	8,4.4	678	974	1,349	14,787
1914	8,317	731	798	1,168	16,624

VEGETABLE INDIGO

Leaf production of the indigo once amounted to over ten million *kwan*, but after the Russo-Japan war it was superseded by the artificial indigo imported from Germany. The Daido Indigo Co. (cap. ¥1,000,000 paid up) is the only company of the kind, and its business has lately become somewhat revived owing to the stoppage of German imports. In 1918 figures stood as: productions of indigo balls, 1,549,739 *kwan* or ¥1,232,223 worth.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles had been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji epoch that, at the suggestion of foreigners the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus with the discovery that the wood of the Populus tremula is best suited for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts and Yamaguchi are principal centres.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position. At present productions and exports are as follows:—

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	Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Straw	Chip
1912	5,325	2,671	14	6,080	3,444
1913	3,189	913	12	4,193	1,221
1914	1,499	226	11	2,608	639

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of principal exports, consisting of raw silk, yarns, waste silk, etc. Shipments from this country during 1913 and 1914 were represented by ¥10,06 ,706 and ¥11,102,382 respectively. That the industry has shown such development in such a short time is due to the fact that the price is cheaper than the hemp-braid turned out in Italy, Switzerland and other countries.

MAT AND MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. It was especially after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Thus the export that amounted to ¥650,000 in 1891 rose 4 years later to *yen* 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade was barely kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about *yen* 3,000,000, reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of *yen* 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

The customers of the fancy matting nearly cover the whole world, including 35 countries. Though the export to America has fallen off, the demand is gradually gaining in England and on the Continent, and also in the South sea islands.

Conditioning.—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

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	Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
	Mats for floor	Ordinary mattings	Fancy mattings	Mats for floor	Fancy mattings
1912	5,903	1,822	3,478	—	3,752
1913	5,805	1,258	4,070	—	4,054
1914	4,631	1,156	3,255	90	2,813

HIDES, LEATHERS AND FURS

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan from former times makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from Australia, U.S.A., China, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5 % ad valorem duty from cow-hides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The creation of the Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. (cap. ¥500,000 paid up) in 1912 was a result. Besides this there are at present the Nippon (est. '07, cap. ¥2,500 p.u.), Toyo, Taisho, etc. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes, etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels, etc. are more exported than consumed at home. England principally and Germany next are the best consumers of Japanese furs. "White" leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand abroad as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. Large orders have been lately received from Russia for military boots. Statistics of leather are output shown below:—

	Leather of cows and calves ¥1,000	Leather of horses ¥1,000	Others ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000
1912	5,127	388	165	5,682
1913	6,789	328	211	7,329
1914	7,789	600	753	9,143

HOSIERY

The export that was valued at not more than ¥1,500,000 a year in 1903 has made a remarkable progress, as follows, value in ¥1,000:—

	Shirts and drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Pantaloons	Total incl. others
1912	8,742	1,391	345	168	11,474
1913	11,582	1,587	505	379	14,843
1914	10,508	1,634	562	219	13,732

The greater part of the exports go to British India, China and South-Sea islands, where owing to cheapness and tolerable quality they are gradually replacing foreign goods. It should be mentioned that Japan imports about ¥150,000 worth of hosiery a year from England and Germany.

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka, though the business as is carried on is still on a very small scale with comparatively little machine power used. However, large factories are gradually coming into being. Knit underwears and similar goods have lately begun to go in large quantities to England, Russia, etc.

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CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry especially that of fish is now becoming a paying business. As some efforts are being made toward an extension of the market to the South Seas, it is believed the figures will be doubled or trebled soon. Tinned crabs come from Hokkaido and Kuriles.

PRODUCTION (¥ 1,000)

	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Total incl. others.
1912	1,462	2,6[illegible]4	598	5,825
1913	1,223	2,971	727	6,313
1914	1,350	2,653	513	5,768

EXPORTS (¥ 1,000)

	Abalones	Crabs	Fish	Vegetable	Total incl. others
1912...	321	1,384	433	153	2,790
1913...	322	1,468	719	199	3,291
1914...	327	1,471	718	216	3,246

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production and exports are as follows:—

Year ended March	Production: Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Production: Value ¥1,000	Exports: Quantity 1,000 *kwan*	Exports: Value ¥1,000
1913	345	1,8[illegible]3	327	1,617
1914	346	1,801	364	1,773
1915	556	1,833	371	1,856

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where about *yen* 1,600,000 a year is shipped. The bulk, cotton umbrellas, goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 4,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about *yen* 2,500,000. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrellamaking find an outlet abroad by about *yen* 120,000 worth.

TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of about *yen* 4,000,000 a year, principally in Tokyo and Osaka, in almost equal proportion. Nagoya is another centre of toys. Export stands at a little short of *yen* 1,000,000 of which U.S.A. takes about *yen* 300,000 and England a third of the amount. Goods exported to U.S.A. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but those for Christmas are also now wanted. A large export has been made to America owing to the German toys having decreased in amount.

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BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the output ¥3,366,205 in 1913 and ¥3,213,570 in 1914 represent those places. Export amounted to ¥3,872,021 in 1915, which mostly went to U.S.A. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China, Germany, Australia, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German make in foreign markets. The Teikoku Brush Co. and Royal Brush Co. (foreigners' enterprise), both near Osaka are leading brush factories.

MUNITION-MAKING

The policy traditionally pursued by our Government to reserve the business as its own monopoly has been partially broken down by the exigencies of the European War, and munition-making has begun somewhat to wear the respect of a regular industry. It may be remembered that the two military Arsenals at Tokyo and Osaka employ in ordinary days about 15,000 mechanics, but taught by the experiences of the 1904-5 War the plants at the two works have been considerably expanded in scope. They can now employ some 80,000 hands at a stretch.

When Russia approached the Japanese Army for supply of munitions, the authorities made through inquiries as to the working capacity of the existing factories qualified to take part in the multitudinous work of munition-making. These factories, large or small, totalled about 1,260 employing roughly 160,000 operatives.

In Oct. 1915 the Army offered to those factories the business of making cartilege cases and other minor parts as contract job. Over 300 at first volunteered, but at last only 45 remained, either through elimination or voluntary withdrawal. Of the number Tokyo contributed 14 including Tokyo Electric Co., Gas & Electric Apparatus Co., Tokyo Scales & Metre Works; 12 in Osaka including Matsuda Works; 15 in Nagoya including Takano Works, and one each at Shizuoka, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

There is one exception to the strict secrecy and exclusiveness that surround munition-making in Japan, and that is the Japan Steel Works established in 1911 at Muroran (see Business Directory) with the countenance and, it is supposed, on a certain understanding with the Imperial Navy. The Muroran Works share with the Naval Arsenal at Kure the honor of being the only factory in the Far East for casting large calibre ordinance and shells. Preparations are even made there to start the casting of 16-inch guns. The Works also turn out rolling stock, wheels, axles, etc., the total output being valued at about ¥ 9,000,000 a year, but it was only from last year that the Co. has begun to declare some dividend, thanks to large orders which the war brought to it. About 4,500 mechanics are now employed and the British experts that were supervising the work have returned home, leaving it in charge of their Japanese colleagues.

The creation in July '16 of Nippon Heiki Kaisha, chiefly explosives, cap. ¥ 3,000,000 is another sign of the times.

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CHAPTER XXI

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Morio Nakamatsu, ex- Dir. of Patent Bureau, Mem. of Tokyo Barristers Association and Patent Attorney

The Laws of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Utility Models, with their latest amendment effected in 1909, practically cover the legislative measures that exist in Japan for the protection of industrial property. For trade names the only provisions that are in force for their protection are chapters Nos. 16-24 in the Commercial Code. These four laws are essentially worked on the system of examination. The application filed for grant of patent rights or registration of trademarks, for instance, is rejected unless on due examination it is deemed conformable to law. The applicant may bring action against this decision, and if the re-examination confirms the original judgment, an appeal to the Supreme Court may be made, but only on the ground that the decision is contrary to law.

The treatment of designs and utility models is somewhat simpler. The examination, for instance, is one of degree and need not necessarily be directed to ascertain whether an identical or similar thing as that filed is already before the public. The decision after re-examination is final. All these four kinds of industrial property are identical so far as their being protected by law as right of property, an infringement of which is visited with corporeal or pecuniary punishment as the case may be.

The duration of patent rights is fifteen years but may be extended by not less than three years and not more than ten, when for justifiable reason the right can not be properly exploited during the regular period. For an invention of military importance, special treatment may be accorded. In other words, when secrecy is required or other necessities exist, a patent right may be limited or may be expropriated by the Government, the patent may be revoked or the invention may be exploited by the Government. In such cases the Government grants suitable compensation to the prtentee or other persons concemed. Application for patent rights is open to foreigners whether of treaty or non-treaty countries, but such applicants must bear these points in mind:—

The Japanese language must be used in filing an application; a Japanese translation must accompany the documents filed, while a foreigner not residing in Japan must employ an agent having either a domicile or residence in the country in applying for a license or registration. All this applies to patents, designs, trademarks and utility models.

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The patent rights, when not carried into effect in Japan after the lapse of three years from time of registration may be revoked, either at the request of the parties concerned or at the initiation of the authorities. Against this ruling the patentee is allowed to enter protest.

The Utility Model Law is the latest addition to the legislative measures for protecting industrial properties. It is based on the German gebrarmustel and was enacted in 1905.

It may be noted that the protection of the industrial properties of foreign subjects dates from 1896, when treaty for that purpose was concluded and put in force between Japan and Germany. In 1899 Japan joined the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property passed in Paris in 1883.

PATENTS

The Laws of Patents, Designs, etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable:—
1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genus-mitted);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—
1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, a supplementary expiring with its original.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥20 payable once for the first three years, ¥10 per annum next three years, ¥15, ¥20 and ¥25 yearly for other three respective three years. Fee for extention of the period is:—

1.	1st year to 3rd year, one time...	¥150
2.	From 4th year to 6th year inclusive, annually ...	„ 70
3.	From 7th year to 10th year inclusive, annually ...	„ 100

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used a trial may be requested, in case the person refuses without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

Patentees in Remote Places.—For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the

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Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-a-vis* the Patent Office.

Duration of a Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

Inventor without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work or exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial or a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may appeal within sixty days from the date on which he has received such judgment or decision. Further he may object to a judgment on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, when he deems that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding on thousand *yen*.

DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, that for similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* for first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17. To register a similar design fee is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

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Not registerable.—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—The identical with or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

2.—Those which are indentical with or similar to the national flag, etc.

3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public.

4.—Those identical with or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor, etc.

5.—Those identical with or similar to marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods or to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before.

6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name, etc. of another person; title of a juridical person.

7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name, etc.

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-mark.

DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered designs is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

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STATISTICS

The number of applications filed at the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registerted since 1909 are as follows:

No. of Applications and Registrations

	Patents		Design		Trade-marks		Utility models	
	Applications	Registered	Applications	Registered	Applications	Registered	Applications	Registered
1909–10 ...	6,210	1,919	1,718	563	7,509	4,523	14,057	4,358
1910–11 ...	5,964	1,821	2,240	729	8,286	5,086	12,545	3,302
1911–12 ...	6,205	2,327	2,254	1,033	9,820	6,190	13,089	3,866
1912–13 ...	7,168	1,806	2,420	987	11,909	6,537	14,809	3,081
1913–14 ...	7,359	2,071	3,103	1,207	11,679	6,251	16,890	3,986

No. of Actions for Trial and No. of Cases Upheld

		Patents		Designs		Trade-marks		Utility models	
		Actions	Upheld	Action	Upheld	Action	Upheld	Action	Upheld
1909–10	Trial	105	25	5	—	92	49	123	38
	Appeal	24	5	—	—	18	3	15	—
	Appeal to Sup. Court	4	—	1	—	3	—	5	—
1910–11	Trial	51	20	3	—	68	45	95	53
	Appeal	55	14	—	—	31	10	33	11
	Appeal to Sup. Court	4	—	1	—	5	—	4	—
1911–12	Trial	49	19	1	—	64	22	84	38
	Appeal	67	7	2	1	29	2	39	4
	Appeal to Sup. Court	14	—	1	—	3	—	6	—
1912–13	Trial	71	15	14	13	90	36	91	21
	Appeal	82	12	—	—	43	11	21	5
	Appeal to Sup. Court	7	—	1	—	9	—	3	—
1913–14	Trial	54	23	7	1	66	39	83	31
	Appeal	105	25	4	1	49	15	20	10
	Appeal to Sup. Court	12	—	2	—	13	—	4	—

No. Existing at the End of the Fiscal Years

	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility models
1907–08...	8,912	2,879	32,436	8,448
1908–09...	10,299	3,472	35,744	11,021
1909–10...	10,573	3,557	39,785	12,385
1910–11...	10,886	4,143	44,800	12,592
1911–12...	10,212	5,958	50,588	12,436
1912–13...	11,030	3,519	56,650	12,100
1913–14...	12,543	4,617	62,285	11,335

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CHAPTER XXII

TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Formation of Companies

It is interesting to know that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishments. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies undertaking shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,530,000, industries ¥44,589,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The nationalization of railways had reduced the relative importance of the investment in transportation, while the rapid development of industries lessened the distance that had separated it from banking, this relative position being reversed by 1909.

For all the striking progress that has been made in the organization of companies, Japan still falls far behind leading Western countries in this respect, not simply in the amount of available capital, but in the scope of this financial combination as also in the legislative measures for controlling companies. Take for instance, spinning and weaving enterprises for which the amount invested was returned at ¥143,000,000 paid up in 1913. Of the sum the spinning mills claimed no less than ¥87,000,000. It will be seen from this how weaving industry, an enterprise of the greatest national importance, is being conducted in primitive fashion and how the absence of large factories with sufficient financial support must be interfering with the proper development of the industry in its relation to foreign market.

Sales Business

Out of the ¥313,000,000 representing the paid up capital of commercial concerns, exclusive of banking, in 1913 those engaged in *bona fide*

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sales business claimed in round numbers ¥ 148,000,000. This is classified as follows by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

PAID UP CAPITAL OF SALES COMPANIES IN 1913 (¥ 1,000).

Foods and drinks	10,193	Spun and woven goods...	28,134
Machines, tools, etc	5,353	Chemicals...	9,251
Farm and forestry produce	8,433	Real estates	33,856
Negotiable papers	5,053	Foreign trade	15,620
Other sales business	32,271	Total	148,169

The sum of only ¥ 15,620,000 for export business must strike one as too small, seeing that the Mitsui Bussan alone, the largest shippers in this country, command the paid up capital of ¥ 20,000,000. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the Company itself has reported its business as sales of commodities, etc. and hence it is included under the head "Other sales business."

ANNUAL TURNOVER

The Special April Number (1915) of the *Toyo Keizai*, to which the present article is very much indebted, selects three establishments, the Mitsui Bussan as representative of wholesale business, the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store for retail and the Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co. for sale of daily necessaries, in order to give some idea as to the situation of turnover of investment. Taking the result of the first half of 1914, when business did not yet recover normal activity, the Bussan realized in round numbers the profit of ¥ 2,548,000 against the paid up capital ¥ 20,000,000 and the reserves ¥ 14,841,000. The propfit corresponds to 14.7 %. The sales account is not clear, but supposing it handles, as is generally supposed, one-third of the total volume of Japanese foreign trade, it may be concluded that the account must reach to at least ¥ 300,0 0,000. The Co. may then be considered to turn its investment ten times over.

The Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Store is the largest department store in Japan with paid up capital of ¥ 1,5' 0,(.00, reserves ¥ 1,015,000, debenture bonds ¥ 1,(00,000 and deposits ¥ 1,170,000. From 1912 to 1914 the profit ranged between the maximum of 18.4 % and the minimum of 14.9 %, according to the term. The sales account is estimated to be abont ¥ 13,000,0 0 and the turnover of capital therefore five or six times. The Tokyo Cleaned Rice Co., which retails the foremost daily necessity, may naturally be expected to show no large profit. The sales amount to twenty times a year of the investment and the profit to 15.6 % in the first half of 1914 of paid up capital and reserves. The result must therefore be said decidedly satisfactory.

SMALL TRADES AND CAPITAL

Small trades and also small manufacturers of Japan are placed under grave inconvenience as regards their banking facilities. Banks in Japan accommodate loans almost exclusively on security and as a rule do not recognize personal credit as financial assests worth of notice by bankers. About 1913 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asked the Chambers of Commerce in Japan to send report about banking facilities at the disposal of small traders and manufacturers. It was found that even in Tokyo the daily rate of interest on loans between those in the trade or between them and other persons corresponded, as converted into

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yearly rate, between the two extremes of about 18¼ and 73 % and that in smaller towns the maximum even exceeded 100 %.

Auditors

The Commercial Code does not contain any provision as to qualification of auditors of companies. Chartered accounts such as are known in England are non-existent in Japan. Japanese auditors are amateurs and are elected from among shareholders owning at least 100 shares in their respective Cos. They do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities attached to their posts; their duty consists simply in certifying the correctness of balance sheet to be presented to the general meetings of shareholders of their companies.

Punitive Rules in the Commercial Code

In order to prevent dishonest practices by directors of a company and others, punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of the Diet. of 1910-11, as follows:—

"Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company; auditors, inspectors and the managers of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than ¥1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or to the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.
2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the accounts of the company unlawfully acquired shares of the company or accepted them as the objects of the right of pledges.
3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.
4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings without the limits of the scope of the company's business.

NEW ENTERPRISES

The inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the enterprises launched during 1915 and the comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year make this record, amount of capital in ¥1,000:—

Companies classified by nature	No. of Cos.	Total capital pd.	Increase comp. with 1914 No. of Cos.	Increase comp. with 1914 Capital
Agriculture	50	499	4	77
Fishery	17	539	× 9	× 806
Forestry	5	73	× 2	× 91
Brewing	113	1,684	× 2	× 777
Beverages and comestible	200	1,300	× 1	× 1,616
Fibre industry	140	2,011	×26	×12,134
Chemical industry...	63	2,973	×24	1,309

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Continued

Companies classified by nature	No. of Cos.	Total capital p.u.	Increase comp. with 1914 No. of Cos.	Increase comp. with 1914 Capital
Ceramics...	25	330	×20	× 164
Metal manufacture	68	2,427	10	× 1,290
Shipbuilding, rolling stocks etc....	10	32	× 7	× 188
Machines & instruments	78	1,801	×19	677
Gas and Electric	58	969	× 8	× 2,753
Miscellaneous industry	467	4,378	12	× 574
Mining	30	4,170	×19	× 2,416
Sundry sales	1,315	16,515	× 8	4,621
Warehouse	22	234	×15	× 172
Banking	13	1,712	× 3	× 321
Trust	57	250	×52	× 517
Insurance	—	—	× 5	× 875
Transportation	166	5,141	×42	× 206
Others	1,104	22,929	×204	1,811
Total — Joint stock system	701	33,650	×341	×21,442
Total — Partnership, ltd	2,580	21,828	× 71	1,187
Total — Partnership, unltd	722	14,490	× 22	4,238
Total — Mutual	—	—	—	—
Total — Total	4,003	69,968	×434	×16,016

Note—Those marked × show decrease.

Companies Classified By Organization

(At the end, 1914)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies No.	Joint stock companies Cap. ¥1,000	Limited partnerships No.	Limited partnerships Cap. ¥1,000	Unlimited partnerships No.	Unlimited partnerships Cap. ¥1,000
Under ¥ 50,000 ...	3,933	67,692	6,265	44,509	2,613	22,374
,, ¥ 100,000 ...	1,054	69,429	269	15,410	217	12,488
,, ¥ 500,000 ...	1,472	286,345	190	28,453	179	28,126
,, ¥1,000,000 ...	272	174,568	14	8,020	22	11,520
,, ¥5,000,000 ...	266	465,622	11	11,000	19	25,500
Over ¥5,000,000 ...	56	706,724	1	15,000	5	76,000
Total...	7,053	1,770,382	6,750	122,394	3,055	176,009

General Statistics on Economic Corporations

Numbers and capital of economic corporations classified by nature of enterprise as compiled by Department of Agriculture and Commerce are as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserve funds in *yen* 1,000:—

		1911	1912	1913	1914
Agriculture	No.	422	475	496	491
	P.u. cap ..	18,008	26,344	27,651	27,235
	Reserves ..	1,373	1,029	1,498	1,788
Industries	No.	3,921	4,403	4,961	5,266
	P.u. cap ..	629,543	677,794	814,304	833,569
	Reserves ..	79,168	82,065	102,528	110,576

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Continued		1911	1912	1913	1914
Trade	No.	7,783	8,004	8,813	9,923
	Pa. cap...	735,748	864,439	931,215	974,020
	Reserves...	283,503	329,475	391,074	434,951
Trans-portation	No.	905	1,005	1,136	1,178
	Pa.-cap...	166,663	188,041	210,061	233,961
	Reserves...	37,067	44,410	47,148	60,188
Total	No.	13,031	13,887	15,406	16,858
	Pa. cap...	1,549,963	1,756,610	1,983,232	2,068,786
	Reserves ..	401,111	457,430	542,249	607,504

Note.—In this table banks are included under the head of trade and railway companies under that of transportation.

BONUS FOR THE DIRECTORS

There is no fixed rule which determines the rate of bonus for the directors. Almost every company has a different way of deciding the rate. It is sometimes determined by amount of capital or by the sum of profit. The following table shows the amount of the bonus of some well-known banks and companies either in first half of 1913 or in second half of 1912 :—

(Amount in ¥ 1,000)

	Paid up capital	Profit	Bonus	% of bonus to profits	Dividend	% of div. to profits
Bank of Japan	67,500	2,949	182	6	2,250	76
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	30,000	2,303	138	6	1,800	78
First Bank	10,750	990	49	5	537	55
Hanshin Elec. R'way Co....	5,400	359	19	5	351	97
Tokyo Elec. Light Co. ...	37,000	2,089	139	6	1,806	86
Tokyo Gas Co.	28,200	1,811	36	2	1,410	77
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	22,000	2,989	73	2	1,100	37
Hoden Oil Co.	13,325	1,111	70	6	932	83
Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill	14,956	1,851	80	4	1,011	56
Meiji Life Insurance Co....	500	183	6	3	16	9

As stated before, there is no fixed rule for determining the rate of bouns, but three principal ways of appropriating bonus may be deducted from the business reports of various banks and companies. First, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as expenses. Secondly, depreciation funds are included expenses, but bonus goes into erofit. Thirdly, depreciation funds and bonus are both treated as profit. The third method is to the advantage of the directors, for the bonus can be determined in an arbitrary way.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Even before 1868 Japan had commercial organizations that served as Chambers of Commerce, but it was not before 1890 that the regular Regulations were enacted. At present with the exception of eight Prefec-

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tures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty-eight Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1903-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting subscription from its members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Numbers	Members	Expenses
1911	60	1,803	¥330,825
1912	60	1,816	324,922
1913	60	1,819	338,868
1914	60	1,785	342,661

BOURSES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, but these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business. The Law revised in 1914 provides that any man who is engaged in a business represented in the transaction of an Exchange may become its member, while any man may become a broker subject to the sanction of the authorities. A broker may not become an officer of the Exchange and to establish a branch office, but is open to rehabiliation after five years from forfeiture of the brokership. An Exchange is charged the Exchange tax assessed first at the rate of 15% of the exchange dues and second at the rate of 2/10000 of local loan bonds and debenture bonds, and 5/10000 of merchandises and negotiable bonds transacted.

Transactions. - There are two kinds of transactions, viz., *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* (fixed period delivery). The *nobe* is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The second is the most popular method of dealings. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. The limit of time delivery was shortened to two months by Imperial Ordinance in 1902, but owing to the loud protest of the public against this change, the former limit was restored a year after. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5% of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5% for shares and debentures of private companies.

The *jiki* (spot transaction) was restricted in 1910, to Yusen, some Gov. stocks and a few others.

Exchanges of Stock, Rice and Merchandise

Year	No.	Capital p.u. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	No. of brokers ¥1,000	Deposits by brokers ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expense ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
1911... ...	46	27,128	1,761	1,131	5,504	8,752	5,550	3,201
1912... ...	46	28,178	1,875	1,193	5,880	10,225	6,790	3,464
1913	45	26,828	2,212	1,179	8,951	8,449	5,336	3,113
1914	46	28,378	2,337	983	7,581	6,597	4,089	2,510

The above mentioned two partnership ltd. exchanges excluded

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Volumes of Bonds and Shares Transacted at Stock Exchanges

Year	Gov. Bonds ¥	Banks sheet	Railways sheet	Navigation sheet	Spinning Cos. sheet	Others sheet
1912...	...12,551,000	215,138	2,227,172	1,877,187	3,451,463	16,202,282
1913...	...10,572,164	166,044	933,579	1,223,890	1,678,784	14,149,791
1914...	... 5,463,481	96,504	872,196	955,640	629,546	13,590,853

NOTE.—Shares other than ¥50 denomination have disappeared from the market since 1911.

Volumes of Rice transacted at Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1000 *koku*	Of which Tokyo 1000 *koku*	Of which Osaka 1000 *koku*	Av'go quotation per *koku* ¥
1912...	114,882	27,328	25,210	19.766
1913...	79,749	19,416	16,214	19.870
1914...	129,991	25,661	25,531	15.168

The Rice Market Adjustment was adopted by the Government early in 1915 to prevent slumps of the market, for towards the close of 1914 the quotation fell to the level of ¥12. To check this tendency the authorities made purchases in May and April by appropriating from the revenue surplus ¥3,000,000 as emergency disbursement. The step taken has not been successful, and the market continues to rule low, for the main cause of trouble, over-supply, remained unremoved. Some fifty thousand sacks of uncleaned rice have been exported from Kobe this year, but this amount was too small to relieve the market of its congestion.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥8,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥30,000, to which the sum was raised from ¥18,000 in Mar. 1913. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka

Shares (Time delivery)	Paid up ¥	1915 Highest ¥	1915 Lowest ¥	1914 Highest ¥	1914 Lowest ¥
At Tokyo:					
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	214.60	81.40	121.95	102.95
Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	50	103.00	17.80	34 20	16.20
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co.	50	164.00	98 00	108.50	87.10
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.	40	84 90	26.30	30.80	26 45
Tokyo Muslin Sp. Co.	50	109 85	46.00	52.00	42.50
Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	88.10	54.05	48.85	37.00
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	35	94.95	45.15	57.35	36.20

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Shares (Time delivery)	Paid up ¥	1915 Highest ¥	1915 Lowest ¥	1914 Highest ¥	1914 Lowest ¥
Dainippon Artificial Fertiliser Co ..	50	58.35	37.70	57.80	38.95
Nippon Chemical Industry Co. ...	50	150.00	57.50	—	—
Nippon Nitro-Fertiliser Co.	50	180.00	74.00	—	—
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co. ...	50	45.50	26.00	22 50	11.10
Nippon Leather Co....	50	114.95	88 00	—	—
Nippon Industrial Bank...	50	73.70	52.80	67.70	50.50
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	62 80	49.50	63.05	49.00
Inawashiro Hydro Electric Co. ...	22.5	25.30	10.15	16.90	10.59
Katsuragawa Hydro Elec. Co. ...	35	54.40	34.10	40.85	29.45
Oji Paper Mill Co....	50	100.00	79 00	60.00	57.00
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	104.00	74.20	72.00	63.00
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	123.50	63.80	78.65	57.00
Hoden Petroleum Co.	50	110.40	61.80	108.95	59.85
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	163 00	97.05	147.00	84.75
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	309.95	115.95	152.25	103 90
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	144 85	46.95	60.15	45.80
Nankai Railway Co.	50	73.95	59.00	68.50	55.95
Hanshin Electric Railway Co. ...	50	113.95	87.70	103.60	90.00
Ujigawa Hydro Electric Co.... ...	50	82.95	43.80	59.10	40.95
Osaka Gas Co.	50	76.00	57.00	75.80	58.50
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	101.95	70.75	85 70	66.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	50	139 95	83.20	80.50	77 50
Settsu Cotton Spinning Co.	25	127.00	89.50	92.50	79 00
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	194 90	95.30	112.20	82.50
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	297.90	91.20	120.60	86 90

Movement on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

For the third time since the beginning of the Japan-China War of 1894-5 the stock market has experienced heavy fluctuations, the first occurring on the occasion of that war, the second on that of the Russo-Japanese War ten years later. Some important differences distinguish the the present boom from the two preceding, for Japan now virtually occupies the position of a bystander in the colossal contest conducted in Europe and is moreover gaining immense profit as seller of munitions, etc., and as exporter of various articles that Germany and other belligerent countries used to supply to America, China, India, the South Seas and Australia.

At the time of the outbreak the market that had been experiencing prolonged depression for years was adversely affected, and for several months from August 1914 quotations continued to decline, some of them reaching the lowest level on record, as may be seen from the table given above.

Meanwhile carrying trade, chemical, weaving and metallic industries, etc. favorably affected by the war began to acquire greater activity, and the rise of their quotations pushed up the Exchange shares. This upward movement was followed by a reaction in July, due to the arrival of news unfavorable to the Allies in Europe and to some trouble in domestic politics. The Exchange share (new) fell to ¥100.70 from the level of 140. It was not long before the contrary turn set in, and to this tendency the

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favorable prospect of sugar business in Formosa contributed not a little. The second boom came on from October to last till the beginning of 1916. Many causes combined to bring it about, such as the arrival of enormous orders for war materials from Europe and favorable state of foreign trade, coupled with the fact that new enterprises were comparatively scarce and demand for money on this account was not much. The bankers embarrassed with plethora of money had repeatedly to lower the rate of interest. In these circumstances our capitalists were obliged to invest in shares and stocks, and the quotations went up to an extraordinary height. For the second time heavy slump followed in February 1916, not from any unfavorable happening but chiefly because the bulling operation had gone too far and also because the holders of stocks began to realize. The lowering of interest by the Bank of Japan has again turned the movement in the opposite direction.

Schedule of Fees at Tokyo Stock Exchange

The new schedule adopted at the end of July, 1914 and enforced from Sept., the same year on the whole very much reduced the rate, some of the new rates per share being as follows:—

Actual value	Duly entered *sen*	Not entered *sen*	Actual Value	Duly entered *sen*	Not entered *sen*
¥ 75-100	11.0	6.4	¥ 200-250	18.0	9.3
100-150	13.5	7.6	250-300	21.0	10.6
150-200	15.0	7.9	300-350	24.0	12.0
For every additional ¥ 50 over ¥ 350	2.5	1.0			

For State bonds, local bonds, Co. debentures, etc. the fee is 10.5 *sen* per ¥100 face value.

N B. "Not entered" means that transaction is finished before the application is entered in the books of the Exchange.

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The commodities dealt with in these exchanges number six, as shown in the table below, but it is only in raw silk and cotton yarns that the existence of this kind of exchanges is barely justified, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka. Raw silk market began in 1914 with ¥930 for the standard No. 1 Shinshu Filature, rose to the level of ¥1000, and then experienced a slump with the outbreak of the war, falling to the level of ¥700. The idea that some rescue measure should be adopted gained influence both among the Government and business circles, and the Raw Silk Adjustment project was elaborated by the authorities in 1914 to check the market by making purchases when the quotations threatened to fall below ¥800 level. The interference was not called for, the market having maintained that level. The protection measure ultimately developed in Mar. 1915 into the Imperial Raw Silk Co. with the capital of ¥5,000,000 formed by leading silk shippers of Yokohama and others concerned. The Government guaranteed the profit of 8%. It was decided to abolish it in May the same year.

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Amount of Merchandise Transacted (1914)

Exchange	Rape-seed oils *koku*	Raw cotton *kwan*	yarn Cotton *kin*	Raw silk *kwan*	Cotton fabrics *tan*	Oil cake *kwan*
Tokyo Beikoku... ...	—	—	—	41,952	—	—
Osaka Sampin	—	840	42,201,840	—	6,00	—
Osaka Oil	6,489	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama...	—	—	—	491,104	—	—
Nagahama...	—	—	—	18,160	—	—
Fukushima	—	—	—	6,675	—	—
Total (1914)	6,489	840	42,201,840	557,891	6,000	—
1913	33,889	640	152,281,500	500,422	6,000	—
1912	87,420	2,560	178,639,500	606,312	2,400	10,240
1911	94,970	2,400	229,122,300	708,266	7,200	8,960

NOTE.—*Tan* (cloth measure) is a roll of about 25 *shaku*. In 1911 and before there were also transactions of barley and wheat.

WAREHOUSES

77 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan, they being almost all bonded warehouses. The volume stored at the end of each month is shown below:—

At the end of	1913 No of warehouses	1913 Value ¥1000	1914 No of warehouses	1914 Value ¥1000	1915 No of warehouses	1915 Value ¥1000
January	51	99,682	51	129,714	76	125,689
February... ...	„	106,682	„	130,048	„	128,737
March	„	118,414	„	141,084	„	135,034
April	„	127,302	„	148,897	„	144,180
May	„	141,364	50	149,325	„	154,931
June...	„	145,825	„	154,093	75	161,525
July	„	150,914	49	155,188	77	164,092
August	50	145,003	„	149,128	„	165,666
September ...	„	132,833	„	144,452	„	157,959
October	„	124,350	„	131,163	„	154,477
November ...	„	121,386	50	121,116	„	151,501
December	„	127,348	76	124,510	„	157,672

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouses at the end of the year, in unit of 1,000:—

Kind	1913 No.	1913 ¥	1914 No.	1914 ¥	1915 No.	1915 ¥
Rice (Japanese)... ...	670	5,536	1,115	5,931	4,383	23,950
Rice (Foreign)	1,588	15 472	804	5,904	137	1,098
Beans and pease ...	303	1,912	724	3,728	1,038	6,650
Crude sugar	1,435	13,793	667	10,926	591	6,381
Cotton tissues	58	8,685	88	9,864	99	10,298
American cotton ...	37	6,153	33	4,299	37	6,200
Indian cotton	112	12,763	80	8,198	184	18,270

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Kind	1913 No.	1913 ¥	1914 No.	1914 ¥	1915 No.	1915 ¥
Foreign paper	63	2,737	80	2,793	102	3,710
Fertilizers (ex. fish) ...	4,328	1,564	1,816	2,594	793	1,398
Artificial fertilizer ...	412	1,654	660	2,539	201	781
Iron	784	3,592	1,261	4,167	678	3,160
Metal manufactures ...	516	2,919	785	3,474	238	2,477

Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouses in Tokyo, that is at Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses reorganized in 1909 as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others.

Item (*yen* 100 per day)	Storage, not less than	Item (*yen* 100 per day)	Charge
Fertilizer	1.7 *sen*	Sugar in canvass, 200 *kin* bags	4.2 *sen*
Wool or yarns	0.6 „	Flour, 50 lb. sack	1.0 „
Woolen cloths...	0.6 „	Plate glass 100 lb. box.	2.5 „
Foreign paper...	1.2 „	Cement cask, 300 to 400 lb. ...	6.5 „
Refined sugar	0.8 „	Oil in box, 40 *to*...	2.5 „
Flour...	1.6 „	Hides, bundle 24 *kwan*	12.9 „
Tinned goods	1.2 „	Nails, keg 100 lb.	2.5 „
Plate iron	1.7 „	Plate iron, 90 lb.	1.8 „
Bar iron	1.2 „	Ironpipe, 3 inch...	2.5 „
Cement	3.5 „	Bicycle, in crate, 2	6.0 „
Empty bottle	3.0 „	Mat, 60 sheets bundle	3.0 „

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters to foreign members. *Officers:*—Mng.-Dir. Iwakusu Morishita; Manager Unosuke Horii. *Head Office:*—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

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COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

The Government Commercial Museum

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1913 the Museum was provided with 65,789 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin. Samples are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs and sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The museum undertakes intermediary service of interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access.

Tokyo Industrial Association's Commercial Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Located at Ikenohata, Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Osaka Commercial Museum

Maintained by the local and Municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about ¥12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichi-ken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in 1878 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and its expenditure amounts to ¥ 2,300. Located at Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1903) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Days, open...	102	122	122	122	152
Area of buildings (*tsubo*) ...	22,307	43,300	40,000	5[illegible],558	104,870
Av'ge area of dif'nt secs. (*tsubo*)	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	160,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	289,257	649,8[illegible]4	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	488	1,200

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	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*) ...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)	106,860	276,350	486,148	448,303	1,693,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U.S.A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition (1907) and the Tokyo Taisho Exhibition (1914), though nominally local undertakings, were really national as to scope, as shown below:—

	Ind. Exhibition	Taisho Exhibition
Days open	Mar. 20—July 31	Mar. 20—July 31
Area of buildings (*tsubo*)	40,000	113,284
Average area of different sections (*tsubo*)	7,300	13,668
No. of exhibitors	14 876	78,517
No. of exhibits	93,853	161,590
Expenses (*yen*)	1,255,328	1,608,778

Besides these several industrial shows or exhibitions on minor scales are held each year at local districts or counties, these making the following records:—

	No. of shows	Days open	Exhibits	Exhibitors
1912	17	734	85,732	40,818
1913	23	262	16,085	13,232
1914	32	214	32,273	22,213

Japan in World's Fairs

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1878 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the date tabulated below.

Year	Place	Japanese section sq. ft.	No. of exhibits	Value of exhibits *yen*	Sale exhibits *yen*	Expenses *yen*
1892	Chicago	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900	Paris	44,121	22,857	1 593,804	339,103	1,319,559
1903	St. Louis	132,179	127,325	575,974	$180,941	788,279
1910 (Anglo-Jap.)	London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000
1915 (Panama)	Frisco ...	113,175	18,550	545,591	¥ 97,548	1,200,000

At the Panama the Japanese Exhibitswere awarded 1511 prizes, consisting of 39 grand, 139 honor, 346 gold medals, 470 silver, 376 bronze, and 141 certificates of merit.

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GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throught Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 649 guilds reported. The figures for 1912 and 1911 were ¥1,192,518,299 for 599 guilds and ¥863,577,083 for 513 guilds respectively. Members for 794 reported numbered roughly 1 million in 1912–3. The principal production guilds as classified, according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of 1913 year:—Raw, silk 238; Rice, 68; Artificial fertilizers, 30; Paper, 24; Porcelain, 22; Medicines, 23; Weaving, 138; Timber, 32; Soy and *miso*, 31; Charcoal, 26; Matting, 20; Total incl. others, 975.

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN JAPAN

Kind		1912 ¥	1913 ¥	1914 ¥
Rice	per *koku*	20.85	21.01	15.46
Barley	„ „	8.50	7.93	5 49
Wheat	„ „	11.28	11.48	8.08
Soja beans	„ „	10.95	11.54	11.55
Red beans	„ „	14.43	16.02	16.34
Salt	„ „	4.99	4.80	5.17
Soy	„ „	23.88	23.85	24.91
Miso	per *kwan*	0.36	0.37	0.36
Sugar, befined (home)	per 100 *kin*	19.82	19.41	19.78
Sugar, brown (home)	per „ „	14.65	14.55	14.56
Sake	per *koku*	47.28	50.34	48.08
Tea	per 100 *kin*	50 42	50.54	52.26
Beef	per 100 „	28.28	28.62	28.74
Eggs	per 100 „	2.63	2.77	2.78
Cotton yarns (home)	per 100 „	49.12	48.82	39.90
Raw cotton (imported ginned)	per 100 „	33.48	34.14	28.66
Raw silk	per 100 „	782.00	855.00	848.00
Petroleum	Box of 2 cans	3.97	4.34	4.22
Coal	per ton	7.62	8.01	8.35
Indigo (Japanese)	per *kwan*	1.28	1.33	1.47
Plank, pine 6 *bu* thick	per *tsubo*	0.81	0.82	0.79
„ *sugi* 6 *bu* thick	per „	1.09	1.12	1.14
Sleepers Chestnut	per *cho*	0.88	0.91	0.85
Sleepers *Hinoki*	per „	1.44	1.35	1.36
Pig-iron (home)	per *kwan*	0.56	0.55	0.51

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CHAPTER XXIII

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, President of Foreign Trade Association of Japan

Every body must admit that Japan's foreign trade has made a marvellous progress during the last twenty years or so, especially since the two foreign wars of 1894-5 and 1904-5. The volume has been quadrupled. It must be noted at the same time, however, that for all the great advance effected in our trade the list of staple exports of Japan does not yet make a particularly creditable show as against that of imports. Raw silk, silk tissues, copper, coal, etc still occupy principal places now as they were before.

The reason for this comparative backwardness in export trade may properly be sought in the fact that our new industries essentially took their rise to make ourselves self-dependent in the supply of those foreign goods which changes in the national circumstances and mode of living since 1868 have called in. It is true, cotton yarns and piece goods, sugar, etc. have begun to go abroad recently in large quantities but as most of those industries were originated, as stated before, from the idea of displacing the foreign exports, they are necessarily hampered by serious defects in competing with their foreign rivals. The scope of our new industries, for instance, is still too much limited to admit of their being conducted in an economical manner.

The European war has served to bring home to our manufacturers the serious disadvantages under which their business is subject, and has powerfully awakened them to the necessity of making it more cosmopolitan in its operation and to produce goods more adapted for foreign requirements. For the limited scope of their business has too often obliged them to decline large orders coming from Europe. But in any affair a sudden progress can not be expected; progress to be attained must pass through normal stages. It may safely be observed that a turning point has arrived for further progress of Japanese industries in order to place them on wider basis and less isolated in their operation. Viewed in this way, the prospect of our foreign trade must be said full of hope.

It may be noted in this connection that the agitation lately started for the encouragement of home industries, though commendable in spirit, is fraught with danger unless it is conducted with proper discretion. Any indiscriminate preference of home products to imported goods

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should be discountenanced. Imports that are judged to be beneficial for the growth of home industries should be freely bought. Then as regards exports, also, Japanese shippers should be less local in their operation. They should not depend on home supply only. Why, for instance, they should not extend their hand to the neighboring supply markets of China and ship the goods procured there to America and other countries?

The part which Japanese steamship Cos. has played for the expansion of foreign trade is worthy of praise. The Government should be advised not to stint themselves in encouraging their business, for the State will be the gainer in the long run in granting financial aid to ship-owners who are enterprising enough to open new lines that offer good prospect to their venture.

Bankers too are expected to expand the field of their operation. The absence, for instance, of Japanese banking facilities in South America, is seriously interfering with the better growth of commercial relations between Japan and the South American countries where large numbers of Japanese emigrants are employed in sugar plantations and other work. Even nearer at home, a similar inconvenience must be said to exist. The establishment of a bank or two of decent size in China will be sure to exert a highly beneficial effect for developing economic relations between the two countries.

After all, for the greater expansion of foreign trade the supply of properly trained young men is as essential as that of capital. It is curious to observe that while business-men are complaining of lack of proper men, there is heard on the other hand the cry of non-employment in louder voice than ever. There must be something wanting in the present system of our education. This anomalous state of affairs will be remedied if young people are encouraged to devote themselves less to such professions as law and similar others and turn their attention more to industries and trade.

THE TRADE IN 1915

Export Trade.—The year 1915 recorded for the first time since the 1904-5 War the most satisfactory result as to balance of trade, which, as given in the customs returns given afterward, shows an excess export the largest known so far since the advent of regular foreign trade. This favorable result was of course due to the War and to the dislocation of European trade and to the phenomenal prosperity in America. Closer examination reveals an interesting fact as to the parts which export items have contributed to this favorable balance. On the export list 22 items, as raw silk and fabrics, cotton yarns and fabrics, coal, copper, tea, etc., occupy a prominent part but their increase in 1915 over 1914 did not much exceed ¥10,000,000, while the volume fell by abont ¥28,000 000 below 1913. The excess export in 1915 was entirely brought about by those items which were comparatively insignificant before, as woolen cloths and serges, boots and leather goods, antimony, glass and glass wares, beans, oat, flour, etc. Thus the cloths and serges jumped from ¥568,815 to 16,168,502 boots and leather goods from ¥534,871 to 12,687,043, antimony from ¥1,117,456 to 7,707,422, and so on

In tracing the principal destinations of the items that made such abnormal advance, the goods for military use were most in demand in Russia

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and England while the miscellaneous items were taken chiefly in India and the South Seas. The War has afforded a new epoch to those goods that previously occupied comparatively insignificant positions.

Import Trade.—The decline of import trade is equally striking, as compared with the preceding three years. Picking up 23 staple items on the list, marked decrease is noticed in all except wool and flax; wool indeed increased twice as much as in 1914, but the other is quite nominal. Of the remaining 21 items some decreased to one-third or even to one-tenth; this movement is especially notable in iron materials, machineries, rice, woolen fabrics, etc. Such phenomenal relapse was mainly traceable, not to any diminished consumption in Japan, but to non-arrival of shipments, in some cases owing to suspension of tradal relation, others to scarcity of bottoms or of outputs. Home industry has been quite unfavorably affected, the reduced supply of steel materials, for instance, seriously crippling our shipbuilding industry, and of machineries the contemplated expansion of spinning business

STAPLE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

	1915	1914
Exports:		
Oats	¥ 1,167,768	¥ 2,433
Kidney beans	2,231,653	334,127
Boots and shoes	8,597 696	99,815
Leather manufactures	4,089,347	435,056
Woolen cloths and serges	16,168,502	568,515
Antimony	7,707,422	1,117,456
Copper manufactures	379,247	48,512
Iron manufactures	2,946,038	1,168,830
Brass manufactures	458,458	135,013
Artificial manure	413,829	9,892
Toys	4,533,486	2,591,715
Wheat flour	1,919,204	106,686
Brass plates and sheets	1,659,522	245,775
Glass and glass manufactures	5,872,925	2,916,211
Spinning and weaving machines	962,798	421,244
Portland cement	2,465,293	1,633,056
Imports:		
Rice	4,886,125	24,823,933
Wheat	1,639,266	8,488,997
Phosphorite	3,402,583	7,116,441
Irons	34,419,985	39,933,882
Machinery	9,064,359	24,942,365

THE TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND FORMOSA AND KOREA

The trade shows this record (in ¥ 1,000) for the last two years:—

	Formosa		Korea	
	1915	1914	1915	1914
Exports	60,192	45,738	44,209	39,964
Imports	40,587	39,879	54,722	42,423
Total	100,780	85,617	98,932	82,388
Excess Exports	19,605	5,858	—	—
Excess Imports	—	—	10,513	2,459

N. B. Japan Proper includes exports and imports to and from Karafuto. The Korean returns include species, their export from Japan Proper

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to Korea amounting in 1915 to ¥501,407 in full and import into Japan proper ¥ 11,651,211.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports of Commodities

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Home origin... ...	¥ 586,797,295	¥ 699,949,376	¥ 1,233,504	¥ 2,782,027
Foreign origin ...	4,3 4,166	8,357,621	594,502,221	529,667,911
Total	591,101,461	708,306,997	595,735,725	532,449,938

	1914	1915
Grand total of exports and imports ...	¥1,186,837,186	¥ 1,240,756,935
Excess of imports over exports	4,634,264	—
Excess of exports over imports	—	175,857,059

Exports and Imports of Specie and Bullion

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Gold	¥ 26,039,030	¥ 40,675,209	¥ 7,103,847	¥ 24,159,370
Silver	3,610,905	3,89 ,815	2,003,234	137,148
Total	29,649,935	44,566,024	9,107,081	24,296,518

	1914	1915
Grand total of exports and imports	¥38,757,016	¥ 68,862,542
Excess of exports over imports...	20,542,854	20,269,506

Trade Returns at Leading Ports

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Yokohama	¥269,452,464	¥305,953,538	¥178,781,276	¥140,350,624
Kobe	167,522,636	197,597,837	281,959,911	269,216,398
Osaka	74,342,708	93,822,679	41,406,054	50,610,954
Nagasaki	4,216,394	4,639,673	13,001,368	7,829,518
Moji	19,965,938	18,6 4,378	32,274,349	23,200,974
Hakodate	4,842,293	4,791,279	812,624	399,318
Niigata...	210,988	250,070	1,144,768	311,499
Shimizu	7,963,143	9,550,835	1,051,374	668,796
Taketoyo	746,666	507,676	5,606,182	5,194,993
Nagoya...	5,847,432	6,349,564	3,978,245	3,726,112
Yokkaichi	4,628,693	3,101,486	21,934,996	17,319,293
Itosaki	—	—	1,610,250	1,774,696
Shimonoseki	1,748,566	2,055,445	1,018,703	1,208,326
Wakamatsu	6,169,469	5,340,533	3,834,934	4,079,042
Hakata	28,548	74,650	770,417	1,083,087
Karatsu	2,674,137	2,488,682	4,734	36,092
Miike	6,290,997	6,347,187	1,170,689	912,541
Tsuruga	4,957,979	38,236,918	1,338,918	1,810,639
Muroran	1,542,236	1,615,037	437,679	335,072
Kushiro	2,654,264	912,852	—	—
Otaru	5,290,016	4,671,989	204,927	387,083
Total incl. others ...	591,101,461	708,306,997	595,735,725	532,449,938

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SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS

	1914	1915	Inc. or dec. (△)
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥ 4,974,103	¥ 9,682,065	¥ 4,707,957
Sea-weeds	1,922,222	1,950,961	28,739
Cuttle, dried	3,590,422	2,679,239 △	911,183
Others	15,618,069	23,122,076	7,504,007
Part total	26,104,821	37,434,341	11,329,520
(b) Manufactured			
Tea	12,717,763	15,402,023	2,684,260
Japanese isinglass	1,849,729	1,706,064 △	143,665
Sugar, refined	12,382,809	11,803,785 △	579,024
Sake	2,112,413	1,775,515 △	336,898
Crabs, tinned	1,471,858	1,579,372	107,514
Others	6,883,091	10,416,405	3,533,314
Part total	37,417,663	42,683,164	5,265,501
Total	63,522,484	80,117,505	16,595,021
Raw materials:			
Waste silk	4,672,690	5,955,168	1,282,478
Coal	23,975,091	19,288,550 △	4,686,541
Wood	9,906,464	7,102,625 △	2,803,839
Others	6,938,064	13,076,174	6,138,110
Total	45,492,309	45,422,517 △	69,792
Worked materials:			
Fish oil	2,656,965	2,236,177 △	420,788
Sulphur	1,845,923	2,487,694	641,771
Camphor	2,780,001	3,475,415	695,414
Menthol crystal	1,816,096	1,805,114 △	10,982
Raw silk	161,797,411	152,038,785 △	9,758,626
Cotton yarns	78,554,779	66,204,887 △	12,349,892
Copper, ingots and slabs ...	27,196,617	44,264,301	17,067,684
Straw and wood braids... ...	14,355,062	14,131,517 △	223,545
Others	15,357,101	36,751,319	21,394,218
Total	306,359,955	323,395,269	17,035,254
Finished articles:			
Matches	11,052,254	14,716,549	3,664,295
Habutaye	30,893,538	38,557,395	7,663,857
Cotton fabrics	34,844,098	38,511,414	3,667,316
Silk handkerchiefs...	2,370,309	2,733,793	363,484
Cotton towels	2,321,461	2,045,298 △	276,163
Table cloth	1,647,638	1,928,507	280,869
Knitted undershirts	8,408,215	10,717,524	2,309,309
Hats, caps	4,238,221	3,309,486 △	928,735
Buttons	2,727,923	4,008,388	1,280,465
Potteries	5,913,931	6,953,160	1,039,229
Fancy matti gs	2,814,066	2,281,009 △	533,057
Umbrellas...	1,730,042	1,526,062 △	203,980
Lacquer wares...	883,612	565,866 △	317,746

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	1914	1915	Inc. or dec. (△)
Toys	2,591,715	4,533,466	1,941,751
Others	55,452,862	110,478,683	55,025,821
Total	167,889,885	242,866,600	74,976,715
Other sundry articles...	7,836,828	16,499,046	8,662,218
Grand total...	591,101,461	708,300,877	117,199,416

IMPORTS

	1914	1915	Inc. or dec. (△)
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥ 24,823,940	¥ 4,886,875	△ ¥ 19,937,065
Wheat	8,488,997	1,639,265	△ 6,849,732
Beans and pease	13,307,003	9,300,462	△ 4,006,541
Others	5,498,874	4,181,191	△ 1,317,683
Part total	52,118,814	20,007,793	△ 32,111,021
(b) Manufactured			
Flour...	1,265,669	194,388	△ 1,071,281
Sugar...	21,697,580	14,805,886	△ 6,891,694
Others	3,657,956	3,133,327	△ 524,629
Part total	26,621,205	18,133,601	△ 8,487,604
Total	78,740,019	38,141,394	△ 40,598,625
Raw materials:			
Rubber	2,149,578	3,431,567	1,281,989
Sulphate of ammonia	15,145,147	2,940,449	△ 12,204,698
Cotton, seed and ginned ...	218,974,540	217,316,063	△ 1,658,477
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.	8,269,306	8,616,089	346,783
Wool	14,783,797	30,584,249	15,800,452
Phosphorite	7,116,440	3,402,583	△ 3,713,857
Oil-cakes	34,859,666	36,124,114	1,264,448
Others	27,442,575	37,422,305	9,979,730
Total	38,741,049	339,837,419	11,096,370
Worked materials:			
Hides, furs, etc.	2,070,899	1,950,265	△ 120,634
Aniline dyes	2,755,851	2,827,623	71,772
Woolen yarns and worsted ...	4,111,225	392,417	△ 3,718,808
Pulp for paper	4,571,212	5,974,892	1,403,680
Iron, ingots, slabs, etc.	8,055,489	7,949,975	△ 105,514
„ bars, rods, plates	24,745,156	21,388,052	△ 3,357,104
„ pipes, tubes	4,129,347	1,381,057	△ 2,748,290
Lead, ingots, slabs...	2,948,162	2,910,043	△ 38,119
Rails...	2,015,936	603,382	△ 1,412,554
Others	40,849,642	52,999,139	12,149,497
Total	96,252,919	98,376,845	2,123,926
Finished articles:			
Petroleum	8,657,357	8,463,675	△ 193,652
Shirtings, prints	1,003,629	863,152	△ 140,477
Cotton italians, and satins ...	2,053,656	1,923,192	△ 130,464
Serges	9,067,138	3,154,813	△ 5,912,225
Papers	4,887,927	3,029,838	△ 1,858,089
Iron nails...	514,735	551,573	36,838

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	1914	1915		Inc. or dec. (△)
Locomotives, rolling stocks ..	1,957,047	800,210	△	1,156,837
Steamships	2,844,770	2,634,864	△	209,906
Machinery	24,146,786	8,816,485	△	15,330,301
Others	32,116,121	21,207,408	△	10,908,713
Total	87,241,036	51,445,210	△	35,803,826
Other sundry articles	4,752,702	4,622,638	△	130,064
Grand total...	591,735,725	532,423,506	△	63,312,219

NOTE.—The above statistics are in round numbers.

STAPLE ARTICLES AND DESTINATIONS

EXPORTS (¥ 1,000, fractions left out)

	1914	1915
Rice		
China	9	27
Kwantung	61	97
Asiatic Russia ...	29	47
Great Britain ...	228	2,491
United States ...	1,548	2,803
Canada...	637	880
Australia	46	137
Hawaii	2,329	2,350
Others	82	841
Total	4,974	9,676
Sea-weeds		
China	1,821	1,836
Kwantung	47	68
Hong Kong ...	31	29
Others	21	25
Total	1,922	1,959
Cuttle-fish, dried		
China	817	625
Hong Kong... ...	2,326	1,746
Straits Settlement	331	228
Others	114	79
Total	3,590	2,679
Tea		
China	117	61
Kwantung	39	46
Straits Settlement	44	49
United States ...	11,075	13,185
Canada	1,284	1,759
Hawaii	41	58
Others	107	239
Total	12,709	15,402
Japanese isinglass		
China	311	278
Kwantung	15	32
Hong Kong... ...	202	166
British India ...	40	33
Straits Settlement	89	49
Dutch India ...	349	289
Great Britain ...	91	316
France...	115	186
Germany	288	—
United States ...	216	166
Others	106	185
Total	1,856	1,706
Refined sugar		
China	11,526	8,581
Kwantung	814	1,524
Others	41	1,697
Total	12,382	11,803
Sake		
China	433	488
Kwantung	857	740
United States ...	499	314
Canada	139	75
Hawaii	150	120
Others	29	35
Total	2,112	1,775
Crabs, tinned		
Great Britain ...	361	437
France...	63	96
United States ...	942	952
Canada...	15	3
Australia	55	52
Hawaii	18	21
Others	14	14
Total	1,471	1,578
Waste silk		
British India ...	69	14
Great Britain ...	243	683
France	2,821	2,618
Italy	915	1,103
United States ...	586	1,476
Others	34	55

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	1914	1915
Total	4,672	5,951
Coal		
China	7,458	5,850
Kwantung	17	26
Hong Kong ...	6,776	4,483
British India ...	511	277
Straits Settlement	3,648	3,268
Dutch India ...	1,055	1,499
French Indo-China	403	191
Asiatic Russia ...	492	63
Philippine Is. ...	2,171	2,098
Great Britain ...	116	—
United States ...	632	63
Hawaii	186	775
Others	440	70
Total	23,914	19,236
Wood		
China	4,040	2,464
Kwantung	1,116	711
Hong Kong ...	40	78
Great Britain ...	278	517
France	188	27
Germany	65	—
Belgium	389	—
Holland	253	—
United States ...	874	765
Australia	479	462
Others	2,398	3,062
Total	10,105	8,090
Fish oil & whale oil		
Great Britain ...	530	1,644
France	37	233
Germany	687	—
Belgium	953	—
Austria-Hungary	120	—
Australia	194	233
Others	131	125
Total	2,656	2,236
Sulphur		
China	28	31
Hong Kong	38	17
British India ...	35	177
United States ...	735	967
Canada	66	167
Australia	776	868
Hawaii	37	37
Others	127	217
Total	1,845	2,487
Camphor		
British India ...	824	1,254
Great Britain ...	332	283
France	224	469
Germany	260	—
United States ...	696	890
Australia	104	155
Others	336	420
Total	2,780	3,475
Menthol crystal		
British India ...	106	156
Great Britain ...	276	341
France	119	231
Germany	582	—
United States ...	625	936
Others	105	140
Total	1,816	1,805
Raw silk		
Great Britain ...	926	805
France	15,467	20,400
Italy	8,466	211
Russia	1,458	3,171
United States ...	134,799	127,349
Canada	203	—
Others	475	92
Total	161,797	152,030
Cotton yarns		
China	64,558	55,503
Kwantung	2,796	1,653
Hong Kong ...	9,167	7,964
British India ...	971	495
Philippine Is. ...	920	650
Others	139	33
Total	78,554	66,211
Copper, ingots and slabs		
China	9,227	1,014
Kwantung	102	125
Hong Kong ...	1,628	62
British India ...	1,648	851
Great Britain ...	4,053	9,063
France	2,224	2,869
Germany	1,227	—
Belgium	95	—
Italy	123	—
Austria-Hungary	158	—
United States ...	2,092	5,382
Egypt	883	—
Others	2,920	24,892
Total	27,196	44,264
Hat plaits		
Philippine Is. ...	42	48
Great Britain ...	4,587	5,215
France	1,204	1,359

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	1914	1915
Germany	883	—
Belgium	101	—
Italy	130	75
Austria-Hungary.	38	—
United States ...	7,111	7,052
Australia	114	206
Others	138	173
Total	14,355	14,131
Matches		
China	4,013	3,749
Kwantung	301	549
Hong Kong ...	2,494	2,034
British India ...	2,895	5,494
Straits Settlement	614	702
Dutch India ...	514	543
Philippine Is. ...	71	91
Others	145	952
Total	11,052	14,717
Habutaye		
Hong Kong ...	48	76
British India ...	3,274	5,405
Straits Settlement	149	225
Dutch India ...	264	226
Philippine Is. ...	57	57
Siam	29	46
Great Britain ...	8,646	10,704
France...	5,812	6,550
Germany	1,134	—
Italy	360	460
Spain	56	25
United States ...	6,795	8,371
Canada...	357	1,249
Australia	3,652	4,450
Egypt	52	162
Others	197	543
Total	30,890	38,557
Cotton fabrics		
China	26,188	27,331
Kwantung	3,330	3,177
Hong Kong ...	1,032	913
British India ...	1,727	3,703
Straits Settlement	212	338
Dutch India ...	183	428
Asiatic Russia ...	754	905
Philippine Is. ...	308	247
Siam	60	67
Great Britain ...	74	193
Germany	21	—
United States ...	233	311
Australia	495	531

	1914	1915
Hawaii	101	180
Others	116	178
Total	34,840	38,511
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India ...	64	78
Philippine Is. ...	52	98
Great Britain ...	504	776
France...	54	21
Germany	94	—
Italy	136	58
Turkey	29	—
United States ...	663	651
Canada	120	60
Mexico	3	2
Argentine	164	490
Australia	147	129
Egypt	29	108
Cape Colony & Natal	62	147
Others	241	199
Total	2,369	2,732
Cotton towels		
China	717	485
Kwantung	49	41
Hong Kong ...	549	414
British India ...	359	350
Straits Set'ment	155	142
Dutch India ...	132	142
Philippine Is. ...	98	82
Australia	200	285
Others	57	98
Total	2,321	2,045
Table cloths		
Great Britain ...	155	338
United States ...	1,224	1,317
Canada	52	49
Australia	161	157
Others	53	65
Total	1,647	1,928
Knitted undershirts and drawers		
China	772	816
Kwantung	208	224
Hong Kong ...	1,047	747
British India ...	4,486	2,926
Straits Settlement	120	271
Dutch India ...	391	542
Philippine Is ...	607	1,103
Great Britain ...	207	3,039
Australia	111	370
Egypt	54	166
Cape Colony & Natal	110	250
Others	289	259

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	1914	1915
Total	8,408	10,717
Hats and caps		
China	334	250
Kwantung	68	75
Hong Kong ...	107	82
Straits Settlement	29	35
Dutch India ...	38	92
Great Britain ...	108	127
Germany	48	—
United States ...	3,089	1,986
Australia	224	522
Others	188	136
Total	4,238	3,308
Buttons		
China	173	189
Kwantung	13	28
British India ...	315	668
Great Britain ...	483	1,516
France	106	137
Germany	351	—
Spain	38	61
United States ...	376	470
Canada	94	94
Argentine	8	17
Australia	257	353
Others	507	471
Total	2,726	4,008
Potteries		
China	457	476
Kwantung	167	164
Hong Kong ...	349	296
British India ...	234	514
Straits Settlement	181	531
Dutch India ...	121	255
French Indo-China	46	32
Great Britain ...	291	649
France	126	55
Germany	127	—
Holland	42	3
United States ...	3,144	2,910
Canada	121	246
Australia	153	411
Hawaii	38	101
Cape Colony & Natal	25	17
Others	277	285
Total	5,913	6,952
Fancy mattings		
China	135	116
Kwantung	15	24
Straits Settlement	53	69
Great Britain ...	213	265
Germany	22	—
United States ...	1,863	1,317
Canada	60	98
Australia	94	101
Hawaii	24	41
Others	328	247
Total	2,813	2,280
Umbrellas and parasols		
China	1,297	1,130
Kwantung	19	21
Hong Kong ...	78	55
British India ...	30	75
Straits Settlement	72	59
Dutch India ...	145	132
Others	85	51
Total	1,730	1,526
Lacquer ware		
China	33	21
Kwantung	15	22
Hong Kong	28	15
British India ...	29	38
Straits Settlement	26	20
Dutch India ...	30	26
Great Britain ...	126	98
France	147	33
Germany	88	—
Italy	18	11
Holland	25	—
United States ...	170	155
Australia	23	21
Others	117	98
Total	882	565
Toys		
China	276	204
Kwantung	48	43
Hong Kong ...	99	79
British India ...	196	510
Straits Settlement	73	56
Dutch India ...	64	93
Philippine Is. ...	47	78
Great Britain ...	395	1,596
France	26	14
Germany	27	—
United States ...	1,034	1,100
Canada	46	96
Australia	128	521
Others	126	138
Total	2,591	4,533

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Imports (in ¥ 1,000, fractions left out)

	1914	1915
Rice		
China	531	170
British India ...	7,465	647
French Indo-China	12,820	1,434
Siam	3,863	2,563
Others	142	70
Total	24,823	4,886
Wheat		
China	143	952
Kwantung	58	369
United States ...	5,573	223
Australia	2,404	93
Others	308	—
Total	8,488	1,639
Reans and pease		
China	5,302	5,398
Kwantung	6,994	3,299
British India ...	708	65
Others	314	525
Total	13,320	9,289
Wheat flour		
United Stated ...	1,138	174
Canada	103	12
Others	16	7
Total	1,264	194
Sugar		
China	—	58
Hong Kong... ...	352	456
Dutch India ...	17,990	12,408
Philippine Is. ...	1,826	1,844
United States ...	6	6
Others	1,502	30
Total	21,678	14,805
India-rubber & guttapercha, crude		
British India ...	447	940
Straits Settlement	1,357	1,727
Dutch India ...	3	226
Great Britain ...	318	393
United States ...	16	117
Others	3	26
Total	2,146	3,431
Sulphate of ammonium, crude		
Great Britain ...	14,992	2,663
Belgium	36	—
Australia	72	—
Others	43	276
Total	15,145	2,940
Raw cotton		
China	11,750	15,337
Kwantung	35	—
British India ...	145,447	139,704
Straits Settlement	—	112
Dutch India ...	207	124
French Indo China	1,598	497
Siam	71	83
United States ...	53,966	55,653
Egypt	5,724	5,802
Others	172	—
Total	218,974	217,316
Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.		
China	1,999	2,127
Kwantung	3	1
British India ...	832	1,280
Philippine Is. ...	5,093	4,999
Others	9	13
Total	7,938	8,423
Wool		
China	1,329	4,554
Kwantung	29	67
Great Britain ...	5,135	1,390
France...	17	—
Germany	121	—
Belgium	16	—
Australia	8,121	23,978
Others	12	593
Total	14,783	30,584
Phosphorite		
United States ...	1,132	—
Others...	5,984	3,402
Total	7,116	3,402
Oil-cake		
China	11,835	11,634
Kwantung	18,639	18,001
British India ...	1,269	511
Asiatic Russia ...	344	1,712
Others	2,776	4,266
Total	34,864	36,127
Leather		
British India ...	659	818
Straits Settlement	72	9
Great Britain ...	318	275
Germany	91	1
United States ...	794	764
Others	16	38
Total	1,952	1,907
Aniline dyes		
Great Britain ...	64	17
Germany	2,316	2,294

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	1914	1915
Switzerland... ...	254	92
Others	105	423
Total	2,741	2,827
Worsted yarns		
Great Britain ...	805	295
France	375	—
Germany	2,164	102
Belgium	22	—
Austria-Hungary.	768	—
Others	3	—
Total	4,140	399
Pulp for paper		
Great Britain ...	187	329
Germany	1,628	68
Sweden	1,694	3,659
Norway	594	956
Denmark	18	42
United States ...	102	213
Others	347	706
Total	4,574	5,974
Iron ingots, slabs, etc.		
China	1,940	2,889
Kwantung	—	64
British India ...	1,046	1,233
Great Britain ...	2,871	2,550
Germany	365	—
Sweden	1,273	702
Others	548	569
Total	8,046	7,949
Iron bars, rods, plates, etc.		
Great Britain ...	11,620	10,809
Germany	7,299	292
Belgium	2,672	70
Austria-Hungary	97	—
Holland	3	19
Sweden...	179	127
United States ...	2,194	8,082
Others	83	391
Total	24,143	19,793
Iron pipes, tubes		
Great Britain ...	794	256
Germany	661	5
United States ...	2,564	1,070
Others	110	47
Total	4,130	1,380
Lead ingots, slabs		
Australia	2,199	2,212
Others	751	697
Total	2,950	2,910

	1914	1915
Rails		
Great Britain ...	72	15
Germany	642	41
Belgium	45	—
United States ...	1,115	545
Others	2	—
Total	1,878	603
Petroleum		
Dutch India ...	2,255	1,768
United States ...	6,401	6,695
Total	8,657	8,463
Shirtings, cotton prints		
Great Britain ...	1,193	1,081
United States ...	43	79
Others	10	9
Total	1,247	1,169
Cotton Italians and satins		
Great Britain ...	1,906	1,896
Italy	107	16
Others	39	9
Total	2,053	1,922
Woollen cloths and serges		
Great Britain ...	6,787	2,907
France	152	19
Germany	1,457	118
Belgium	131	22
Austria-Hungary	38	5
Holland	307	48
Others	188	66
Total	9,063	3,187
Paper		
Great Britain ...	1,459	1,589
France...	8	17
Germany	1,728	54
Belgium	212	—
Austria-Hungary.	156	11
Sweden	894	645
Norway	129	185
United States ...	163	435
Others	131	86
Total	4,886	3,027
Iron nails		
Great Britain ...	11	39
Germany	287	—
Belgium	90	—
United States ...	92	410
Others	26	87
Total	508	537

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	1914	1915
Locomotives and rolling stocks		
Great Britain ...	546	242
Germany	923	189
Belgium	171	—
United States ...	783	415
Others	3	—
Total	2,428	847
Engines and machinery		
Great Britain ...	13,268	5,043
France...	247	106
Germany	5,447	368
Belgium	117	—
Switzerland ...	91	46
Sweden	320	401
United States ...	4,953	2,851
Others	48	17
Total	24,494	8,836

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more pronounced. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of Japan's exports, followed by America and Asia, while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America This relati n has been farther strengthened recently. To review the latest relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns are given in the following table:—

	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Asia				
China	¥162,370,924	¥141,122,586	¥58,305,873	¥85,847,735
Kwantung	22,270,387	22,200,802	31,277,019	27,819,092
Hong Kong	33,277,063	27,401,346	876,022	1,594,113
British India	26,04 ,337	42,202,460	160,324,460	147,585,310
Straits Settlement ...	9,129,816	12,639,623	4,090,730	5,355,771
Dutch India	5,479,285	8,437,986	22,024,941	16 312,259
French Indo-China ...	803,545	637,346	15,052,211	3,687,339
Asiatic Russia	10,413,147	78,299,178	1,025,695	3,564,492
Philippine Islands ...	6,769,109	7,771,471	7,389,469	7 3 8,548
Siam	563,091	777,779	4,173,862	2,807,776
Other countries	—	43,855	—	33,619
Total	277,124,704	341,534,392	304,540,192	301,916,054
Europe				
Great Britain	33,086,274	68,494,011	92,302,307	58,084,368
France...	31,209,330	42,293,232	4,371,217	3,870,983
Germany	9,962,093	5	44,922,005	5,919,464
Belgium	2,361,468	—	6,453,386	372,093
Italy	11,096 897	3,011,668	753,011	299,184
Switzerland...	59,257	44,367	1,547,339	1,512,551
Au-tria-Hungary ...	514,795	—	1,906,450	70,457
Holland	531,296	42,031	621,308	278,218
Sweden	38,185	138,947	4,881,439	6,299,409
Norway	7,913	1,171	761,848	1,295,152
Russia...	1,967,802	11,239,224	39,969	607,245
Spain	342,530	349,529	186,292	194,439
Denmark	369,811	452,864	72,728	165,102

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	Exports		Imports	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Turkey	¥ 194,958	¥ 2,193	¥ 18,740	¥ 93,708
Portugal	18,765	13,260	5,744	5,133
Other countries	—	3,894	—	3,002
Total	91,791,374	126,086,396	158,843,773	79,020,508
North America				
United States	196,539,008	201,141,844	96,771,077	102,534,279
Canada	4,994,125	7,024,068	1,073,023	1,063,009
Mexico	230,918	13,458	149,034	6,864
Other countries... ...	—	466,183	—	4,997
Total	201,764,051	211,645,553	97,993,134	103,609,149
South America				
Peru	137,859	134,799	251	21,997
Chili	63,845	170,352	2,607,329	2,998,668
Argentine	308,578	1,128,680	18,121	31
Other countries... ...	—	111,133	—	106,611
Total	510,282	1,544,974	2,625,701	3,127,307
Africa				
Egypt	1,822,616	984,858	6,828,986	6,135,558
Cape Colony & Natal.	492,549	1,000,036	26	18
Other countries... ...	—	214,084	—	26,017
Total	2,315,165	2,198,978	6,829,012	6,161,593
Australia	10,868,595	18,098,301	14,580,498	28,571,466
Hawaii	4,891,809	6,095,116	34,342	43,255
Other countries	1,541,852	722,443	6,715,335	3,657,078
In bonded warehouses.	—	—	3,127,227	4,808,890
Unknown	293,629	380,844	446,511	1,534,638
Grand total	591,101,461	708,306,997	595,735,725	532,449,938

JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following shows the part played by Japanese and foreign merchants in the trade of Kobe and Yokohama :—

Share of		Japanese (¥1000)	Percentage	Foreigners	Percentage
Kobe	1892	8,286	15.9	43,707	84.1
	1901	65,837	32.4	137,348	67.6
	1911	228,368	59.8	153,338	40.2
Yokohama	1900	53,704	26.0	144,244	74.0
	1909	152,196	43.0	191,920	57.0

As explained recently by Prof. Tsumura, of the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the gradual decline of the foreign merchant's share is due, apart to the progress of the times, to the expensive habit they contracted in their style of living and business method in those days when they reigned supreme;

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secondly, because business was too often left in charge of their *banto*, mostly of questionable character; thirdly, because they were reckless enough to allow long credit to Japanese, and fourthly, because in a hurry to repair their diminishing income they speculated in stocks and land. Another thing to be taken into consideration is that the former concessions, where most of them still reside, have lost the position once occupied as centre of business transactions in export and import trade.

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Nationality	Entered 1914 No.	Entered 1914 1,000 tons	Entered 1915 No.	Entered 1915 1,000 tons	Cleared 1914 No.	Cleared 1914 1,000 tons	Cleared 1915 No.	Cleared 1915 1,000 tons
Japanese Steamer* ...	6,307	12,711	6,850	13,348	6,406	12,854	6,953	13,544
Chinese „ ...	35	23	2	—	36	23	2	—
British „ ...	1,875	6,697	1,055	3,881	1,852	6,505	1,057	3,892
French „ ...	86	327	62	225	88	334	61	218
German „ ...	355	1,281	—	—	354	1,279	—	—
Italian „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austro-Hungarian „	25	91	—	—	26	93	—	—
Dutch „ ...	61	172	68	195	59	166	67	194
Swedish „ ...	32	86	48	132	32	87	48	132
Norwegian „ ...	51	110	10	29	51	111	10	26
Russian „ ...	396	667	506	748	393	659	510	758
Danish „ ...	43	125	19	56	43	125	18	53
American „ ...	184	1,285	147	959	182	1,271	159	973
Total	9,451	23,584	8,767	19,578	9,522	23,514	8,876	19,795

NOTE.—*Employed in foreign trade.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *yen* 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and yet it amounted to only *yen* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below :—

Year	Total imports ¥1,000	Dutiable goods ¥1,000	Customs revenue ¥1,000	Average percentage
1911	513,805	278,290	42,067	15.09
1912	618,992	312,689	58,242	18.63
1913	729,431	3 8,256	73,580	19.98
1914	595,735	255,667	50,512	19.76
1915	532,449	174,783	30,195	17.28

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR RE-EXPORT

Drawback Regulations were first enacted in 1906 by Imperial Ordinance No. 265, and were amended by Imperial Ordinances on 22nd May, 1914. and 7th Mar. 1916. The regulations now in force are quoted here.

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Art. 1. The manufactured articles, imported raw materials and the rates of drawback in respect thereof, are fixed as follows in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Art. IX of the Customs Tariff Law: which provides that articles manufactured with imported raw materials may be refunded whole or part of the import duty when they are exported. Here follows the list of goods with rate of drawbacks, the list being given at the end for convenience.

With reference to the rates of drawbacks mentioned above, in cases where they are determined specifically, the quantities of imported raw materials shall be taken, in the case of No. 5 in Class 1. (i.e. crystal soda) as the amount of carbonate of soda remaining in such manufactured article, while in the case of articles coming under No. 1 to No. 10 of Class 2 the quantity used in the manufacture of the finished goods shall be taken as the recognized quantity: as regards other articles, in cases where rates are determined ad valorem according to the actual quantity made into manufactured articles, the value of the imported raw materials is according to the value for duty purposes, at the time of import, of the actual quantity made into manufactured goods.

Art. 1. 2.—Raw materials of domestic production may not be used in the making of the manufactured goods specified in Nos. 1 to 6 of Class 2, but this restriction does not apply in the case of refined sugar when the permission of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 2.—Persons who intend to export articles manufactured from raw materials under Class 2 and to apply for a rebate of import duty must, before using such raw materials, apply to the authorities concerned, stating the name, kind, quantity, object of use and place of storage of the raw materials, and enclosing an import permit or a Customs certificate that can be substituted therefore and must obtain their consent.

Art. 3.—When the production of manufactured articles falling under class 2 has been completed, a statement containing the name, kind and quantity of the manufactured articles, as regards articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 the name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof, and as regards other articles the name and actual quantities of imported raw materials made into manufactured articles, shall be addressed to the authorities concerned, and the manufacture must be examined and sanctioned by them.

Art. 4.—When it is intended to export manufactured articles, in the case of manufactured articles falling under class 1 a certificate of manufacture executed by the manufacture, in case of such articles falling under Class 2, the sanction of manufacture given by the authorities, must be enclosed with the export declaration. However, as regards manufactured articles for which the rate of drawback is determined ad valorem, an import permit for the imported raw materials made into those manufactured goods, or a Customs certificate which can be substituted therefore, and documents to prove the payment of import duty must be enclosed.

The same applies in the case of springs imported for the purpose of manufacturing ventilating apparatus for lamps.

The following items must be given on the certificate or sanction of manufactures:—

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a. The name and quantity of the articles manufactured.

b. As regards manufactured articles coming under Nos. 1 to 10 of Class 2, the name, kind and quantity of the imported raw materials used in the manufacture thereof; as regards other articles the name and actual quantity of imported raw materials made into manufactured goods.

c. The place of manufacture.

d. The date of the certificate or sanction.

Art. 5.—When it is intended to apply for a drawback of import duty application shall be made to the Customs House of the port of exportation of the manufactured articles, enclosing with the application an import permit of the Customs House of the foreign port of import, or other documents to prove that the goods were landed in a foreign country.

It is not necessary to provide the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the case of vessel falling under No. 14 of Class 2.

Art. 6.—When the manufactured articles have not been exported within the following periods from the date of importation of raw materials falling under Class 2, application for a drawback of import duty cannot be made. However, concerning No. 14 an extension not exceeding one year may be granted in cases where it is considered necessary by the authorities concerned.

No. 1. One year.
Nos. 2-13. Two years.
No. 15. Three years.

Drawback of import duty cannot be claimed as regards raw materials for refined sugar manufactured otherwise than by filtering through charcoal. However, the raw materials of refined sugar prepared by a method in place of filtering through charcoal do not fall under this prohibition when the sanction of the authorities concerned has been obtained.

Art. 7.—Manufacturers of articles falling under Class 2 must insert the following particulars in their account books:—

a. The name, kind, quantity, port of import, place of storage subsequent to import, and date of transfer to manufactory, of imported raw materials.

b. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials used and the date of their use.

c. The name, kind and quantity of imported raw materials of domestic production used with the imported raw materials, and the proportions in which, or the places at which they are used.

d. The name, kind and quantity of goods manufactured, and the date of their manufacture.

e. The name, kind and quantity of manufactured articles removed and the date of removal.

Art. 8.—The authorities concerned may, where they consider it necessary, cause the manufacturers of manufactured articles of class 2 to submit plans of their manufactories or vessels.

Should any change occur in plans submitted in accordance with the preceeding paragraph, the manufacturers shall notify the authorities concerned on each occasion.

Art. 9.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office

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may at times inspect raw materials, manufactured articles, utensils or machinery used in the manufacture, or account books or documents, at the places of manufacture and storage.

Art. 10.—Customs Officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may, where they consider it necessary for purposes of supervision, affix a stamp to raw materials and manufactured articles, or the place of storage thereof, or the utensils or machinery manufacture.

Art. 11.—Customs officials, revenue officials, or officials of a marine office may not reveal to others information obtained in the execution of their duties relating to the business of manufacturers.

Art. 12.—In this Ordinance the authorities concerned are, in the case of ships, the marine office having jurisdiction, in the case of other manufactured articles the revenue office having jurisdiction.

[In the following list the black typed heading indicate manufactured articles and those under the headings the imported raw materials.]

Class I. 1. Mirrors

Plate or sheet glass, uncolored, with flat surface, (excepting that which does not exceed 4 mm. in thickness)
Not exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... (¥ 56.30 per 100 sq. m.)
Exceeding 1000 square cm. ... ... (¥142.00 per 100 sq. m.)
Plate or sheet glass uncolored with flat surface, not exceeding 4 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 11.80 per 100 sq. m.)

2. Umbrellas or umbrella ribs

Dyed or printed cotton tissues belonging to 8-C. or 9-C. of No. 298 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law.

Weighing not more than 20 per 1000 sq.m. having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof more than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... ... (¥ 18.30 per 100 *kin*)
More than 35 but not the more than 43 threads (¥ 22.00 per 100 *kin*)
More than 43 threads ... ... (¥ 25.80 per 100 *kin*)
Steel wire not coated with metals, exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Steel ribbons ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)
Iron and steel plates and sheets not coated with metals (excepting checkered and corrugated plates) not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness... ... ... (¥ 0.30 per 100 *kin*)

3. Clocks, Hanging or Standing

Iron wire not coated with metals not exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter... ... ... (¥ 1.15 per 100 *kin*)
exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Steel ribbons ... ... (¥ 1.50 per 100 *kin*)
Zinc plates & sheets those plated with nickel or coated with enamel paint, varnish, lacquer &c. exceeding 25 mm. in thickness excepted ... ... (¥ 2.20 per 100 *kin*)

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Chemicals used for clocks ... ... (4% ad val.)

4. Tined beverages and comestibles :—Tin plate ... ... (¥ **0.70** per **100** *kin*)

5. Crystal soda :—Soda ash... ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** *kin*)

6. Yellow phosphorus matches

a. made with glue ... ... (¥ **0.08** per **100** gross of matches)
b. other ... ... (¥ **0.12** per **100** gross)

7. Articles made of artificial silk threads

Artificial silk ... ... (¥ **87.90** per **100** *kin*)

8. Glass articles :—Soda ash... ... ... (¥ **0.084** per **100** *kin* of glass articles)

9. Cast iron pipes :—Pig iron ... ... (¥ **0.083** per **100** *kin* of cast iron pipes)

10. Enamelled iron ware :—Iron plates and he ts not coated with metals (excluding checkered and corrugated plates and sheets).

Not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ **0.30** per **100** *kin*)

11. Organs

Waterpoof tissues coated with rubber or with rubber insertion (excepting those made wholly or partly of silk) ... (¥ **57.40** per **100** *kin*)

12. Lamps with ventilating apparatus

Springs ... ... (¥ **12.00** per **100** *kin*)
Iron wire not coated with metals (exceeding 15 millimetres in diameter) ... ... (¥ **1.00** per **100** *kin*)
Ebonite sheet ... ... (¥ **35.40** per **100** *kin*)

13. Toys :—Tin plate ... ... (¥ **0.70** per **100** *kin*)

Class II. 1. Refined sugar, rock candy sugar cube sugar, loaf sugar & other similar arts. & Oil, etc :—

Sugar :—Below No. 11 Dutch standard coloring (¥ **2.50** per **100** *kin*)
Below No. 15 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ **3.10** per **100** *kin*)
Below No. 18 Dutch standard coloring ... ... (¥ **3.55** per **100** *kin*)
2. Soya beans ... ... (¥ **0.32** per **100** *kin*)
3. Seeds of Perilla Ocimoides ... ... (¥ **0.66** per **100** *kin*)
4. Rape seed and Mustard seed ... ... (¥ **0.40** per **100** *kin*)
5. Sesame seed ... ... (¥ **0.79** per **100** *kin*)
6. Ground nuts :—a. Unshelled ... ... (¥ **0.58** per **100** *kin*)
b. Other ... ... (¥ **0.70** per **100** *kin*)
7. Wheat flour :—Wheat ... ... (¥ **0.70** per **100** *kin*)

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8. Beer :—Malt ... ... (¥ **0.22** per **100** *kin*)
Capsules for bottles ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** pieces)
Cork stoppers ... ... (¥ **9.30** per **100** *kin*)

9. Caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda :—Soda ash ...
... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** *kin*)

10. Paper (machine made only) :—Pulp (excluding mechanical pulp) ... ... (¥ **0.35** per **100** *kin*)

11. Clothing or hats .—Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton (excepting velvets, plushes and other pile tissues).

Weighing more than 100 g. but not more than 200 g. per sq. metre... ... ... (¥ **42.00** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing more than 200 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥ **30.00** per **100** *kin*)
Weighing more than 500 g. per sq. m. ... ... (¥ **18.00** per **100** *kin*)
Tissues of wild silk ... ... (¥ **200.00** per **100** *kin*)

12. Shirts, collars and cuffs, and ladies' underclothing

Cotton tissues, bleached simply, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. B. of the Import Tariff attached to Customs Tariff Law (excluding "shinji" interlining or stiffening used in making collars, cuffs, etc.)

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads... (¥ **16.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads... (¥ **19.50** per **100** *kin*)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side, in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **13.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **16.50** per **100** *kin*)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298, sect. 7. C. of the above mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

Weighing not more than 10 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 mm. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **20.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **23.50** per **100** *kin*)

Weighing not more than 20 kg. per 100 square m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 27 and not more than 35 threads ... (¥ **17.50** per **100** *kin*)
More than 35 and not more than 43 threads ... (¥ **20.50** per **100** *kin*)

Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, coming under No. 298 sect. 9.C. of the above-mentioned import Tariff (excluding interlining.)

Weighing not more than 20 k.g. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 43 threads ... ... (¥ **25.80** per **100** *kin*)

Tissues of flax coming under No. 299 sect. 5 C. 2. of the above-mentioned Import Tariff (excluding interlining).

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Weighing not more than 40 kg. per 100 sq. m. and having in a square of 5 m.m. side in warp and woof.

More than 30 threads ... ... (¥ 52.00 per 100 *kin*)

13. Chains :—Metal wire, coated with gold... (¥194.00 per 100 *kin*)

14. Vessels not receiving ship-building bounties

Excepting vessels coming under heading 1 to 4 of Art. 1 of the Shipping Inspection Law.

Iron. Pig iron ... ... (¥ 0.08 per 100 *kin*)
Bars and rods, including angles and triangles... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)
Plates and sheets not coated with metal (excepting corrugated iron).
Checkered... ... ... (¥ 0.70 per 100 *kin*)
Others, (excepting those not exceeding 0.7 mm. in thickness). Not exceeding 1.m in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.75 per 100 *kin*)
Exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness ... ... (¥ 0.60 per 100 *kin*)

Pipes and tubes not coated with metal.

Elbows and joints non. malleable ... ... (¥ 2.40 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... (¥ 2.80 per 100 *kin*)
Others. Cast ... ... (¥ 1.00 per 100 *kin*)
Drawn ... ... (¥ 2.30 per 100 *kin*)
Others ... ... (¥ 1.10 per 100 *kin*)
Iron rivets ... ... (¥ 1.40 per 100 *kin*)

Materials for construction of vessels falling under No. 484 of the import tariff of the Customs Tariff Law ... ... (¥ 1.90 per 100 *kin*)
Wood, cut, sawn or split, simply, Teak ... (¥ 1.20 per 100 cubic m.)
Mahogany... ... ... (10 per cent. ad. val.)
Oak ... ... (5 per cent. ad. val.)

Pine, fir and cedar (excepting cedar not 20 cm. in length, 7 cm. in breadth, and 7 mm. in thickness).

Not exceeding 65 mm. in thickness... ... ... (¥ 3.10 per cubic m.)
Others ... ... (¥ 1.80 per cubic m.)

IMPORT OR EXPORT OF PLANTS INFECTED WITH DISEASES

In Mar. 1914 the Government issued Law for Control of Plants for Import or Export, providing that (1) plants or parts for planting or cultivation. (2) seeds and underground stems for reproduction, (3) oranges, (4) potatoes suspected of being infected with bacteria and noxious worms or insects will be burned, disinfected or forbidden import or export. Inspection will be made at places of landing or loading and enforced at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokkaichi, Tsuruga, Moji, etc.

NEW JAPANESE-ITALIAN TREATY

The new Japanese-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was ratified on 17th June 1914 and put in force the following day.

It should be remembered that the old Japanese-Italian Treaty expired

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July 16, 1911, and since that time the relations between the two countries were provided for according to the principles of the most-favored-nation treatment.

The old treaty provided for the reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment in matters relating to import duties, and the new treaty, besides guaranteeing the most-favored-nation treatment, provides a conventional tariff on a certain class of import goods. The conventional tariff is given below.

The old treaty said nothing about alien landownership, while the new treaty guarantees reciprocity of the most-favored-nation treatment within the limits of the statutory laws of the respective countries. This is similar to the corresponding provision made in Japan's treaty with Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Denmark. The right granted to the Italian vessels by the old treaty to engage in Japanese coasting trade along the Japanese open ports, except Osaka, Niigata, and Ebisu, is withheld in the new treaty, which leaves the matter entirely to the domestic laws of each country. The new treaty also has dispensed with all provisions relating to the perpetual lease of land.

The following is the Conventional Tariff in the Japanese-Italian Treaty:—

Tariff A. Import Duties in Japan

2-A-1.	Vegetables preserved in tin cans, comprising tomatoes (including the receptacles.	6.00 per	100 *kin*
ex-2-B-1.	Fruits preserved in tin.	5.50	do.
ex-2-B-4-*a*.	Fruits preserved in tin.	2.50	do.
	Macaroni, vermicelli and the like ...	6.00	do.
	Vermouth and marsala containing not less than 14% and not more than 24% by volume of pure alcohol, having a specific gravity of 0.7947 at 15°C.:		
A.	in bottles...	20.00 per	100 litres
B.	in casks or barrels	10.00	do.

Note.—Vermouth and marsala containing more than 20 grams of sugar, calculated as grape sugar, in 100 cubic centimeters, at 15°C. are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 25 sen per 100 litres for every additional 1 gram of sugar.

ex-2-A-*a*.	Wine not sparkling of all kinds produced exclusively from natural fermentation of grapes, not containing more than 14% of pure alcohol, having a density of 0.7947 at 15°C.:		
	In casks or barrels, not containing more than 1 gram of sugar, calculated as sugar of grapes, in 100 cubic centimeters at 15°C.	5.00 per	100 litres
ex-1.	Volatile oil of fruits of the citrus species (essences of orange, citron, bergamot, mandarin, etc.)	Exempt	

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1.	Olive oil in tin receptacles or barrels...		
ex-9-C-3.	fabrics of cotton for umbrellas and satins, not made, colored: ... ... Weighing more than 10 kg. and no more than 20 kg. per 100 square meters and having in a square of 5 milimeters a side, in warp and woof:		
	from 28 to 35 threads	18.30 per	do.
	from 36 to 43 threads	22.00	do.
2-B-1.	Felt hats	5.60 per	dozen
2-B-2-a.	Forms of felt hats, made...	5.60	do.
ex-2-D.	Buttons of vegetable ivory, including inner packings:...	70.00 per	100 *kin*
ex-2-E.	Buttons of bone or horn	70.00	do.
	Mercury	Exempt	

Tariff B. Import Duties in Italy

	Braids of vegetable fibres of the kind known as "musa"	80.00 per	100 kilos
	Habutaye and similar fabrics, unbleached or scoured only (not bleached, not colored, not printed) having a weight of more than 40 grams per m.c.:		
ex-1.	plain	4.50 per	1 kilo

Note.—The bleached textures are those the bleaching of which has been made otherwise than by the simple scrubbing.

	Handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, scarfs, comforters and other articles sewed in habutaye, duties of habutaye augmented by 20%.		
	Furniture and parts of furniture finished or unfinished in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi):		
a.	not stuffed:		
3.	in hard wood	40.00 per	100 kilos
	Merceries in wood varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi)	40.00	do.
	Basket work in bamboo, the same furnished with their usual and not ornamental accessories in cords or in ordinary metals:		
b.	fine	20.00	do.

Note.—The mats called "hanamushiro" being put under No. 245.

b.	at the conventional duty of 20 litres....		
	Braids:		
ex-b.	of straw of rye	5.00	do.
ex-*b.*	in copals of wood, which are pure or mixed with straw.		
1.	for hats	10.00	do.
	Articles of paper and of pasteboard varnished with Japanese lacquer (urushi)...	50.00	do.

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Fans made of bamboo or of paper or fabric with frame of bamboo.	
a. common	60.00 per 100 kilos.
b. fine	100.00 per do.

PARTIAL REVISION OF THE TARIFF

On Mar., 7th, '16 the partial revision of the tariff was gazetted. 15 items consisting of raw materials, such as materials for oils, drug materials, brush materials, etc. have been rendered duty free, while about 33 items of other descriptions have been reduced in rate, The list is shown below :—

DECREASES AND DOWNWARD CHANGES

Duty free items are:—Linseed, Hemp seed, Castor seed, India rubber wood, gutta percha wood, indigo plant seed; Hides and skins, animal, raw (not otherwise specified); horn bristles, Koka leaf and jaborandi leaf; Cutch and other tanning extracts, Semon cynas, Borate of soda, Radium and radium salts, Oxide of cobalt, Coal-tar, Waste or old iron pipes and tubes, Nickel, Stripped ebony wood and Populars (Hakoyanagi and Doroyanagi)	Duty free
Items with reduced duty are:—Waste leather ...	20 per cent. ad val.
Vaseline. Not exceeding one kilo including weight of receptacle	ad val. 20 per cent.
Others	per 100 *kin* ¥2.95
Sandal wood...	per 100 *kin* ¥3.85
Lactic acid	ad val. 30 per cent.
Peroxide of hydrogen	„ „ „
Sulphate of quinine	per 100 *kin* ¥60.00
Cocaine	ad val. 5 per cent.
Pepsine	„ 30 per cent.
Alcoholic medicinal preparations (subdivisions are to be cancelled.)	1 litre ¥0.73
Fused silica manufactures...	ad val. 20 per cent.
Others	„ 40 per cent.
Materials for construction of buildings, etc. Of iron only (including that which is coated with base metals)	per 100 *kin* ¥1.90
Others	ad val. 25 per cent.
Chains not otherwise provided for. 2. A. b. others...	
b. 1 each not exceeding 500 grammes in weight	ad val. 30 per cent.
b. 2 Others	per 100 *kin* ¥2.00
Musical instruments	per piece ¥0.17
Others	ad val. 40 per cent.
Cycles (side cars are to be treated separately and shall come under provisions of No. 566)	

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Motor cycles a. with motive machinery ...	per piece	¥93.60	
b. others	„ „	77.60	
Others	„ „	16.00	
(Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air engines) each weighing not more than ...			
10,000 kilos	per 100 *kin*	¥5.00	
50,000 „	„ „ „	4.50	
100,000 „	„ „ „	4.00	
Others	„ „ „	3.50	
Dynamos combined with gas engines petroleum engines or hot air engines. F. Others each weighing not more than 10,000 kilos.	per 100 *kin*	¥5.80	
G. do. do. 50,000 „	„ „	5 50	
H. do. do. 100,000 „	„ „	5.20	
I. other	„ „	4 90	
Milling cutters and gear cutters, Saws for machinery (now made into one item) Milling cutters, gear cutters and saws for machinery	ad val.	15 per cent.	

Besides, "Dials and Hands" are to be treated in the same way as "Clock movements"; "Alternating current variable speed electric motors" as "Armatures", and the words "Plaits of straw or wood-shaving, pure or mixed with one another" have been altered to "Plaits for Hat-manufacture."

GERMAN CONVENTIONAL TARIFF ANNULLED

The annulment of the Tariff became operative from April 1915 and the goods hitherto imported under it will have to conform to the Statutory tariffs for the present. The two are compared as follows:—

Articles	Statutory Tariffs ad val.	Conventional's Tariff ad val.
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats, excluding those lacquered, Japanned, enamelled, dyed, or colored and roller leather... ...	20%	15%
Leather of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes and horses, excluding those lacquered, Japanned, enamelled, dyed or colored, sole leather, and tanned hide, known as Indian blood leather	20%	15%
	Per 100 *kin*	
Salicylic acid	¥ 11.60	7.00
Hydrochlorate of and sulphate of quinine	¥135.00	60.00
Aniline dyes and anizaline dyes, and coaltar dyes, not otherwise provided for	¥ 7.00	5.60
Mixed tissues of wool and cotton		
Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre...	¥ 55.00	44.00

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Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre...	¥ 52.50	42.00
Wrapping paper and match paper excluding tissue paper	¥ 1.75	1.50
Zinc plates and sheets exceeding 0.25 milimetre in thickness	¥ 2.95	2.20
Gas engines, petroleum engines and hot air engines		
Each weighing over 5,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes	¥ 5.00	4.50
Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogrammes...	¥ 5.00	4.00
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes	¥ 5.00	3.50
Dynamos connected with above engines		
Each weighing over 10,000 kilogrammes and not more than 50,000 kilogrammes	¥ 5.80	5.50
Each weighing not more than 100,000 kilogrammes...	¥ 5.80	5.20
Each weighing over 100,000 kilogrammes	¥ 5.80	4.90

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CHAPTER XXIV

INSURANCE

PROGRESS AND SITUATION

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March, 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than ¥100,000. A revised law was enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

Though Japan's insurance business comes far below that in the West, it seems to have reached the limit of expansion, considered in connection with national wealth and insurance knowledge of the people. The supply of properly qualified managers and experts is very scarce, while graver trouble is experienced by canvassers in collecting new clients, and they too often are obliged to decoy the clients of their rivals by inducing them to dissolve contract with the original companies. Clients, therefore, are frequently circulating from one company to another.

The gradual decrease of the ratio of new contracts and reverse ratio of dissolved contracts as compared with the existing policy amount have become more and more conspicuous recently, as may be seen from the following table giving data of life insurance for the last three years in ¥1,000:—

	Policy amount at beginning of year	New contracts	Dissolutions	Net increase (× = dec.)
1912...	860,137	230,738	78,967	154,630
1913...	834,767	285,251	100,223	178,023
1914...	1,023,044	269,904	138,045	112,922
1915...	1,136,272	198,563	195,256	×8,821

The new contracts and net increase compare as follows with policy amount at the beginning of the year, and also the dissolved contracts with the new contracts:—

	New contracts	Net increase	Dissolved against new contracts
1912	35%	22%	32%
1913	33 „	21 „	35 „
1914	26 „	11 „	51 „
1915	17 „	—	98 „

MORTALITY RATE OF ASSURED IN JAPAN

Formerly the 17 Cos.' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, expert of the Meiji Life Ins. Co,

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who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 360,000. His data partially quoted below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 Cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

	England		Japan	
Age	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
10	100,000	3,364	100,000	2,665
15	96,636	3,368	97,335	3,615
20	93,268	3,433	93,690	4,016
25	89,835	3,543	89,674	3,297
30	82,292	3,711	86,377	3,103
35	82,581	3,898	83,274	3,355
40	78,653	4,218	79,919	4,239
45	74,435	4,918	75,680	5,956
50	69,517	6,018	69,724	7,763
55	63,469	7,466	61,961	9,823
60	55,973	9,219	52,138	12,049
65	46,754	10,917	40,089	11,803
70	35,837	11,737	28,286	11,780
75	24,100	10,810	16,506	9,390
80	13,290	7,813	7,110	5,090
85	5,417	4,098	2,020	1,725
90	1,319	1,230	295	280
95	89	85	15	14
98	4	3	1	1
99	1	1	—	—

TARIFF CONVENTION OF FIRE INSURANCE

Since 1909 the leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo have discontinued competitive rates in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of *yen* 2,455,925, and at Osaka in July 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they suddenly raised the rates, and in 1911 a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded by the five Tokyo and one Kobe fire insurance companies. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

RATES IN TOKYO, %

	Wooden	Fire-proof
1st class district	.50	.20–.25
2nd „	.75	.20–.27
3rd „	1.00	.25–.35
Special „	1.30–1.50	.30–.31½

The tariff is not always observed very strictly, owing to the competition of foreign Cos' agents and also new Cos. which keep aloof from the convention. The repeated attempts made since 1914 have proved abortive.

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STATISTICS ON DOMESTIC INSURANCE

The starting by the Fire Cos. of various insurance businesses, chiefly marine, is a new feature. The combination of Fire with Marine is now a rule. In 1916 the Nippon Fire has started its marine service as additional job and some other Cos. are about to follow its example. At the same time the Nippon has opened its Burglary service, the first in Japan, the same Co. conducting Accident service for some years past. In the following statistics the number of policies and amount thereof represent contracts existing at the end of March.

Life Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	34	4,238	78,500	25,263	6,523	1,288	645,115
1912–13	38	4,812	96,022	30,432	7,752	1,467	788,247
1913–14	42	5,920	109,039	37,109	8,983	1,688	963,311
1914–15	41	8,123	132,193	42,937	10,667	1,862	1,085,042

Fire Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	23	13,452	11,242	8,783	2,831	678	1,282,135
1912–13	24	13,952	12,704	8,914	4,142	697	1,566,482
1913–14	25	15,140	13,575	8,459	5,448	876	1,688,742
1914–15	20	15,180	14,122	8,539	4,086	908	2,110,736

Marine Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	11	10,050	12,230	6,622	3,552	22	75,039
1912–13	11	10,300	14,294	8,262	4,292	24	92,322
1913–14	11	10,630	15,314	10,057	5,967	26	97,835
1914–15	11	10,630	17,852	11,572	5,221	39	189,549

Carriage Insurance

	No. of Cos.	paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	7	8,300	97	141	29,177	3,126	3,070
1912–13	7	8,300	124	147	29,224	4,603	5,934
1913–14	7	8,300	122	155	34,947	3,741	7,170
1914–15	8	9,380	192	148	28,946	3,186	5,392

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Fidelity Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	1	1,250	30,000	20,712	850	1,784	1,918
1912–13	1	1,250	41,000	18,152	1,726	1,636	1,283
1913–14	1	1,250	40,450	20,920	4,426	1,893	1,505
1914–15	1	1,250	40,300	22,667	14,955	2,036	1,706

Engine and Boiler Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	1	125	8,530	20,700	—	96	1,823
1912–13	1	125	11,663	20,607	—	93	1,848
1913–14	1	125	11,241	24,094	—	117	2,064
1914–15	1	125	13,496	28,165	—	155	2,180

Conscription Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1911–12	2	425	3,190	763	16	171,117	23,194
1912–13	2	425	4,044	1,044	23	210,777	30,404
1913–14	2	425	5,197	1,426	33	245,861	37,700
1914–15	2	425	6,525	1,672	53	265,433	42,113

Sickness Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	No. of policies	Amount ¥
1911–12	1	75	6	8	—	3	600
1912–15	1	75	—	—	—	—	—

Accident Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1912–13	1	250	15	44	15	6,079	9,226
1913–14	3	2,250	23	69	31	11,611	13,056
1914–15	3	2,250	27	79	33	13,291	15,946

Automobile Insurance

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥	Claims paid ¥	No. of policies	Amount ¥1,000
1914–15 ...	1	1,000	152	2,368	23	19	92

Leading Insurance Companies

Most of the minor insurance business other than life, marine and fire insurance form part of business of fire and other offices, so that the leading insurance companies are represented by the following:—

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Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserve funds ¥1,000	Liabilities and property ¥1,000	Policy amount ¥1,000	
Nippon Life...	300	20,476	22,698	141,188	(Nov. '14)
Meiji Life	200	13,857	14,049	110,213	(Nov. „)
Teikoku Life	500	15,691	15,441	109,528	(Nov. „)
Chiyoda Life	72	9,361	9,703	63,321	(Nov. „)
Daido Life	135	6,488	6,257	58,648	(Nov. „)
Kyosai Life	75	9,708	10,041	56,247	(Nov. „)
Aikoku Life...	300	7,052	6,773	49,096	(Nov. „)
Meiji Fire	500	4,503	5,126	169,366	(Mar. '15)
Nippon Fire...	750	1,484	2,480	352,671	(Mar. „)
Yokohama Fire, Marine, Carriage and Fidelity	1,250	2,030	3,644	112,914 (Fire) 511 (Marine) 1,569 (Carriage) 1,706 (Fidelity)	(May '14)
Kyodo Fire	1,250	887	2,412	277,386	(Dec. „)
Tokyo Fire	2,500	2,289	5,250	228,968 (Fire) 815 (Marine) 194 (Carriage)	(June „)

NOTE.—The names of months added at the right margin show the end of the business year for which the figures are given.

THE STATE INSURANCE

The State insurance business project for the benefit of laborers was adopted by the Diet in' 15–16 session and is to be put in operation in Oct. '16, the business to be taken in charge of the Post Offices throughout the country. There are only Endowment and Life Policies, the limit to extend from ¥20 to 250, and applicants from 12 to 60 of age will be accepted without medical examination. It is estimated that the average insurance will be ¥75 and that the total number of assured will reach 1 million. The Post Offices will be granted as initial expense 6/1000 of the insurance amount and 12/1000 on account of canvassing. The employers are under no obligation at all to pay premiums of the laborers they employ.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN

LIFE INSURANCE

Calendar year	No. of companies	Deposits with Gov't ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	At end of December No. of policies	At end of December Amount ¥1,000
1911	5	750	3,395	735	23,840	59,124
1912	5	956	3,737	779	25,952	65,134
1913	5	3,384	3,842	1,034	26,754	66,665
1914	4	7,589	3,063	754	24,143	51,881

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Fire Insurance

Calendar year	No. of companies	Deposits with Gov't ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	At end of December No. of policies	At end of December Amount ¥1,000
1911	24	2,400	2,516	507	57,051	493,353
1912	25	2,600	2,273	897	61,255	530,771
1913	25	2,712	2,564	1,692	97,494	768,045
1914	24	2,824	2,582	1,241	109,830	839,584

Marine Insurance

Calendar year	No. of companies	Deposits With Gov't ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	At end of December No. of policies	At end of December Amount ¥1,000
1911	12	1,200	771	492	2,074	9,079
1912	12	1,200	851	335	1,810	9,626
1913	13	1,422	697	406	4,458	13,019
1914	12	1,628	1,139	399	8,764	26,273

New Rules as regards Foreign Insurance Business

As a result of the New Insurance Law enforced from Feb. 1913 all foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan have now to deposit with the Government a sum, in the case of life insurance organisations, equal to 12 per cent. of liability reserve funds, and in fire and marine ventures one-half of the premiums received during the business year. The five principal foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan had to deposit a sum totalling ¥7,213,000, as against the ¥750,000 formerly held by the authorities. Some companies have ceased to issue new policies.

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CHAPTER XXV

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By The Hon. Juichi Soyeda

The banking system of Japan as it exists at present is based on the "Division of labor" principle mainly elaborated by Marquis Matsukata, Privy Councillor, who has repeatedly filled the office of Premier and the Ministry of Finance. Briefly stated, there are five kinds of banks in Japan viewed in relation to the line of business respectively followed, namely A. home trade, B. foreign commerce, C. industry, D. agriculture & E. colonization. Under category A. come first the Bank of Japan as the central organ and next ordinary banks, the latter comprising savings banks. For B. there is the Yokohama Specie Bank providing exchange facilities to exporters and importers. For C. we have the Industrial Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō*) devoting itself chiefly to financing industry and importation of foreign capital. The central organ for D. is the Hypothec Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kangyō Ginkō*) with the provincial Hypothec Banks (*Nōkō Ginkō*) as local institutions. Lastly come colonial banking organs, such as the Banks for Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen.

In contrast to ordinary and savings banks being under general Bank Acts, the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and those under C., D. and E., usually called "Special banks," are each governed by special Acts. They enjoy special privileges, in return for which they are bound to perform certain obligations, and each has its own supervisory board of controllers.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that though originally created for special purposes, the line of demarkation separating the field of operation of those banks has lately tended to lose clear distinctness. Originally the ordinary banks of importance were founded in conformity with the provisions of the National Bank Act promulgated in 1872 on the patte n of the American system, and were privileged to issue bank notes. But with the creation of the Bank of Japan in 1882 the Government announced that the privilege would be reserved exclusively to this central organ, and that with the expiry of their charters the national banks should be deprived of their power of note issue. By February 1899 the last relic of the old banking system had disappeared, most of the national banks having in the meantime been converted into private banks.

Although the banking system of Japan thus seems to be nearly complete, much yet remains to be done in the way of encouragement on the one hand and of restriction on the other. Lack of proper organs for local and petty transactions is still keenly felt. The creation of peoples'

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and village banks and the encouragement of credit associations are matters well worth the attention of the authorities in the near future. A question requiring immediate attention is the stricter control of savings banks and other financial organs created for the avowed purpose of encouraging thrift among the middle and lower classes. Notes in trust business must also be carefully looked after. So with *Mujin* and pawnbroking (both explained later. Ed. J.Y.B.) Some savings banks also require careful watching as regards their time deposit device of three or more years. This latter business, perhaps unique in Japan, consists in the banks and intending depositors signing a contract which binds the former to repay at the close of the term agreed upon an amount ranging from less than ¥100 to several thousands, while the depositors on their part promise to pay in a small fixed sum monthly. So popular and remunerative has this peculiar system of savings deposit become that almost all savings banks and ordinary banks of secondary grade have rapidly opened a time deposit department. In October 1914 savings banks doing this kind of business numbered more than 250, ordinary banks 76 and others 96. The deposits of this nature often reach the unwieldy sum of more than ¥120,000,000. An unusually high rate of interest is offered to the depositors and it is in consequence necessay to invest the money in risky business. Some of the "time deposit savings banks" have recently been thrown into difficulties owing to hard times.

In short, the progress which our banking system has made is highly creditable, considering the short time that has elapsed since it first came into operation. Yet there is still much to be done in order to increase its efficiency and promote sound growth. Among other things it is most urgent that the various acts and other well-meant banking legislation should be enforced both in letter and spirit, closer harmony and co-operation should be established between different banking organs, especially as regards the unification of rate of interest in different localities and undertakings. It must at the same time be admitted that for the real and sound development of our banking system improvements of a more fundamental nature should be introduced. In other words, the general public should be trained to a more thorough understanding of banking business, so that with better knowledge and experience they may properly utilize the facilities afforded by banks and financial institutions of this class, not only for their own benefit but also for those particular organs. The question may be carried still further, for it goes without saying that to place banking business on a firm and sound basis the sanctity of promise and credit should be strictly upheld, the habit of thrift and diligence fostered, and progress in trade and industry encouraged.

BANKING AND MONEY MARKET IN 1915-16

The money market continues to present an abnormal state due to the dislocation of world's trade by the War. This is especially noticeable in the central and local markets. In the former business has developed great activity owing to the arrival of enormous orders for military stores from Europe and for silk and general goods from America, Australia and the South Seas. The favorable state of foreign trade and the urgent demand for second-hand boats or for their charter coming from abroad have been followed by a large influx of specie, and this coupled with the fact that all the leading banks endeavored to withdraw their loans soon after the beginning

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of the War has swollen the volume of loanable money. Never before have our banks been more embarrassed from plethora of idle money as they are now. The result was the lowering rate of interest no less than three times during the year under review. In March the rate on fixed deposits was lowered from 6% to 5.5, to 5 in June and to 4 in August. Business at the central markets exhibited a great activity and something like a boom occurred on the Exchanges owing to enormous profit of shipping Cos. and all those that were turning out military stores. On the other hand the provinces have not much recovered from the effect of low quotations of rice, for the harvest was also plenty in 1914. One relieving feature was a great rise of silk market.

This slack state of money market encouraged the issue of debenture bonds by business corporations, as well as launching of new enterprises or expansion of the existing Cos. These bonds were mainly renewals while new enterprises or expansions did not have any immediate effect on the money market, as the plants required were not easily forthcoming.

It was to relieve the congestion of unused fund that the Tokyo bankers suggested to the Finance Minister the advisability of floating domestic loans either to meet the outlays at home or to purchase Japanese bonds abroad, as described at greater length in the chapter on Finance.

Foreign Exchanges.—The abnormal condition of exchange market in Europe at first adversely affected our bills on England while bills payable on America went on declining. Despite the balance of trade was favorable to Japan the exodus of specie reached as much as ¥37,700,000 up to September, the bulk going to America. The successful issue of the big Anglo-French loan in America in that month was gradually followed by the restoration of normal condition. At the same time the Treasury adopted steps to bring home its specie hoard abroad, this amounting to ¥17,000,000 by the end of the year.

Improvement of Banking and Security Business.—As reported in this paragraph of the preceding edition the authorities have revised the regulations for stricter control of the special savings banks and the *mujin*, both of which, by abusing the privilege intrusted, too often adopted fraudulent means. The new regulation was enforced on Jan. 1st '16 for the Savings Banks and Nov. 1st '15 for the *mujin*. In accordance with the new regulation some *mujin* have been reorganized while others that were disapproved, have been put under liquidation. The number of collateral securities acceptable to the Bank of Japan was increased in 1915, and similar facilities for loans were arranged at the same time for provincial warehouse warrants and goods stored at places other than warehouses.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF BANKING BUSINESS (¥ 1,000)

December	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans	Bills discounted	Net profits	Dividend per annum
1910... ...	1,772,240	972,206	996,368	96,873	8.66%
1911... ...	1,740,776	1,138,150	1,148,914	99,156	8.77
1912... ...	2,025,493	1,283,312	1,265,374	112,351	8.95
1913... ...	2,211,242	1,412,690	1,381,306	118,881	7.59
1914	2,312,746	1,490,588	1,363,595	122,929	7.72

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SPECIAL BANKS
(End of December 1914)

	No. of banks	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserve funds ¥1,000	Bank note ¥1,000	Débenture ¥1,000
Bank of Japan	1	37,500	29,205	385,589	—
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	1	30,000	20,085	6,282	—
Hypothec Bank of Japan ...	1	25,000	4,676	—	195,279
Provincial Hypothec Banks	46	43,432	17,320	—	82,202
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	1	4,500	1,383	—	19,747
Bank of Taiwan	1	87,500	3,790	14,247	—
Industrial Bank of Japan ...	1	17,500	1,776	—	56,689

Continued	Balance of deposits ¥1,000	Balance of loans ¥1,000	Balance of bills discounted ¥1,000	Net profit ¥1,000	Dividend per annum
Bank of Japan	117,707	72,313	37,071	5,742	12.0%
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	180,890	68,908	171,951	5,683	12.0
Hypothec Bank of Japan	4,182	203,327	1,712	3,047	10.0
Provincial Hypothec Banks	33,495	143,190	565	5,851	8.7
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido	9,400	24,888	1,510	464	7.5
Bank of Taiwan	54,187	19,292	41,044	1,278	10.0
Industrial Bank of Japan...	16,575	30,132	30,716	1,331	6 5

The Bank of Japan

Founded in 1882, capital 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1-25% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors:—Governor.—Viscount Yataro Mishima. Vice-Gov.—Dr. Kesaroku Mizumachi. Directors.—Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii, Kyucho Hijikata, Count Chiharu Watanabe.

Head Office:—Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches:—Osaka, Nagoya, Western district (Moji), Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima.

The Yokohama Specie Bank

Founded in 1880 for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, capital ¥30,000,000 paid up. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

Board of Directors:—President.—Junnosuke Inouye. Vice-Pres. & General Manager.—Yuki Yamakawa. Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Chunosuke Kawashima, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, J. Inouye.

Head Office:—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Sydney, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtan, Hankow Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tiehling, Changchun, Antung-Hsien, Harbin, Liaoyang.

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The Hypothec Bank of Japan

Founded in 1896, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥ 25,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

Board of Directors:—Governor.—Gentaro Simla. Vice-Gov.—Usaburo Yanagiya. Directors.—Keiju Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.

Head Office:—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The Industrial Bank of Japan

Established in 1902, capital ¥ 17,500,000 fully paid up, of which more than ¥ 7,500,000 is held by foreign capitalists. In the general meeting in April 1913 it was reported that the Bank had incurred loss of ¥ 2,799,757 against profit amounting to ¥ 3,287,257. The loss was caused owing to the depreciation of the market value of 4% bonds and 5% bonds owned by the Bank, the outstanding loans to Hasami and Washinosu gold mines (¥ 4,100,000), and some other minor items. In order to redeem this loss gradually the Bank borrowed ¥ 13,500,000 at cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The Bank enjoys the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Board of Directors:—Governor.—Tetsujiro Shidachi. Vice-Gov.—Eijiro Ono. Directors.—Tetsutaro Aoki, Teizo Iwasa, Motonari Ninomiya.

Head Office:—3 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Provincial Hypothec Banks (*Noko Ginko*)

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Bank of Taiwan

Est. 1897, capital ¥ 12,500,000 paid up, and enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*, notes within ¥ 10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc. Nominal capital was increased from 10,000,000 to ¥ 20,000,000 in 1916.

Board of Directors:—President Tetsutaro Sakurai. Vice-Press. Kojuro Nakagawa. Directors Iyetoshi Sata, Kyoroku Yamanari, Shingo Minami.

Head Office:—Taihoku, Formosa. Tokyo Branch:—Eirakucho, Maruno-uchi.

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The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido

The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido, capital ¥4,500,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

Board of Directors:—President and Managing-Director—Shunkichi Minobe.
Directors.—Yuichi Akabane, Wataru Majima, Muneki Seki.
Head Office:—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Note:—For the Bank of Chosen see Banks, Chap. on Chosen (Korea).

ORDINARY BANKS

Classified by Nature of Organisation (the end of 1914)

	No.	Paid-up ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000
Joint stock	1,378	370,643	109,317
Joint stock ltd.	1	87	26
Partnership unltd	95	11,425	7,454
Partnership ltd.	67	15,252	10,862
Individual	54	3,791	4,628
Total (1914)	1,595	401,200	132,283
1913	1,616	391,761	122,314
1912	1,621	369,415	111,831
1911	1,613	327,162	111,323
1910	1,618	315,313	101,323

Outgoes and Incomes

	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1914	58,754,098	58,712,389
1913	59,877,243	59,844,595
1912	56,053,510	56,016,638
1911	49,423,281	49,400,769

Deposit Accounts Classified (1914)

	Total ¥1,000	Balance ¥1,000
Official deposits	324,556	17,131
Fixed deposits	2,175,372	746,436
Current accounts	12,361,843	391,462
Special current accounts	1,459,417	241,474
Other deposits	1,836,736	123,255
Total (1914)	18,167,925	1,519,760
1913	18,424,455	1,443,511
1912	17,475,845	1,357,271
1911	15,686,500	1,256,247
1910	14,445,688	1,185,697

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Loans Classified (at the end of the year)

	1913		1914	
	Amount ¥1,000	%	Amount ¥1,000	%
National bonds	29,872	4.20	30,645	4.16
Local bonds	1,786	0.25	2,333	0.32
Shares	164,649	22.12	167,947	22.80
Debentures	16,579	1.71	22,328	3.03
Real estates	255,772	35.04	275,514	37.41
Foundations	3,122	0.45	3,660	0.50
Ships...	1,461	0.21	1,423	0.19
Fishing rights...	23	—	27	—
Commodities	54,414	7.64	42,292	5.74
Credit	184,277	25.88	190,395	25.85
Total	711,960	100.00	736,564	100.00

Bills Discounted

	Bills of exchange		Promissory notes	
	No.	Amount ¥1,000	No.	Amount ¥1,000
1913	608,367	2,866,508	1,918,286	2,858,659
1914	631,642	3,251,110	1,868,123	2,639,740
Increase	23,275	384,602	—	—
Decrease	—	—	50,163	218,919

Of the gross amount of bills discounted by ordinary banks about one half is believed to consist of non-tradal transactions which may be called security covered discount. This discount is practically a short term loan. The bills of this kind necessarily lack negotiable power and are further saddled with various other disadvantages compared with ordinary trade bills. Another thing that detracts much from the value of this particular discount is the fact that the securities offered are in most cases stocks and shares which are naturally subject to considerable fluctuations. There are no available statistics to show what proportion the security covered discount occupies in the gross amount of bill discounting business.

	Documentary bills		Foreign Bills	
	Payable ¥1,000	Receivable ¥1,000	Payable ¥1,000	Receivable ¥1,000
1914	482,633	480,216	40,689	30,887
1913	585,200	589,633	36,324	51,261
1912	588,765	563,465	19,672	33,187
1911	501,107	473,466	13,869	22,260
1910	523,709	505,231	48,542	63,636

Foreign bills classified by kind are as follows in 1914:—

	Bills payable ¥1,000	Bills Receivable ¥1,000
Bills of exchange...	19,324	4,963
Documentary bills	4,118	7,954
Telegraphic transfers	11,593	5,983
Banker's bills...	5,575	4,066
Bills collected by trust	77	7,919
Total	40,689	30,887

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Foreign bills, again, classified by the country are as follows in 1914:—

	Bills payable ¥1,000	Bills receivable ¥1,000
European countries	29,939	9,669
United States	60,443	1,800
Australia	63	18
Russia in Asia	166	339
British India	543	5,128
China Proper	3,604	12,893
Strait Settlements	11	29
Manchuria, China	263	24
South Seas	54	984
Total	40,689	30,887

Bonds, Debentures and Shares Possessed by Banks

At the end of 1914	Face value ¥1,000	Current price ¥1,000
Government and local bonds:		
Old public loans	3,162	251
War loans	5	4
Imperial 5% bonds	2,258	1,959
Govt. consolidated loans	1	—
Railway purchasing loans	107,293	85,874
Emergency loans	3,969	28,695
Exchequer bonds	12	11
Imperial 4% bonds	27,817	22,247
Korean public works bonds	14,163	13,411
5% Chinese railway bonds	525	422
5% Sterling loans	£ 55	481
4% „ „ (3rd)	£ 63	416
Local bonds	16,963	14,427
British consolidated loans	£ 190	1,429
Total	¥204,763 £ 308	169,637
Debentures	¥ 54,098 Fr. 2,875	62,979
Shares	36,069	32,678

Cash Accounts

At the end of year	Cash ¥1,000	Bank notes ¥1,000	Check &c. ¥1,000	Bank bill ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000
1914	3,382	87,228	39,774	—	130,386
1913	3,460	85,683	46,648	265	136,058
1912	2,994	83,616	42,030	211	128,953
1911	2,780	78,411	35,250	268	116,710

STATISTICS ON SAVINGS BANKS

At the end of year	No.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Reserve funds ¥1,000	Balance of savings deposits ¥1,000	Balance of other deposits ¥1,000	Balance of loans ¥1,000
1914	658	77,413	26,400	165,641	210,424	191 965
1913	648	68,054	23,423	166,533	189,545	167,715
1912	639	59,027	20,584	166,432	167,496	145,963
1911	646	55,926	18,752	163,570	148,412	128,154

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Outgoes and Incomes

	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1914	5,632,113	5,887,914
1913	5,800,505	5,792,531
1912	5,143,050	5,135,166
1911	4,477,611	4,466,466

Security deposited with Government against Repayment (at the end of 1914)

Kind of security	Face value ¥1,000	Amount ¥1,000
Imp. 5% & 4%	6,585	5,225
Emergency bonds	3,547	3,237
Imperial 5% bonds	3,252	2,872
Exchequer bonds	9	9
Railway bonds	7,688	6,713
Korean Public Works bonds	754	715
Local bonds	9,376	8,290
Debentures	9,324	7,923
Trade bills	190	190
Shares	6,405	8,290
Cash...	—	1
Total incl. others	47,136	43,469

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin kai*, the only banking facilities available for the masses are postal savings banks and credit corporations.

Pawnbroking

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the numbers of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan Proper are as follows:—

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
32,812	31,517	29,765	29,806	29,318

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 4·8% and 20.4%, as converted into a yearly rate.

Pawnbroking Tokyo.—The pawnbrokers numbered 1267 at the end of 1914 and the general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (¥1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (¥1000)	Ratio unredeemed per 100 pawns
1914	8,670	18,680	7,201	16,019	15.9
1913	—	—	—	—	13.9
1912	8,508	18,373	7,081	15,773	12.5
1911	8,134	17,282	6,845	14,845	11.8

Mujin-kai

It was originally a mutual help association and was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin-kai*, by which title this kind of associations is now generally known, have to

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bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a member or members to be allowed to carry away the money collect d at each meeting, and these are continued till the whole of the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by unscrupulous "promoters," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st '16. At one time no less than 14,346 *mujin-kai* existed throughout the country, the funds invested amounting to about ¥ 7,000,000 paid in, and the total liability of the promoters reaching ¥ 137,636,000. At end of Feb. 16 these pseudo-banks numbered 9 representing ¥ 98,500,000 paid in.

Savings Banks, etc.

The capitals and deposits of the postal savings and ordinary savings banks and of credit corporations amount to about ¥ 350,000,000, and this may be considered as constituting the scope of banking facilities of the poorer classes. The credit corporations number 389, but the funds they have at their disposal do not exceed ¥ 4,600,000. Moreover as the interest charged is as high as 15% they do not confer much benefit to those for whose sake they have been created.

ORDINARY BANKS

(At the end of March, 1915; in ¥ 1,000)

Leading Banks in Tokyo

Name of Bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
1st Bank	13,437	9,300	43,340	35,587
3rd „	4,350	—	35,241	25,050
15th „	23,500	5,340	35,112	30,522
27th „	790	321	2,294	2,852
84th „	1,160	315	4,913	5,042
100th „	4,000	4,030	33,987	35,111
Tanaka Ginko	500	825	2,620	3,506
Mitsubishi Ginko	1,000	8,542	48,189	36,396
Mitsui Ginko	20,000	7,800	55,255	34,425
Yasuda Ginko	10,000	2,400	31,423	26,391
Kawasaki Ginko	1,000	2,170	25,994	28,258
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko ...	4,000	865	3,853	6,730
Tokai Ginko	1,500	1,020	14,933	13,882
Nakai Ginko	1,000	1,210	16,413	17,451
Tokyo Ginko	3,500	1,060	5,190	7,959
Meiji Shogyo Ginko	1,900	310	8,320	7,726
Kojimachi Ginko	625	208	3,455	2,798
Teiyn Ginko	2,750	273	13,270	13,140
Imamura Ginko	700	165	1,385	2,982
Morimura Ginko	500	530	7,369	6,321
Toyokuni Ginko	4,000	419	13,824	15,317
Murai Ginko	2,000	1,400	12,836	13,748
Owariya Ginko	400	108	4,775	3,135
Nishiwaki Ginko	1,000	—	3,117	4,633
Momijiya Ginko	1,000	300	8,631	8,091

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Leading Banks in Osaka

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Naniwa Ginko	7,000	2,800	25,537	21,550
34th Bank	10,000	4,000	25,113	28,776
130th Bank	4,400	260	19,213	18,724
Yamaguchi Ginko ...	1,000	2,540	31,822	22,849
Sumitomo Ginko	7,500	1,150	39,168	36,160
Konoike Ginko	3,000	2,800	17,504	17,776
Kitahama Ginko	4,000	—	5,664	9,885
Oni Ginko	3,000	570	26,236	24,376
Kajima Ginko	1,000	1,280	21,715	21,980
Bishu Ginko	875	146	383	984

Leading Banks in Kyoto

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Kyoto Shoko Ginko ...	1,800	535	7,307	7,561
Kyoto Ginko...	437	33	3,391	3,306

Leading Banks in Nagoya

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Nagoya Ginko	2,136	1,450	10,166	12,099
Kinjo Ginko...	500	160	1,463	1,973
Ito Ginko	100	615	3,029	2,832
Aichi Ginko...	1,400	980	12,798	14,884
Meiji Ginko	2,340	435	9,767	10,904

Leading Banks in Yokohama

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
2nd Bank	1,500	1,500	2,974	8,095
Yokohama 74th Bank...	1,400	780	4,068	4,254
Hiranuma Ginko	300	30	895	795
Mogi Ginko	1,000	1,000	8,122	12,886
Soda Ginko	1,000	50	7,546	4,422
Yokohama Jitsugyo Ginko	625	107	1,747	1,989
Watanabe Ginko	500	70	2,545	3,172

Leading Banks in Kobe

Name of bank	Paid-up capital	Reserve fund	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
65th Bank	875	50	4,901	5,449
Nihon Shogyo Ginko ...	1,500	445	4,177	5,239
Kishimoto Ginko... ...	1,000	149	7,910	6,022
Kobe Kawasaki Ginko...	1,000	735	7,730	9,913

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RATE OF INTEREST

RATE OF INTEREST AT THE BANK OF JAPAN

At the end of March	Rate of loans (*sen*): On Government bonds	Rate of loans (*sen*): On other securities	Rate of discount (*sen*): On Government bonds	Rate of discount (*sen*): On other securities	Commercial bill (*sen*): Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Commercial bill (*sen*): Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo	Rate of overdrafts (*sen*)	Interest on fixed deposits One year %
1913...	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1914...	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1915...	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00
1916...	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00

N.B. "Sen" means that the rate of interest per ¥100 on daily balance is so many *sen*. 1 *sen* a day amounts to 3.65 % a year.

RATE OF INTEREST AT TOKYO

At the end of March	Rate of loans (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate of discounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*): High	Low	Average
1913...	3.30	1.65	2.41	3.20	1.70	2.24	3.00	1.80	2.34
1914...	3.30	1.70	2.46	3.20	1.75	2.23	3.00	1,70	2.33
1915...	3.30	1.23	2.39	3.00	1.10	2.15	3.20	1.90	2.36
1916...	3.30	1.20	2.11	2.90	.90	1.61	2.90	1.40	1.99

(*Continued*)

Interest on current accounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent): One year	6 months	3 months
1.80	.60	1.00	6.11	6.09	5.82
1.80	.50	1.01	6.25	6.10	5.86
1.80	.50	.91	6.06	5.84	5.65
1.50	.40	.55	4.58	4.30	4.14

RATE OF INTEREST AT OSAKA

At the end of March	Rate of loans (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate of discounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*): High	Low	Average
1913...	2.60	1.80	2.20	2.30	1.70	2.00	2.80	2.20	2.50
1914...	2.50	1.80	2.10	2.20	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.30
1915...	2.50	1.90	2.15	2.20	1.65	1.90	2.50	2.00	2.20
1916...	1.80	1.15	1.40	1.80	1.00	1.30	2.00	1.40	1.60

(*Continued*)

Interest on current accounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent): High	Low	Average
1.20	1.00	1.10	7.00	6.00	6.50
1.20	.80	1.05	7.30	6.00	6.50
1.00	.60	.80	6.50	5.00	6.00
.80	.40	.60	5.00	4.00	4.20

AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST IN JAPAN PROPER

At the end of Dec.	Rate of loans (*sen*): High	Low	Av'ge	Rate of discounts (*sen*): High	Low	Av'ge	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*): High	Low	Av'ge
1912...	1.12	.82	.96	3.10	2.25	2.63	3.10	2.37	2.71
1913...	1.12	.84	.98	3.11	2.36	2.70	3.13	2.45	2.77
1914...	1.14	.87	1.00	3.11	2.41	2.75	3.19	2.51	2.82
1915...	1.19	.89	1.02	3.18	2.14	2.66	3.27	2.47	2.83

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	Interest on current accounts (*sen*)			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
(*Continued*)	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
	1.19	.77	1.02	6.30	5.40	5.90
	1.24	.94	1.05	6.60	5.70	6.10
	1.27	.95	1.06	6.80	5.80	6.20
	1.22	.89	1.02	6.50	5.30	6.90

Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the rate of interest on immovables averaged in Japan, exclusive of Okinawa and Hokkaido, are as follows in Nov. 1915:—For sum below ¥100, 13.46% per annum for ¥100 to 1,000 11.42%, and for above ¥1,000 9,95%, average 11.64%, showing a slight increase compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year 11.46%.

BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle in their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1890, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya are relatively more important than the others, the three largest brokers, Fujimoto, Masuda and Okuyama being Osaka establishments, with their branch offices in Tokyo and elsewhere. The volume of notes handled by them is said to reach not less than 300,000,000 *yen* a year.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

Since the Trust Law was put into effect in March, 1905, some fifteen companies devoted to this business have been created, besides others that are undertaking it in addition to their respective specialities. Of the fifteen the Tokyo Trust Co., *yen* 750,000 paid up, the Kangyo Trust Co., 325,000 paid up, the Kobe Trust Co, 250,000 paid up, the Osaka Trust Co., 200,000 paid up, the Meiji Trust Co., 125,000 paid up, may be mentioned, The Nippon Trust Co, paid up 50,000 though a smaller concern is more prosperous than the larger establishments, it having declared, in the preceding half year of 1914, dividend of 18%, against 10 of the Nippon and the Tokyo, 12 of the Kangyo, 8 of the Kobe and none of the Osaka and the Meiji.

Among the establishments undertaking trust business as additional operation may be mentioned the Japan Industrial Bank, Yasuda Bank, Kitahama Bank, Fujimoto Bill Broker, and some others. These and others, either singly or in combination with other establishments, are undertaking

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the issue of debenture bonds in trust, and on the hypothecation of factories, steamships, etc. according to the nature of business of the parties which are in need of fund. It is said that the debentures issued by private establishments, have rarely been made without offering some suitable objects for hypothecation.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business having necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first of the clearing houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing the clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate and Otaru have clearing-houses of their own, the last only a few years since.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association returns the clearing business in Japan is as shown below :—

	1912 ¥1,000	1913 ¥1,000	1914 ¥1,000	1915 ¥1,000
Tokyo	4,120,219	4,366,004	4,490,126	5,187,415
Osaka	2,747,775	2,912,736	3,001,333	3,398,876
Kyoto	316,484	299,714	269,717	308,896
Yokohama	1,046,041	1,144,891	986,049	1,075,818
Kobe	1,050,673	1,150,991	1,005,600	1,077,504
Nagoya	283,621	282,848	255,339	286,219
Hiroshima	25,399	24,746	29,259	31,881
Shimonoseki-Moji .	150,029	101,134	105,676	115,207
Kanazawa	17,421	31,220	32,477	31,005
Hakodate	—	46,479	47,142	51,928
Total	9,712,664	10,360,767	10,222,723	11,564,753

Of the above the amount of dishonored bills is :—

	1912 ¥	1913 ¥	1914 ¥	1915 ¥
Tokyo	409,812	341,830	254,689	170,842
Osaka	125,952	177,488	197,971	93,942
Kyoto	77,232	92,255	129,151	52,902
Yokohama	76,037	45,355	60,978	33,872
Kobe	12,794	21,055	72,109	34,588

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	1912 ¥	1913 ¥	1914 ¥	1915 ¥
Nagoya...	38,249	49,726	66,435	31,638
Hiroshima	3,242	126	931	—
Shimonoseki-Moji	1,094	16,196	24,121	5,025
Kanazawa	6,133	3,725	3,980	3,017
Hakodate	—	40	255	—

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.0250 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 *sen* nickel (46,654 grams) pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* (71.280 grams) pieces, 5 *rin* (35.640 grams) and 1 *rin* pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
Silver „ { 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* coins, 800 silver and 200 copper. / 10 *sen* coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
Nickel „ 250 nickel and 750 silver.
Copper „ 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of $\frac{1}{2}$ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as it is to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200. But in practice ¥20, ¥50, and ¥200 notes are non-existent.

The convertible system practcally identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa, where the additional issue against the

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reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000, and the tax at the same rate is payable on the excess issue.

AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (in ¥1,000)

At the end of years	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1911 ...	33,969	122,874	9,132	8,655	174,637	433,399	608,026
1912 ...	35,594	121,673	9,113	8,708	175,089	448,912	624,011
1913 ...	37,348	123,986	9,113	8,860	179,303	426,388	605,697
1914 ...	38,082	115,379	9,102	8,961	171,526	385,589	557,115
1915 ...	37,112	114,232	9,084	9,011	169,440	430,138	599,578

COINS IN CIRCULATION IN JAPAN (At the end of 1915)

Classification	Coinage since establishment of Mint ¥	Cancelled coins ¥	Net export ¥	Reserve in Bank of Japan ¥	Coins in circulation ¥
Old gold coins ...	141,156,224	17,846,734	114,344,794	1,293,840	7,670,856
New gold „ ...	549,851,500	4,500	434,880,018	85,525,735	29,441,247
Subsidiary „ ...	179,844,314	60,101,045	5,510,755	—	114,232,513
Nickel „ ...	9,188,848	104,138	—	—	9,084,710
Copper „ ...	645,000	—	—	—	645,000
Other coppers ...	14,254,048	3,426,161	2,461,488	—	8,366,398
Total	894,939,935	81,482,579	557,197,056	86,819,575	169,440,724

BULLETINS OF THE BANK OF JAPAN (¥1,000)

At the end of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve: Gold coins & bullion	Government bonds & other securities: Government bonds	Government securities	Treasury bills	Other securities	Commercial bills	Total	Excess of issued note
1911 ...	433,399	229,154	45,498	47,600	50,008	45,636	15,442	204,244	84,244
1912 ...	448,921	247,023	30,165	25,930	17,707	98,532	40,513	201,898	81,898
1913 ...	426,388	224,365	39,683	22,000	--	92,839	47,500	202,022	82,022
1914 ...	385,589	218,237	49,822	22,000	—	77,629	17,900	167,352	47,352
1915 ...	430,138	248,417	19,080	22,000	6,333	119,795	14,511	181,720	61,720

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1914 ten in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000 a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913, i. e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,600 paid up.

They are located in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki. The following record the latest conditions:—

	Incomes ¥1,000	Outgoes ¥1,000
1914	230,796	230,610

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CHAPTER XXVI

COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Post

History:—With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post-offices at several treaty ports of China. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization:—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st class, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege on men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

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Japan also keeps a number of post offices in China, that is at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow.

Special Business attended to by Post Offices:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Résumé of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business by over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on the New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business which the Post Offices are attending to for convenience of all people concerned.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 12 times per day in Tokyo, 10 in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 8 times. The corresponding figures are 6 for 2nd class offices and 3 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliverics or six collections. It may be added the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post and Savings Service

The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all of treaty countries. Strange to relate the agreement with U.S.A. had not been concluded before 1904.

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥1,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2 % to 4.8 % per annum.

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

	Telegraph			Telephone		
End of March	Aerial line *ri*	Under-ground *ri*	Sub-marine *ri*	Aerial line *ri*	Under-ground *ri*	Sub-marine *ri*
1913... ...	42,159	778	5,320	92,827	94,825	301
1914... ...	42,527	808	5,336	97,516	103,495	310
1915... ...	43,383	889	5,875	101,710	114,139	315

Morse instruments are generally used in our telegraph circuits.

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Cables to Korea and Formosa

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Hizen was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1890, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japan war Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened the negotiation with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangement to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy

Japan despatched delegates to the International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and with the conclusion of the Convention, Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

In March 1916 Japan had 64 Government and 9 private wireless elegraph instalations aboard merchantmen and 9 stations on shore. The equipments of the shore stations are:—

Wireless station	Vibration metre			Electric Power K. W.	Distance of transmission (naut. mile) Day time	Night
Ochiishi (Hokkaido)	300	600	1,800	7 (Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Choshi (Shimosa)	,,	,,	,,	7 (,,)	600	1,800
Shiozaki (Kii)	,,	,,	,,	3 (,,)	400	1,100
Tsunoshima (Nagato)	,,	,,	,,	4 (Ordinary spark)	400	1,000
Osezaki (Hizen)	,,	,,	,,	7 (Quenched spark)	600	1,800
Shimotsui (Inland Sea)	,,	,,	,,	4 (,,)	300	1,000
Rasa (Loochoo)	,,	,,	,,	3 (,,)	450	1,300

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Wireless station	Vibration metre	Electric power K.W.	Distance of transmission (naut. miles) Day	Night
Cape Fuki (Formosa)	300 600	4 (Ordinary spark)	450	1,200
Dairen (Kwantung)	„ „	7 („)	500	1,300

Choshi and Osezaki stations are now under re-construction to be expanded to 30 and 25 kilowatts respectively, and on completion they will develop transmission power of 1,500 nautical miles in daytime and 3,000 at night. The Funabashi station, of the Imperial Navy, is also open to public for communication with Hawaii, Yaluit and Yap islands only, and is at present the largest plant in Japan.

International Wirless Telegraphy

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up on the principle of the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulation." It was put into effect in July, 1909.

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of installation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1915 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 140,000. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 2,100,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands the price between ¥ 400 and 800 or more according to number. In 1909 authorities started the "hasty installation" of a limited number of connections for those who offered the cost of *yen* 150 or 185, according to places. This expedience has been kept up every year. The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of ¥ 66 and the minimum of ¥ 36, according to places.

Number of Telephone Apparatus

End of March	Number of subscribers	Exchanges apparatus	Telephone apparatus	Of which automatic app.
1911...	126,502	2,003	141,895	573
1912...	157,167	2,497	163,796	727
1913...	181,881	2,878	206,600	933
1914...	200,271	3,066	223,603	915
1915...	211,540	3,135	234,988	1,007

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Inventions relating to Wireless Telegraphy and Telephone

Japanese experts have accomplished many interesting investigations in regard to wireless telegraphy. They have, for instance, secured a number of patents, some of them being as follows:—

Name of invention	Patent issued	Inventor
Detector	Dec. 1904	Dr. Osuke Asano
Detector	Mar. 1907	Mitsuru Saeki
Connection Diagram and Sender...	Oct. 1907	do.
Tantarum Detector	Nov. 1908	Uichi Torigata
Receiver	Dec. 1908	do.
Conical Metal Detector	May 1909	Uichi Torigata Eitaro Yokoyama
Receiver for Wireless	June 1909	Mitsuru Saeki
High Pressure Dry Battery	July 1909	do.
Detector	July 1909	do.
Receiver and Mouthpiece	Aug. 1910	Uichi Torigata
Detector	Sept. 1910	Mitsuru Saeki
Syntonie Wireless Apparatus ...	Jan. 1911	do.
Enamel-coated Battery	Nov. 1911	Uichi Torigata
Oscillation Gap...	July 1912	Uichi Torigata Eitaro Yokoyama Masajiro Kitamura
Spark Gap Arrangement for Wireless Telegraph and Telephone ...	Feb. 1913	Mitsuru Saeki Kumenosuke Koyama
Starting and Equilibrating Device	Nov. 1912	Masajiro Kitamura
Duplex System of Wireless Telegraph and Telephone	Dec. 1913	Eitaro Yokoyama
Spark Sound Muffler...	Feb. 1914	Mitsuru Saeki Yoshio Yoshida

STATISTICS OF POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of March	Post and telegraph office	Post office	Total	Ratio per office: Area sq. ri	Ratio per office: Population
1912	3,682	3,459	7,141	3.48	7,170
1913	3,768	3,475	7,243	3.46	7,145
1914	3,806	3,433	7,244	3.45	7,571
1915	3,850	3,392	7,242	3.44	7,410

Domestic Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Mail matters		1912—13	1913—14	1914—15
Class I	Sealed	338,777	353,956	346,881
	Unsealed	32,138	39,562	45,969
„ II	Cards	913,465	1,048,991	1,041,924
„ III	Periodicals	204,606	200,170	211,638
„ IV	Books	50,925	54,626	49,242
	Commercial papers	20,558	21,083	22,627
	Samples	5,552	5,345	4,842
„ V	Seeds	2,961	2,898	4,843
Frank		61,408	67,130	69,585
Total		1,630,394	1,793,765	1,796,555
Of which registered ...		16,436	17,579	17,469
Per 1,000 population		32	33	33

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Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

	1912—13	1913—14	1914—15
No. transmitted:			
Letters	5,143	5,987	4,848
Cards	1,811	2,492	1,448
Printed matters	4,050	4,566	2,642
Commercial papers	36	52	70
Samples	185	186	136
Frank	79	99	83
Total	11,306	13,384	9,229
No. arrived: Total	10,649	9,741	7,782
Grand total	21,956	23,125	17,012
Increase rate %	9.8	5.3	× 26.4
Per 100,000 population	42	42	32

× = Decrease

Telegrams (in 1,000)

Class	1912—13	Of which wireless*	1913—14	Of which wireless*	1914—15	Of which wireless*
Domestic:						
Charged	28,941	18,633	28,900	19,405	28,591	18,435
Frank	4,084	11,456	3,975	11,834	4,307	13,241
Total	33,025	30,089	32,876	31,233	32,898	31,676
Foreign despatched:						
Charged	289	3,912	316	4,146	293	4,217
Frank	23	146	25	161	27	164
Total	313	4,058	342	4,307	320	4,381
Foreign received:						
Charged	317	545	356	631	328	551
Frank	33	120	36	136	39	127
Total	351	665	393	767	368	678
Grand total:						
Charged	29,547	23,090	29,575	24,182	29,213	23,203
Frank	4,142	11,722	4,037	12,131	4,374	13,532
Total	33,689	34,812	33,611	36,313	33,587	36,735
Increase rate %	3 8	—	× 0.2	—	× 0.1	—
Per 100,000 population	65	—	64	—	63	—

*=In full unit × =Decrease.

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

Class	1912—13	1913—14	1914—15
Domestic:			
Oridinary	15,566	16,612	16,637
Registered	7,361	7,302	7,013
Declared	8,393	1,464	17,044
Frank	1,221	1,203	1,263
Total	24,157	25,133	24,742
Foreign: Total	119	40	233
Grand total	24,276	25,273	24,976
Increase rate %	5.2	4.1	1.2
Per 100,000 populatation	47	48	47

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Postal Savings Deposits

It should be noted that the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914, but again on the increase lately. The rate of interest was raised to 4.8% in April 1915.

End of March	No. of depositors	Amount ¥	Per depositor ¥	Depositors per 100 pop.
1912	11,976,238	192,506,797	16.07	20.14
1913	12,532,545	201,242,807	19.05	22.50
1914	12,890,255	199,652,811	15.48	23.48
1915	12,928,005	202,782,686	15.68	22.18

Domestic Money Orders

End of March	Issued		Paid	
	No. in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000	No. in 1,000	Amount ¥1,000
1912	18,364	258,729	18,337	260,616
1913	19,184	268,521	19,175	268,679
1914	19,770	266,576	19,778	266,713
1915	19,366	252,862	19,378	252,932

Note.—These figures include Postal Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders.

International Money Orders

End of March	Issued		Paid	
	No.	Amount ¥	No.	Amount ¥
1912	27,122	846,714	165,793	11,617,789
1913	27,595	905,661	169,599	11,594.642
1914	29,585	1,003,017	163,686	11,297,142
1915	22,468	933,462	148,512	10,361,002

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mails	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1911	20,417	3,369	1,439	220	8,914	9,117	43,479
1912	21,295	3,528	1,580	370	10,241	11,613	48,630
1913	21,598	3,710	1,647	466	10,695	13,308	51,246
1914	23,747	3,893	1,676	551	10,281	14,759	54,908

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcels	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1910	9,793	2,692	700	1,303	6,279	2,136	22,605
1911	9,836	2,712	692	1,399	6,739	2,726	24,107
1912	9,854	2,722	733	1,511	6,952	3,246	25,021
1913	10,163	2,883	833	1,552	7,371	3,507	25,310
1914	10,486	2,916	741	1,492	7,170	3,585	26,392

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RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards: – 3 *sen*. Post-cards: - single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once in a month and registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter: – For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history: - For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed 1.3×0.85×0.5 *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 300 *momme*.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value), a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged of every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addressee or from the sender as the case may be.
2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters), fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters) containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared." Charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

Mail Matters under Contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of

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periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. The system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the 1st Class Post Office concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper of value, is to be deposited with the post office.

Before mailing their mail matter the senders have to impress them with a regulation stamp.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractions, outside of such locality 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

Telegraph

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged accordingly. The reply, to be prepaid accordingly.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letter):—for first 5 word or less, 25 *sen*: for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). Etc., etc.

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

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The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

Telegraph Rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan Proper:

(1) Kana telegrams:—For each 15 *Kana* or fraction 30 *sen* and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction 5 *sen*.

(2) Roman-letter telegram (Between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words 40 *sen* and for each additional word 5 *sen*.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weigh up to 1,600 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadh and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage:—(1) Inland parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, Korea and China (registered only) and Korea or between these territories:—

	(1) Inland		(2) Territorial	
Up to	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel
200 *momme*	8 *sen*	12 *sen*	20 *sen*	30 *sen*
400 „	12 „	18 „	30 „	40 „
600 „	16 „	24 „	35 „	45 „
800 „	20 „	30 „	40 „	50 „
1,000 „	24 „	36 „	45 „	55 „
1,200 „	28 „	42 „	50 „	60 „
1,400 „	32 „	48 „	55 „	65 „
1,600 „	36 „	54 „	60 „	70 „

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 8 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme*.

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into four, i.e. Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee put in force since January 1st, 1915 are as follows in *yen*:—

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	Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Maximum remittance
Postal Petty Orders	0.02	0.04	0.06	¥10.00

	Up to ¥20 00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to ¥150.00	Up to ¥200.00	Maximum remittance
Ordinary M. O.	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	¥200.00
Telegraphic M. O. ...	0.35	0.55	0.75	0.95	1.15	¥200.00

With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance of Ordinary money order may be increased.

In case of Telegraphic money orders a fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added.

Foreign Mail Matters

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter. (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimeters in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

	Via Shanghai *yen*
Asia	
Tonking	1.27
Macao	0.32
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy	0.23
Ceylon, Burmah, India	1.46
Penang, Singapore, Malacca	0.94
Siam, Annam	1 27
Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok)	0.62

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Europe	Via Vladivostok	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	1.79	1.79
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	0.80	1.79

North America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Alabama, Ill., Miss., Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc.	3.48	2.40
New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc....	3.34	2.50
Oakland, San Francisco	3.62	2.26
British Columbia	3.72–4.52	2.50–3.01
Quebec, Ontario	3.34	2.54
Mexico	3.86	2.72
South America		
Argentine Republic, Chili	4.66	4.00
Peru	4.66–5.64	4.00–5.08
Brazil	4.05–4.56	3.72–4.00

Oceania	Via Shanghai
Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria	1.51
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.93
Manila	0.76
New Zealand	1.70

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

Foreign Parcels

Cheapest-rate routes are given :—

Destination		Rate	¥
France and Germany	Direct Exchange. — Japanese, French or German boat... ..	up to 1 kil.	0.90
		up to 5 kil.	1.30
Austria-Hungary	Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	up to 1 kil.	1.30
		up to 5 kil.	1.50
British East Indies (including Aden)	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	up to 1 kil.	1.20
		up to 5 kil.	1.20

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Destination		Rate	¥
Siam	Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat .	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.94 1.78 2.62
Great Britain and Ireland	Direct Exchange. — (Canadian line)	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.90 1.50 2.10
Belgium and Holland	Via France or Germany.—Japanese, French or German boat .	up to 1 kil. up to 5 kil.	1.10 1.50
Italy	Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	up to 1 kil. up to 5 kil.	1.00 1.04
Canada	Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.60 1.00 1.40
Hongkong	Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.50 0.90 1.30
	Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.		
Dutch East-Indies	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.20
The Commonwealth of Australia	Direct Exchange	up to 3 lbs. up to 7 lbs. up to 11 lbs.	0.80 1.70 2.60
U. S. A.	Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) Japanese or U. S. boats.	For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 *sen*, maximum 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 oza.)	
Russia in Europe	Via Siberia ... ... Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil. up to 5 kil.	1.50 1.00
Russia in Asia	Direct Exchange	up to 5 kil.	1.60

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Kiaochow* Wihsien*	80 marks	10 *sen* for each 50 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen*
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	100 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.

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Asia	Maximum	Ordinary money or er fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 20 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
British India* Ceylon, Birma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
French Indo-China	1,000 fr.	10 *sen* per 50 fr.	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Oceania				
Hawaii Philippines	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	180 Florins	10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or faction	do.	5 *sen*
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Germany	80 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	do.
France	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	do.
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Austria	1,000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Hungary	1,000 corona	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 36 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Netherlands	480 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Russia*	£ 80	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	do.
Americas				
U. S. A.*	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Argentine*	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Africa				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk.

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CHAPTER XXVII

RAILWAYS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita, Dir. of Transportation, I. G. R.

According to the returns up to March, 1913, the aggregate mileage of railway lines in Japan Proper amounts roughly to 6, 00 miles, of which 5,217 miles are owned by the Imperial Government Railways and 763 miles by private corporations. Japan's railway development since its inception in 1872 has been steady and significant, all the more remarkable in view of the geographical nature of the country At the outset, railway construction was chiefly in the hands of the Government, but after 1887 private capital was encouraged to undertake this new enterprise, so that at the end of 1899 the private companies numbered more than 30. In time this divergent ownership and management gave rise to various drawbacks, such as the lack of systematic workings. The question of nationalization began to receive the serious attention of both the Government and general public.

At last after years of investigation, the plan matured and in the two years of 1906 and 1907 the Government bought seventeen leading private lines of some importance. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended 4,371 miles, about three times their former length 1,5 8 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000. Since then, the construction of the Government lines has been steadily pushed on and even comparatively remote districts are being provided with facilities of railway connection.

The capital invested up to March, 1914 is estimated at ¥975,504,057 and the annual net profit for one year beginning March, 1914 is estimated at ¥59,285,021, or about 8.8%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last decade are as follows:—

1906—1907	8.7%	1911—1912	9.0%
1907—1908	8.5%	1912—1913	8.9%
1908—1909	7.6%	1913—1914	7.8% (Estimate)
1909—1910	7.6%	1914—1915	7.8% (Estimate)
1910—1911	8.1%		

On the completion of the railway net by the Government, the railway management introduced the revision of passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, but considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff. At last in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on the equal basis on

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all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The average passenger fare per passenger mile is 1.38 *sen* and the average goods rate per ton mile, 1.83 *sen* for the fiscal year ending March, 1913. Furthermore, these cheap fares and rates are levied for shorter journeys and hauls than those on foreign railways. The average journey per passenger is 22 miles and the average haul per ton 83 miles. When these conditions are taken into consideration, our railway fares and rates may be considered exceptionally cheap.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Imperial Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan Proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect innovation in passenger and other service in the matter of comfort, speed, and safety, as far as circumstances permit. Frequent express and through trains are run on trunk lines, not only in the Main Island but also in Kyushu and Hokkaido, while once a day fast train-de-luxe with an observation parlour car connects Tokyo and Shimonoseki for the convenience of through passengers to or from Chosen. Then the Government Railways operate ferry services between Fusan and Shimonoseki, Aomori and Hakodate, and other short launch services, in order to effectually carry out through connections by rail.

Through traffic arrangements exist between Japan and foreign countries. There is, on one hand, the through traffic of passengers and their luggage to and from those neighbouring lands overseas, such as Chosen (Korea), North and South Manchuria, Russian Maritime Province, and China and farther afield to and from European Russia and West Europe over the trans-Siberian route, while on the other, arrangements have been made for the issuing of interchange tickets by land and sea with the chief trans-Pacific and Suez steamer lines, with a view to passengers' breaking the monotony of sea voyage by overland journeys in Japan. The year 1913 saw the opening of through traffic of goods with North Manchuria and Russian Maritime Province, and the shipping of through goods can now be effected to all Far-Eastern points by these and other arrangements.

RAILWAY BUSINESS IN 1915-16 YEAR

The 1915-16 year witnessed a highly satisfactory business result, owing especially to the Coronation Ceremony held in Kyoto in Nov. The net earnings for the year increased about ¥ 1 million over the preceding year. In June the Organization was restored to the old Five District System in place of four and each District Office was made to exercise control over its store and workshops. In this connection may be mentioned abolition of stop-over station system in May '16, the resuscitation of the Gauge Problem to widen it to 4 8½ ft. and appointment of a commission to consider it in April '16, and the creation of the Atami Line Construction Office to start the work of diverting the present Kozu-Numazu Section in autumn 1916 at cost of ¥ 24,000,000, the new section extending 30 m. against 37 of present line and reducing the time from 3 to 1½ hrs. As an interesting measure pertaining to social politics, it may be noted that the Railway

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Board now grants a certain rate of allowance even to employees suffering from sickness even when not traceable to discharge of duty.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

Year ended March	Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Lightly m. ch.	Total m. ch.	Per 100 sq. *ri* m. ch.
1911	4,869.56	252.32	232.34	5,354.42	21.40
1912	5,043.20	252.32	310.30	5,606.02	22.40
1913	5,217.17	225.55	545 02	5,987.74	23.74
1914	5,471.12	199.14	868.77	6,559.23	26.13

	State railway capital invested from beginning	Private railways open to traffic: Capital paid up	Reserves
1911	¥ 823,196,507	¥ 30,542,396	¥ 709,790
1912	872,229,998	24,376,825	659,029
1913	932,671,280	18,114,585	667,004
1914	973,091,496	19,453,495	943,839

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION

The Railway Nationalization Program was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it with some modification. The seventeen private railways were purchased in 1906 and '07, the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open and capital *yen* 198,763,000 paid up in round numbers. The price paid was *yen* 481,981,000 in round figures. This railway nification is expected to economise expense by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of constraction did not come up the purchasing price determined in that way, the cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

Financial Result of Nationalization

The result of nationalization in its business aspect from 1907-8, when the nationalization was completed, to 1914-5 may be reviewed here. The data (fractions omitted) about operation are quoted first :—

	1907—8	1914—5	Increase	%
Average traffic mileage	3,982 m.	5,585	1,602	40.7
Total mileage of tracks	6,155	8,472	2,316	37.7
No. of locomotives...	1,924	2,611	687	35.7
Aggregate weight (tons)	92,354	142,313	49,958	54.1
Total seating capacity	192,229	285,347	93,118	49.4
Total hauling capacity	230,894	390,345	159,451	69.0

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Passenger mileage	(in 1,000)	1907–'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,353,270
„ „	(„)	'14–'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,623,743
Tonnage of goods	(1,000 tons)	'07–'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441,125
„ „ „	(„)	'14–'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982,798

Passenger receipt	(in 1,000)	1907–'8	¥ 35,113	average	fare	per	mile	15.0 *rin*
„ „	(„)	'14–'15	„ 49,942	„	„	„	„	13.8 „
Goods „	(„)	'07–'8	„ 25,028	„	„	„	„	17.3 „
„ „	(„)	'14–'15	„ 51,399	„	„	„	„	17.2 „

The average fare per mile fell from 14 *rin* to 13 for the 3rd class, while the rate for car-load consignment that forms about 90 % of the total volume of goods hauled was lowered from 15.2 *rin* to 14.9. The business side of the service is examined next, the comparison being made between 1908–9 and 1916–'7year, the figures (¥1,000) for the latter being estimates.

	1916—7	1908—9		1916—7	1908—9
Total receipts ...	131,581	82,076	Total disbursements	112,785	41,800
Coaching	58,488	43,757	Traffic	60,288	41,800
Wagon	58,015	37,252	Interest, etc. ...	39,336	—
Sundries	2,436	1,042	Refund etc. ...	13,160	2,255
Temporary, etc.	12,640	—	Aids to light railways	1,250	—

The rate which the maintenance fund bears to the consolidated capital is considered next as a sign of the sound condition of the service. The average for seven years ending '14–5 corresponds to 1.64%, the rate showing over 2.3 during the last three years.

The last point to be examined is the profit and loss account, the rate of profit being based on the total fund consolidated minus the loans, since the expenses incidental to the latter are provided for in the traffic expenditure account.

	Total consolidated	Loans	(a) Net cap.	(b) Reserves, etc.	Total of (a) (b)	N t earning	% of profit
1908– 9...	753,950	655,716	98,170	3,326	98,233	35,113	35.7
1910–11...	824,896	656,772	166,423	2,266	168,122	12,826	7.6
1912–13...	936,052	727,327	205,343	—	208,723	20,358	9.8
1914–15...	1,011,067	772,620	234,302	4,143	268,445	16,164	6.8

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAYS

For convenience of administration the Imperial Railways are subdivided into five districts as below:—

District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1915	District office	Where situated	Open mileage March 1915
Central;	Tokyo		Hokkaido;	Sapporo	937.04
Eastern;	Tokyo	4,041.05	Kyushu;	Moji	708.17
Western;	Kobe		Total	... ...	5,686.26

The Board Proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates.

By the administrative adjustment effected in May 1913 the Central Store was created, and the Directors of the Divisions were allowed greater freedom in their functions. The Board also supervises the South Manchuria Railway.

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Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic at End of Mar. 1915

Name of principal line	Open mileage M. C.	Name of principal	Open mileage M. C.
Tokaido line...	376.4	Sanuki line	34.9
San-yo „	329.3	Tokushima „	46.0
Sobu „	72.7	Kagoshima „	239.8
Kwansai „	108.8	Nagasaki „	98.6
Shin-etsu line	203.6	Hoshu „	93.9
Hokuroku „	228.3	Chiku-ho „	33.3
O-u „	302.3	Hakodate „	265.4
Riku-u „	270.7	Kushiro „	194.0
Tohoku „	456.9	Muroran „	86.7
Joban „	201 3	Abashiri „	120.4
San-in „	286.5	Rumoye „	31.1
Central „	253.8	Soya „	90.0
Miyazaki „	45.0	Sendai „	30.7
Gan etsu „	108.2	Boso „	44.3

In 1913–14 year 215.8 miles were newly opened to traffic, while in 1914–15 the mileage added to traffic amounted to 79.50 m., both including light railways.

The Tokyo (Central) Station

The Tokyo Station stands near the Imperial Palace in the middle part of Tokyo. A converging point of several railway lines, the station buildings are grandest in structure and newest in style. Its main building 1,104 ft. in length and 66 ft. to 138 ft. in breadth, is in the Renaissance style, and covers an area of 11,640 sq. yds. The eaves of the building are 54 ft. high from the ground while the height of the dome measures 124 ft. The main materials used for construction consist of 9,940,000 cakes of brick, 2,400 yards of granite, 8,800 cu. yds of concrete and 3,100 tons of steel. On the ground floor are the rooms for dignitaries as well as the hall, the waiting rooms, the booking office and the place for the delivery of luggage while the first and second floors are devoted to a dining hall, business room, etc. The cost of construction amounted to ¥3,000,000. The work was completed in March, 1908 – Sept., 1914 and opened to traffic on December 25th, 1914.

Railway Finance

The Imperial railway finance has been set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic, and also with ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railways account or from Government general account.

Railway Capital (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Capital	Construction expenses settled	Improvement expenses settled	Additional expenses settled
1912	872,299	19,963	29,236	1,843
1913	932,671	28,233	31,017	2,060
1914	973,091	18,686	22,591	2,617
1915	1,006,923	16,301	22,230	3,362

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Construction and Improvement Expenditure

The program revised in the 1915-16 year session of the Diet represents the outlay of ¥342,009,260 on account of construction, of which ¥200,529,866 having been spent up to 1915-16 year and the balance ¥141,479,394 to be disbursed down to 1927. On the other hand ¥475,395,041 was voted on account of improvement, consisting of ¥177,865,998 already disbursed up to 1915-16 and ¥297,529,043 to be laid out down to 1927.

Traffic

Tracks.—At the end of March 1915 the total length of tracks under operation was 5686 m. 26ch. of which 4,944.67 represented single tracks, 720.06 double tracks, and 21.33 triple or over. Goods sidings are very scarce, and the lines are almost all open to the two services.

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1911	4,767.5	3,038,736	2,126,834
1912	4,950.3	3,382,586	2,347,871
1913	5,130.0	3,626,316	2,691,464
1914	5,348.1	3,690,964	3,053,852
1915	5,585.1	3,623,743	2,982,798

Traffic Receipts and Expenses

Year ended March	Receipts ¥1000	Expenses ¥1000	Net profits ¥1000	Per day per mile, ¥		
				Receipts	Expenese	Profits
1911 ...	89,336	43,249	46,087	51.34	24.83	26.49
1912 ...	100,179	45,768	54,411	55.29	25.26	30.03
1913 ...	108,025	50,013	58,011	55.37	26.62	29.90
1914 ...	113,477	54,551	58,925	58.13	27.95	20.19

Traffic Receipts classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Passenger	Goods	Sundries	Total
1911	46,483	41,508	1,344	89,336
1912	52,339	46,329	1,510	100,179
1913	55,764	50,145	2,115	108,025
1914	57,296	53,737	2,443	113,477

Operating Expenses classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1911	1912	1913	1914
General...	1,416	1,180	1,456	1,360
Maintenance	9,565	10,156	11,352	12,624
Transportation	18,157	18,530	13,040	14,892

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Year ended March	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rolling stock repair ...	—	—	7,644	7,663
Traffic	11,293	12,234	14,102	14,979
Electric	1,403	1,739	—	—
Ship	1,380	1,518	1,617	2,379
Others	31	408	435	651
Total	43,249	45,768	50,013	54,551

N. B.—The "others" represents hotel, subsidies to the I. G. R. insurance association, rentals of private railways and secret service fund.

Average Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses per Mile per Day

	Receipts ¥				Expenses ¥			
Year ended March	Passenger	Goods	Sundries	Total	Maintenance	Transportion	Others	Total
1913... ...	16.71	7.33	.73	24.77	6.06	7.55	13.01	26.62
1914... ...	15.65	6.20	1.28	23.13	6.47	8.07	13.76	27.95

Passenger Traffic:—Fares are graded in this way;—1st class to be 150% additional and the 2nd class to be 50% addtional, to the fare of the 3rd, the last being at the rate of 1.65 *sen* per mile up to 50 miles, 1.40 *sen* up to 100 miles, 1.10 *sen* up to 200 miles, and 0.90 *sen* up to 300 miles, and 0.80 sen above 300 miles.

Number of Passenger Cars

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Bogie	1,157	1,363	1,601	1,863	2,208
Four-wheeled	4,276	4,301	4,289	4,285	4,245
Total	5,433	5,664	5,893	1,148	6,453
Av'ge seating capacity	32	32	40	41	42

Passenger Traffic Fares (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class	872	949	1,016	1,115	1,047
2nd „	5,065	5,645	6,323	7,050	7,311
3rd „	33,432	35,549	39,527	41,827	43,093
Total	39,370	42,144	46,866	49,993	51,463

Ratio of Passenger Traffic Fares per 1,000

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class	22	23	22	22	20
2nd „	129	134	135	141	142
3rd „	849	843	843	837	838

Number of Passengers (in 1,000)

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class	410	422	444	470	476
2nd „	6,327	6,500	7,068	7,414	7,476
3rd „	121,568	131,706	143,565	152,827	159,910
Total	128,306	138,629	151,077	160,711	167,773

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Passenger Mileage (in 1,000)

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class	27,971	29,454	31,779	33,539	31,224
2nd „	273,212	297,285	334,521	367,907	379,900
3rd „	...2,511,145	2,711,997	3,016,285	3,224,869	3,280,139
Total	...2,812,329	3,038,736	3,382,586	3,626,316	3,690,964

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1st class	3	3	3	3	3
2nd „	49	47	47	46	43
3rd „	948	950	950	951	954

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1914, the 33 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 35,991,706 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Coal	14,322,661 tons	Manures	1,512,176 tons
Timber	2,715,866 „	Stones	597,294 „
Rice	1,420,166 „	Fuel	539,406 „

Goods Traffic Rates (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ordinary	6,712	7,660	8,690	9,913	11,193
Express	652	676	644	604	561
Carload	24,158	26,641	29,634	35,236	41,277
Total	31,523	34,978	38,970	45,754	53,032

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Covered	14,528	15,277	16,591	22,422	19,726
Open	16,109	19,431	21,361	22,105	22,979
Others	28	42	—	—	—
Total	33,665	34,750	37,952	40,527	42,705
Loading capacity per mile of line	53	53	58	64	—

Tonnage of Goods (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ordinary	2,335	2,579	2,811	2,998	3,316
Express	27	27	29	25	24
Carload	21,292	22,874	26,499	29,513	33,007
Total	23,655	25,481	29,337	32,537	36,348

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Aggregate Tonnage of Goods hauled one Mile

Year ended March	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Ordinary ...	202,980	234,195	260,506	283,246	313,223
Express ...	7,391	7,623	7,357	6,963	6,532
Carload ...	1,700,825	1,835,014	2,080,007	2,401,254	2,734,096
Total ...	1,911,197	2,126,834	2,347,871	2,691,464	3,053,852

Construction and Operation

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.

The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo line. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the train run between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train. Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day. The longest nonstop section is that between Himeji and Okayama, 55 m.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet, with exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

Reconstruction scheme.—Far more ambitious project is the proposed program announced by the Government in Nov. 1910 of reconstructing the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100, spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in line with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644190, or little over *yen* 20,000,000. The reconstruction plan, however, was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration by the second Saionji Ministry and its successors.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 10 in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portionoin the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 2000 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., and required about six years, it being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run

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heavier trains. The rails formerly used came from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8″×5½″×6′0″, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge work.—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.), the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Amarube Trestle Bridge

The Amarube trestle bridge is spanned over a valley 1,000 ft. in width and 129 ft. in depth, situated 27 miles east of Tottori station, San-in main line (Kyoto-Oda). The bridge consists of 11 trestles laid over by 60 ft. span plate girders. The bridge is 1,019 ft. in length, and its construction requireding 994 tons of steel. The work continued from Dec., 1909 to Jan. 1912, and cost ¥ 330,000.

Kamanowaki Bridge

The Kamanowaki bridge is spanned over the river Akanogawa on the Gan-Etsu line (Koriyama-Niitsu). The bridge is 521 ft. in length, consisting of one span of 300 ft. Schweder truss and 2 spans of 108 ft. Pratt truss. The cantilever method was adopted in the construction of the bridge, the rapidity of the current together with the depth of the river (the deepest part of the bed reaching 129 ft. below the formation level) having rendered the structure of scaffolding exceedingly difficult. The work was completed in May, 1913, the total cost being ¥ 158,208.

Locomotives & Rolling Stocks

Number of Locomotives at the end of Jan. 1914

In the following table 248 locomotives which are of home make, were constructed either at the Kawasaki Dockyard or at the Osaka Railway Car Co.

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	949	41.1	—	0	—	0	949	38.1
„ „ America ...	946	40.9	78	47.0	—	0	1024	41.2
„ „ Germany ...	204	8.8	40	24.1	12	100	256	10.3
„ „ Switzerland...	11	0.5	—	0	—	0	11	0.4
„ „ Japan	200	8.7	48	28.0	—	0	148	10.0
Total	2,310	100.0	166	100.0	12	100	2488	100.0

Tenders for 72 locomotives were built in Japan, the weight of which as calculated in the total weight of locomotives built in Japan being shown in the next table.

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Weight of locomotives in working order at the end of Jan. 1914 is as follows:—

	Saturated steam loco.		Superheater		Electric		Total	
	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion	Weight	Proportion
Built in Great Britain	42,388	36.8	—	0	—	0	42,388	32.4
„ „ America... ...	52,355	45.5	6,124	48.0	—	0	58,479	44.6
„ „ Germany ...	8,389	7.3	2,679	21.0	510	100	11,578	8 8
„ „ Switzerland...	391	0.3	—	0	—	0	391	0.3
„ „ Japan	11,600	10.1	3,948	31,0	—	0	18,192	13.9
Total	115,123	100.0	12,751	100.0	510	100	131,028	100.0

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 6 million *yen* a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000:—

Year	Domestic supply	Foreign supply: Foreign	Foreign supply: Domestic order judged as foreign supply	Foreign supply: Total	Grand total	% of foreign supply
1906... ...	18,871	1,838	681	2,520	21,391	11.78
1907... ...	10,521	7,439	2,341	7,780	18,101	33.05
1908... ...	33,167	1,940	1,188	3,129	36,296	8.62
1909... ...	26,193	1,996	1,702	3,699	29,872	11.61
1910... ...	37,690	6,321	1,853	8,174	45,864	17.82
1911... ...	23,977	9,713		9,713	33,690	28.83
1912... ...	34,612	6,077	1,674	7,752	42,364	22.39
1913... ...	15,315	1,641	1,190	4,831	18,146	18.49
Total ...	200,146	—	—	45,598	—	18.09

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine are as follows for Government railways:—

A. Boursig, Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A. L. C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A. L. C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Humdoldt Engineering Works & Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

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Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fuer Duesseldorf Lokomotivban.
Krauss & Co.
Loco.-worke der K.K. priv. Oestenu. Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges'it Vienna.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.

International Traffic Arrangements

Trans-Siberian Through Traffic.—Arrangements exist between the Imperial Government Railways of Japan and the railways in Russia and West Europe for the through transportation of passengers and luggage. The through traffic to and from West Europe is known by the name of the "Trans-Siberian International Traffic"; that with the through railways in European Russia, as the "Russo-Manchurian-Japanece Traffic"; and finally that with the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways as the "Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic." The sections over which the through transportation of passengers and luggage is carried on via Dairen or Vladivostok, (in the case of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic, via Chosen, also) are as follows:—

To Japan from railways in West Europe. Amsterdam (Central station, Weetperpoort, or Muiderpoort). Antwerp (Central or South station), Berlin (Metropolitan station). Bordeaux (Saint Jean), Boulogne Ville, Bremen, Brussels, Calais Maritime, Cherbourg, Cologne, Dieppe, Dover, Frankfort (on Main), Hamburg, Altona, Hague (State Rly. or Holland Rly. stations), Havre, Liége (Guillemin), Lille, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Ostend (Quai), St. Nazaire, St. Quentin, Vienna (North station), Paris, Rotterdam (Mass, Beurs, or D. P.)

From Japan to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.
(To Vienna from Tokyo and Yokohama only.)
Russian railways from or to
Petrograd Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Irkutsk, Verdzbolovo, Riga, Alexandrovo, Granitza, and Kiev. (From Japan, to the first 4 cities only.)
Chinese Eastern and Ussuri Railways,—from or to Manchuria, Tsitsikar, Harbin, Vladivostok, and Habarovsk.
Imperial Government Railways,—from or to Tokyo, Yokohama Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Moji, and Nagasaki.(Railway City Offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Osaka.)

Through Traffic to West Europe,—
For Vienna via Moscow-Warsaw

For Berlin via $\begin{cases} \frac{\text{Moscow}}{\text{Viatka}} \text{ Petrograd-Verdzbolovo} \\ \text{Moscow-Warsaw} \frac{\text{Alexandrovo}}{\text{Skalmierzyce}} \end{cases}$

For Paris via Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Verviers-Liége-Jeumont

For London via $\begin{cases} \text{Berlin-Aix-la-Chapelle-Liége-Ostend-Dover} \\ \text{Berlin-Hannover-Hoek-van-Holland-Harwich} \end{cases}$

Coupon-books.—For Trans-Siberian International Traffic 1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains and available for 3 months.
For Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic 1st aud 2nd class coupon-books good on all trains, and 2nd and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 60 days.

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For Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic

1st and 2nd class coupon-books good on express trains, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class coupon-books good on ordinary trains. Both available for 35 days.

Circular Tours between Japan and London.—Under the International Through Traffic arrangements established among certain railways and steamship companies in Europe and the Far East for the circular tour between Japan and European ports via Suez and Siberia, circular tickets between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, or Kobe, and London are issued as follows:—

Stations and Offices where the tickets are sold:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and the City Offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Route covered by the tickets:—

Departure point-Shanghai-Suez-London-Ostend-Aix-la-Chapelle-Berlin-$\frac{\text{Alexandrovo}}{\text{Kalisz}}$-Moscow-Cheliabinsk-Manchuria-$\frac{\text{Vladivostok}}{\text{Dairen}}$-departure point, or vice versa.

Kinds and validity of the tickets:—

1st and 2nd class, both available for 24 months.

Around-the-World Tours.—The Around-the-World Tour arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Co., via Moscow or Petrograd over the Trans-Siberian Route, starting from Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.

Through Transportation of Raw Silk

Through transportation service was inaugurated on June 1st, 1914 of raw silk from Yokohama to Moscow by arrangement between the Imp. Gov. Railways and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on one hand and the Eastern Chinese Railway and the Volunteer Steamers of Russia on the other. The voyage between Tsuruga and Vladivostock is regulated to be eight days, while 15 days are allotted for the transportation between the latter place and Moscow. For any delay beyond the prescribed duration the compensation at the rate of 1/6 of freight per day is to be paid by the carriers concerned to the consigner for the Yokohama-Vladivostock conveyance and of 1/20 for the trans-Siberian route ending Moscow. The freight schedule per 100 kgrms is as follows:—

	From starting station to Tsuruga	From Tsuruga to Vladivostock	Total	From Vladivostock to Moscow per pood
From Yokohama to Moscow...	¥ 2.50	1.9515	4,1515	4.02 R. 85 K
„ Kyoto „ „ ...	„ 1.30	1.6515	2.9515	
„ Tsuruga „ „ ...	„ —	1.6515	1.6515	

Besides 10,075 kopecs are charged per pood on the Russian railways as sundries incidental to the conveyance.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The private railways open to traffic in Japan, excluding light railways, numbered at the end of March 1915 eight with an aggregate mileage of 272 m. 48 ch. with a total capital of ¥ 35,600,000 and they are as follows:—

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Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Track mileage m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital ¥
Narita Railway	Narita, Chiba-ken	45.06	52.62	3.6	2,425,000
Chuetsu „	Fushigi, Toyama-ken ...	23.06	27.04	3.6	1,270,000
Nankai „	O aka...	42.15	81.73	3.6	8,133,975
Tobu „	Tokyo	72.33	99.06	3.6	4,883,000
Hakatawan „	Kasuya-gori, Fukuoka-ken	16.34	23.53	3.6	1,535,500
Yokohama*„	Kanagawa...	27.49	32.06	3.6	3,140,000
Ashio* „	Tokyo	27.42	33.74	3.6	2,500,000
Tojo „	Tokyo	18.23	19.40	3.6	97,913

Note.—*These two railways are leased to the Imp. Government Railways.

Passenger and Goods Traffic of Private Railways

Year ended March	Passenger service: Number in 1,000	Passenger service: Mileage in 1,000	Passenger service: Fares yen 1,000	Goods service: Tonnage in 1,000	Goods service: Mileage in 1,000	Goods service: Freights yen 1,000
1911	25,969	191 435	?	2,323	30,984	?
1912	17,838	146,555	?	1,632	27,878	?
1913	16,131	135,117	?	1,746	26,255	?
1914	16,855	144,530	2,119	1,845	30,180	911
1915	17,130	150,753	2,036	2,111	30,671	1,003

Finance of Private Railways (in ¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	Paid up capital	Reserves	Receipts	Expenses	Profit
1911	30,542	709	4,541	2,672	2,389
1912	24,376	659	5,364	1,770	1,881
1913	18,114	667	3,285	1,851	1,540
1914	19,453	943	3,532	1,880	1,783
1915	24,985	1,122	3,274	1,382	1,891

LIGHT RAILWAYS

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1911 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was controlled by the ordinary railway or tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, when he was the President of the Railway Board. This legislative measure aimed at obtaining 2,000 m. with grant of aid of ¥ 12,500,000, guaranteeing the profit within the limit of 5 per cent. of the construction expense. The period of grant on one and same line was extended in '14 from 5 to 10 years. At the end of May 1916 the mileage under traffic extended 1,485, that under construction 778, while the mileage under charter represented 1,300, and the grant of aid covered 787 m.

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LEADING LIGHT RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

Title	Office	Length of line open m. ch.	Track mileage m. ch.	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up capital ¥
Chugoku	Okayama	50.20	59.17	2.6; 3.6	4,300,000
Iyo	Matsuyama	26.66	30.51	2.6; 3.6	984,000
Jobu	Kumagaya	28.61	35.09	3.6	919,260
Toyokawa	Toyohashi	17.61	22.58	3.6	1,100,000
Tobu	Tokyo	27.43	35.16	3.6	1,300,000
Koya Tozan	Kawachi	28.08	39.47	3 6	1,088,130
Shimabara	Shimabara	26.20	29.06	3.6	798,950
Chiba	Chiba	47.17	55,49	2.0; 2.6; 3.6	859,915
Aichi Elec.	Nagoya	18.26	19.60	3.6	1,178,770
Tosan Elec.	Takamatsu	7.74	8.49	4.8½	1,000,000
Nagoya Elec.	Nagoya	31.03	38.56	3.6	5,000,000
Echigo	Niigata	50.10	57.56	3.6	1,500,000

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways for some sections, this being already put into practice for a section of the Kobu and Tokaido lines. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At the end of Mar. 1915, or the end of business year 1914 Japan had 71 companies and municipalities running electric tramways solely or combining lighting, with the capital paid up amounted to ¥ 300 millions. The lines open to traffic extended 822 m. with track mileage of 1,285. The passenger cars and goods wagons numbered 3,891 and 396 respectively. Further particulars are shown in the following table representing the year ended March 1915:—

	No. of Co.s	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Debenture & debts ¥1,000	Reserve fund ¥1,000	Receipts total ¥1,000	Of which tramway ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000	Nett profi ¥1,000
Electric railway	24	25,599	4,976	745	3,519	3,124	2,241	1,278
Electric railway combined with lighting ...	47	234,893	35,768	4,639	37,852	22,840	26,759	11 093
Total	71	260,497	40,745	5,384	41,372	25,965	29,000	12,371

LEADING ELECTRIC TRAMWAY ENTERPRISES

Name and location	Capital p. u. ¥1,000	Railway mileage	Track mileage	Gauge ft. in.
Tokyo Municipality, Tokyo	86,977	79.6	158.6	4.6
Keihin El. Rly., Kawasaki	4,452	17.4	34.7	4.6
Tamagawa El. Rly., Tokyo	800	5.9	9.3	3.6
Keisei El. Rly., Tokyo	1,073	8.8	15.7	4.6
Oji El. Rly., Tokyo	1,000	5.1	10.2	4.6
Kei-o El. Rly., Tokyo	590	9.5	11.3	4.6
Yokohama El. Co, Yokohama	5,350	6.4	6.4	3 6

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Name and location	Capital p. u. ¥1,000	Railway mileage	Track mileage	Gauge ft. in.
Odawara El. Rlv., Odawara	1,490	7.6	7.6	4.6
Yokohama El. Rly., Yokohama	4,050	12.7	23.6	4.6
Nagoya El. Rly.,* Nagoya	4,560	51.3	90.6	3.6
Aichi El. Rly., Nagoya	1,173	18.4	18.4	3.6
Ise El. Rly., Yamada	1,225	9.6	12.4	3.6
Keishin Tramway, Kyoto...	1,500	6.6	13.2	4.8½
Kyoto Municipality, Kyoto	15,007	13.9	27.8	4.8½
Kyoto El. Rly., Kyoto	5,250	15.8	30.4	3.6
Osaka Municipality. Osaka	31,911	29.6	59.2	4.8½
Hankai Tramway*†, Osaka	2,620	13.7	27.2	4.8½
Minoö-Arima Tramway, Ikeda	3,300	18.1	36.2	4.8½
Nankai Rly., Osaka	8,133	47.0	73.6	4.8
Hanshin El. Rly., Amagasaki	5,400	22.1	44.2	4.8½
Kobe El. Rly., Kobe...	11,562	7.8	15.6	4.8½
Hyogo Tramway,* Suma	2,000	5.6	11.2	4.8½
Tosa El. Rly., Kochi	1,000	15.7	25,6	3.6
Kyushu El. Light and Rly., Fukuoka...	6,250	5.1	10.2	4.8½
Kyushu El. Tramway, Kokura	3,937	21.8	43.6	4.8½

NOTE.—Those marked* are the companies undertaking transportation business only, the rest combining it with other business, such as electric supply and lighting (vid. Electricity, Chap. on Industry).

NOTE.—† The Hankai Tramway was afterward absorbed by the Nankai Railway.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

Was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Imperial Government Railways Buildings, Tokyo and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki.

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CHAPTER XXVIII

MERCANTILE MARINE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Prof. Jujiro Ito, Waseda University

Generally speaking, the mercantile marine of Japan grew in numerical strength at the time of war, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank for the Government protection. The volume of our merchant vessels did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, but by 1896 it had increased to 709,000 as a result of purchase of foreign vessels on the occasion of the Japan-China war. The record of the later war is far more conspicuous, for the total tonnage existing at the end of 1903 of 979,000 tons jumped up to 1,527,000 tons at the end of 1905. The latest returns, at the end of Mar. 1914, make a similarly creditable record representing the gross tonnage of steamers at 1,538,000 and that of sailing ships at 494,000.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that prevailed throughout the world and its tonnage remained almost stationary. The business was so much affected at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the last three years.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. The Shipbuilding Law was amended in 1909 and the qualification for the bounty was somewhat raised as to the minimum limit, but in other respects the Law remains practically in the form as originally published. (For further particulars, see elsewhere). The Navigation Law was amended a few years after its promulgation, and reduced the rate of bounty on foreign built vessels to one half, and even for home built vessels it was provided that the rate would be reduced by 5% every year, after five years of the age, as described at some details in this chapter. The leading steamship Cos., instead of receiving the bounty under this law, preferred to run subsidised lines under special contract in order, it would appear, to enjoy the constant income of a definite sum, irrespective of the age of their vessels. In 1909 the Navigation Bounty Law was abolished and in its place the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated, fixing the routes to be run, the type of steamers to be used, the number of services, and so on, all of which were

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absent in the former law. Four foreign lines are run under the amended law, but this contract expired at the end of 1914. It has just been renewed, though in proposing the renewal before the Diet the Okuma Ministry went a step further than its predecessor in curtailing the amount of the subsidies. (See elsewhere in this chapter.) There is another subsidized line, i. e. the Java line, this being under a special contract with the Government.

Japan possesses five subsidised steamship Cos., as mentioned afterward, i.e. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha. Then there are the Chosen Yusen Kaisha recently created in order to undertake coasting service in Korean waters, and also the shipping business conducted as subsidiary enterprise by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Firm. The junction service undertaken by the steamers of the Imperial Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railway should also be mentioned. The steamers not belonging to any of those Cos. or establishments are collectively known under the title of "outside steamers," which are practically synonymous, in Japan, with "non-subsidised boats." Some of these non-subsidised steamers are running regular coasting service of local character, but almost all "outside steamers" of larger displacement are tramp-boats engaged in coasting service at home or on freight business between Japan and China or India. Of late some of the tramps have extended their sphere of operation to Australia, N. America and even Europe.

Number of Registered Vessels Classified by Tonnage

Dec.	20-500 tons: Steamer	20-500 tons: Sailer	500-1000 tons: Steam.	500-1000 tons: Sail.	Above 1000 tons: Steam.	Above 1000 tons: Sail.	Total number: Steamer	Total number: Sailer	Gross tonnage: Steamer	Gross tonnage: Sailer
1911 ...	1,333	5,584	141	1	380	1	1,854	5,584	1,375,082	412,541
1912 ...	1,457	6,442	136	—	388	1	1,981	6,443	1,442,884	500,042
1913 ...	1,529	7,342	137	—	406	1	3,072	7,343	1,513,940	487,347
1914 ...	1,577	7,942	142	—	414	1	2,133	7,943	1,577,025	513,244
1915 ...	1,566	8,655	150	—	416	1	2,132	8,656	1,604,900	542,579

Registered Steamers Classified by Age (1914)

Age		Steel or iron: No.	Steel or iron: Tonnage	Steel-wood or iron-wood: No.	Steel-wood or iron-wood: Tonnage	Wood: No.	Wood: Tonnage	Total: No.	Total: Tonnage
Under 5 years...		277	248,867	2	138	289	17,324	568	266,329
5-10	„ ...	131	228,394	—	—	261	22,277	392	250,671
10-15	„ ...	116	188,483	4	1,116	239	20,699	359	210,348
15-20	„ ...	110	254,531	—	—	201	17,866	311	272,397
20-25	„ ...	90	200,655	1	37	106	12,120	197	212,812
25-30	„ ...	76	128,326	1	113	45	5,257	122	133,696
Over 30	„ ...	85	143,986	6	2,145	31	3,484	122	149,615
Undetermined ...		42	79,014	1	998	19	1,146	62	81,157
Total		927	1,472,255	15	4,597	1,191	100,173	2,133	1,577,025
Of which: Home built...		493	493,316	9	1,524	1,142	98,189	1,645	593,029
Of which: Foreign „ ...		433	978,813	6	3,073	44	1,858	483	988,744
Of which: Unknown ...		1	126	—	—	4	126	5	252

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Registered Steamers Classified by Materials (1914)

Class by tonnage	Steel or iron		Steel-wood or iron-wood		Wood		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonage
Under 500 tons	393	74,011	12	2,037	1,172	88,447	1,577	164,495
500–1,000 ,,	129	89,295	3	2,560	19	11,716	142	103,581
1,000–3,000 ,,	246	486,929	—	—	—	—	246	486,929
3,000–5,000 ,,	107	487,601	—	—	—	—	107	387,601
5,000–7,000 ,,	44	263,998	—	—	—	—	44	263,998
7,000–10,000 ,,	9	76,278	—	—	—	—	9	76,278
Over 10,000 ,,	8	94,143	—	—	—	—	8	94,143
Total ... ,,	927	1,472,255	15	4,597	1,191	100,173	2,133	1,577,025

Steamers Classified by Speed (1914)

Knots	No.	Tonnage	Knots	No.	Tonnage
Up to 6	46	5,306	15–16	24	118,338
6– 7	154	9,029	16–17	16	122,784
7– 8	308	18,262	17–18	3	17,932
8– 9	464	76,958	18–19	2	3,042
9–10	401	182,387	19–20	1	3,875
10–11	341	323,111	20–21	3	40,274
11–12	198	275,961	Above 21	2	6,476
12–13	74	177,930	Undetermined ...	50	8,063
13–14	23	72,204	Total	...2,133	1,577,025
14–15	23	115,043			

Tonnage Registered at Dairen

The foregoing returns exclude the tonnage registered at Dairen, this amounting to 248,630 tons gross at beginning of 1916. It may be remembered that in order to encourage navigation the Government-General of Kwantung exempted import and all other duties on steamers registered in its jurisdiction, these amounting to ¥51 per net ton on vessels under 10 years of age and ¥10 on older vessels. As the privilege of coastwise service in home waters is denied to vessels not registered in Japan Proper, the registration at Dairen is confined to larger craft used in foreign service. The home Government objected to the exemption of duties and the Government-General at last announced that from July 1914 the registration tax would be levied at the rate of 30 *sen* per registered ton.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SECOND-HAND BOATS

As referred to in the Introductory Remarks, Japanese ship-owners purchased a large number of second-hand foreign steamers during the last few years, as shown below:—

Second-Hand Boats Imported

	Registered at home		Registered at Dairen		Total		
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	D. W.
1912	11	36,793	13	45,824	24	82,617	120,400
1913	15	40,159	39	137,427	54	177,586	261,162
1914	16	16,515	19	65,305	25	81,820	116,290

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Besides, during the last two years eight second-hand passenger boats representing 21,344 tons gross were purchased. Of these eighty-seven boats 70 were flying the British flag.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NAVIGATION

First enacted in 1896 the Navigation and Shipbuilding Bounty Laws were amended in 1909, the new laws coming into force in January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, i.e. a general subsidy granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers operating in conformity with provisions of the law. In the new system the general subsidy was done away with and the subsidy was made to the following subsidized open-sea navigation routes, that is (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route. The Java route is the latest addition, though under special contract.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons gross, not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton gross of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of nautical mile per hour irrespective of the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, ending with the 15th year.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by the competent authorities, an extra twenty-five per cent. subsidy may be granted.

Oversea Service Subsidy

The oversea services run and steamers used under the law are as follows:—

	No. of s.s.		Tonnage	Speed (knot)	Yearly service
European (N.Y.K.)	11		7,500 to 12,000	15–16	26
Puget Sound (N.Y.K.) ...	6	(2 sub'sed)	5,500 to 9,700	14–16	26
Puget Sound (O.S.K.) ...	4				
San Francisco (T.K.K.) ...	8		12,500 to 13,500	18–20	14
South American (T.K.K.)	3		6,000 to 9,700	13–15	6
Australian (N.Y.K.)... ...	3		5,000 to 7,500	15–17	12

The five year term of the Subsidy Contracts expired in 1914 and in May, 1915 the new contract was approved by the Diet as below:—

	European service	N. American	S. American	Australian
1915—16	¥1,832,806	¥2,924,777	¥303,906	¥183,206
1916—17	1,811,910	2,949,012	297,558	173,808
1917—18	1,754,196	2,802,119	291,211	160,253
1918—19	1,689,805	2,669,925	284,863	169,740
1919—20	1,569,272	2,509,187	269,350	188,494
Total	8,657,989	13,855,010	1,446,888	875,501

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Compared with the figures for the preceding term, i.e. 1910–15 years the amount of the subsidy to be granted for the European service for the new term shows a decrease of ¥7,201,251, the amount for the North American line of ¥7,265,485, for the South American line of ¥1,917,135 and that for the Australian service ¥1,143,655. The total reduction effected for the three lines mentioned is ¥17,527,526.

Coasting and Near-Sea Service Subsidy

The subsidy to the service comprises regular service to the South Seas (Java, the Yangtsze service in China, Shanghai, Northern China, Dairen, Hokkaido and the outlying ports in Japan Proper. These are tabulated as follows:—

Route	Termini	Undertaken by	Subsidy 1916
South Seas	Kobe-Sourabaya	N.Y.Y.K.	¥280,000
×South Seas	Yokohama-S.S. Islands ...	N. Trading Co. ...	515,000
+ „ „	Keelung-Singapore	O.S.K.	100,000
Yangtsze	Shanghai-Hankow-Itchang	N.S.K.K.	538,000
Dairen	Kobe-Dairen	O.S.K.	100,000
Shanghai	Kobe-Shanghai	N.Y.K.	215,000
N. China	Kobe-Newchang	N.Y.K.	117,000
Main Island-Hokkaido service... ...	... ...	Kitanihon K.K. ...	50,000
Vladivostock	Tsuruga-Vladivostock ...	O.S.K.	251,500
„	Otaru „ ...	O.S.K.	191,448
Outlying ports, Ogasawara, Izu Islands, etc.	... ...		116,328

×The South Sea Service undertaken by the Nanyo Trading Co. was started in 1915, under special contract with the Department of Navy as a device during the war time. The service is to provide means of communication between Japan and those parts of German possessions in the South-Seas which have come under our control since the war.

+ The Singapore line by the O.S.K is subsidized by the Government-General of Formosa, the first vessel on this line sailing in May, '16. The Co. provides three vessels of from 2500 to 3000 tons gross, making a monthly departure each way.

The subsidy covers from two to three years, the grant differing by the year. The Java service undertaken by the Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha makes 16 trips a year by four steamers of from 3,282 to 4,799 tons. The Yangtsze service comprisee Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Itchang, Hankow-Siangtan, and Hankow-Changtu lines.

New Lines Started

The N.Y.K. has long been preparing to establish round-the-world routes across the Panama Canal. Shortly after the canal was opened to traffic in 1914 the Company had some steamers which were then in Europe take homeward voyage through the canal. The service, however, was discontinued for the time-being, owing to the stoppage of traffic at the

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Isthmus, but will be resumed before long. In addition to this westward voyage, the N.Y.K. has recently announced to start an all-sea route to New York through the Panama Canal. The first vessel was to leave Japan in June 1916.

Coastwise Trade

Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were prohibited to carry passengers and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain is dealt with in a revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

VESSELS BELONGING TO NON-SUBSIDIZED OWNERS

At the end of March, 1916, the "outside" owners had 272 vessels of above 1000 gross tons, with the total tonnage of 715,012 tons gross. Of this total 60% was engaged in near-sea trade, i.e. in domestic waters, Korea and China, and the rest in long-distance voyage. A comparison of 1913 and 1916 demonstrates a fact that the sphere of activity of this class of freighters has considerably been extended since the outbreak of the War.

	Apr. 30, 1913		March 31, 1916	
	No. of s.s.	Tons gross	No. of s.s.	Tons gross
Japanese coast	100	187,452	188	423,031
Korea and China ...	58	126,898		
South Seas and India...	16	60,667	29	92,841
America	5	19,628	34	129,835
Europe	—	—	17	57,515
Australia	3	13,381	4	11,790
Unknown	11	31,257	—	—
Repairing &c.	11	25,224	—	—

The more influential of tramp-owners have organized the Japanese Shipowners' Association which on March 11th, 1916, comprised 215 vessels with 505,052 tons gross. Those members possessing over 20,000 tons gross were approximately as follows:—

Kishimoto	48,274 tons	Hachimma	25,543 tons
Yamashita and Subsidiary Co's.	34,775 „	Katsuda Okazaki ...	24,297 „
Itaya	22,011 „	Shosho Yoko	21,336 „
Tatsumma	38,255 „	Kyoto Kisen	20,078 „

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

Freight Market

As a result of new tonnage put on the market during the two previous years, the rate experienced a heavy fall in 1914 and coal freight between

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Moji and Yokohama, regarded as standard rate in Japan's near-sea service, fell as low as 55 *sen* per ton at the end of January 1915. Soon the market began to recover till it rose to ¥ 1.05 in the latter part of April, but it could not maintain this level for any length of time. It steadily went down even when the bulk of foreign bottoms was hurriedly called home with the outbreak of the War. The chartering of some 200,000 tons by the Government when Japan sent expedition against Tsingtau temporarily enlivened the market, but when the boats requisitioned were relieved of the service between September and October they aggravated the condition of the freight market which had been suffering from the severe lull occasioned by the demoralizing effect exerted on the foreign and domestic trade.

Meanwhile a favourable turn had come for our foreign trade. Enoromous orders for war stores and general goods began to arrive and called forth an unusual activity of manufacturing industries. The demand for bottoms considerably decreased as they had been owing to the withdrawal of foreign ships, became excessive, and this naturally pushed up the rate. By December the Moji-Yokohama coal rate had risen to ¥ 1.85, while on March 13th '16 it was quoted as high as ¥ 2.30.

Charter Market

The War has caused a boom to the market which has risen to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the ante-bellum days a boat of from 3000 to 6000 tons dead weight could not command more than ¥ 1.25 : by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥ 5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥ 4.00 and 10.50, and these advanced to 13.00 and 18.00 in Mar. '16.

Freight Market, Near-Sea Service

The following table shows the average freight per one ton of coal in near-sea service, i.e. on the four routes from Moji (or from Wakamatsu):—

1915	To Yokohama	To Shanghai	To Hongkong	To Singapore
January	¥ 0.58	¥ 1.85	¥ 1.50	¥ 3.50
February	0.85	1.90	2.30	4.30
March	1.40	1.50	2.60	5.50
April	1.33	1.50	2.50	„
May	1.35	1.70	3.20	5.80
June	1.35	1.50	3.30	7.00
July	1.35	1.60	„	„
August	1.38	1.60	„	6.00
September	1.60	1.55	3.00	7.20
October	1.50	1.80	„	6.00
November	1.60	2.10	„	8.00
December	1.70	2.20	„	9.00
1916				
January	1.60	—	3.25	—

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1916	To Yokohama	To Shang'hai	To Hongkong	To Singapore
February	¥1.80	¥ —	¥5.00	¥5.00
March	2.40	—	7.50	—
April	3.15	4.50	11.00	17.00
May	2.70	3.50	—	14.00

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
From Moji to Yokohama	¥0.91	¥1.13	¥1.01	¥0.765	¥1.325

Freight Market, Oversea Service

The N.Y.K. and other subsidized Cos. have repeatedly raised, with the approval of the controlling authorites, their freight, the latest being carried out in April '16. The increase averaged 20 to 30 %. The rates are considerably lower than those ruling among foreign Cos., as may be seen from the following:—

Export to Europe	Japanese s.	d.	Foreign s.	d.	Export to Europe	Japanese s.	d.	Foreign s.	d.
Beans	81	9	137	0	Peppermint ...	100	9	157	0
Hemp Braid ...	72	0	111	0	Fish Oils ...	42	3	110	0
Copper	36	0	60	0	Rapeseed Oil ...	46	9	110	0
Camphor ...	57	6	133	0	Rice	43	3	open	
Timber	57	0	120	0					

	Japanese ¥	Foreign ¥		Japanese $	Foreign $
America (export)			America (import)		
Tea (100 lbs)	0.62½	0.65	Flour (per ton) ...	8.00	12.00
Fancy mattings ...	0.40	1.00	Raw cotton	15 00	40.00
Pottery goods	0.62½	1.20	Iron materials ...	6.00	35.00
Straw braids	0.62½	1.85	Lumber	15.00	20.00
Raw silk	6.00	15.00	Salted fish	9.00	20.00
Brushes	0.75	0.90			
Fans	0.62½	1.20			

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY AND BOUNTY

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Nagasaki and Kawasaki Dockyards have undertaken the construction of several large steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. They have also built cruisers and other small size vessels for the Imperial Navy and for China. This shipbuilding record has been broken when the two dockyards were ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught each of 27,500 tons.

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Private shipyards existing at the end of 1914 numbered 238 in Japan Proper, including those of minor scopes. Before the War Japan's building stocks numbered 22, but have increased to 37 later, with addition in prospect. The building capacity that did not exceed 60,000 tons a year before (omitting ships under 1,000) advanced to 200,000, to be increased to 300,000 in a near future. In 1916 stocks and repair docks possessed by the leading shipbuilding Cos. were, according to private sources, 18 at Osaka Iron Works, 6 each Nagasaki and Kawasaki, 3 each Kobe Mitsubishi and Yokohama, 2 each Ishikawajima, Uraga, Matsuo, Ono, Fujinagata, Harima, and Niigata Iron Works.

The shipbuilders are seriously handicapped from inadequate supply of steel and skilled labor. According to Dr. Imaoka, Shipping Section of the Department of Communications, the price of ordinary cargo-boats built in Japan has advanced as follows:—

	per ton gross	per ton d. w.
Prior to the war	¥ 130—140	90
After the war	¥ 150—160	110
April 1916	¥ 190	125

As a sign of the times it may be noted that orders for wooden vessels of over 1,000 tons or even to convert trawlers into cargoboats have been received by some shipbuilders.

Shipbuilding mechanics available in Japan number about 40,000, distributed among the Mitsubishi (Nagasaki and Kobe), 10,000; the Kawasaki 10,000; Osaka Iron Works, 9,000, the balance of about 10,000 working at the lesser shipyards.

The outbreak of the European War has occasioned a rush of orders to all the shipbuilding yards. In 1915 the orders booked represented 88 vessels with aggregate tonnage of 481,000, of which 7 with 32,900 were completed in the course of the year.

Orders expected completion in this and next years at the leading shipyards may be classified as follows, but some may be unavoidably delayed owing to uncertainty as to supply of materials from abroad:—

	Orders in hand in Jan. '16	
Dockyard	Number	Total tonnage
Nagasaki, Mitsubishi	...12 steamers	70,800
Kobe "	... 3 "	15,000
Kawasaki	...22 "	69,000
Osaka Iron Works	...32 "	140,400
Uraga	... 9 "	27,300
Ishikawajima	... 3 "	4,500
Total	...81 "	327,000

Shipbuilding Bounty

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law relating to navigation above described. The new arrangement came in force in January, 1910. For the purpose of differentiating the grant, it divides ships first into two classes, A and B, and further subdivides each into four grades. Class A comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths

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of 1st or 2nd classes, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B comprises all other types of vessels. The 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of aid is differentiated thus :—

	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
1st grade	*yen* 22	*yen* 19	3rd grade	*yen* 19	*yen* 16
2nd „	*yen* 21	*yen* 18	4th grade	*yen* 14	*yen* 11

The shipbuilding returns for the preceding three years make the following record :—

	Steamers		Sailing boats	
Year	No. built	Ton	No. built	Ton
1912	168	48,155	372	23,899
1913	115	51,525	659	43,398
1914	79	82,873	557	34,528

Of the above the steamers granted shipbuilding bounty numbered 7 with 17,183 tons in 1912, 4 with 34,478 in '13 and 14 with 66,329 in '14. With the phenomenal activity since '15 the bounty reached an unprecedented amount ¥ 1,600,000 for 1915-'16 and 3,120,000 for '16-'17.

Principal Shipyards

The Mitsubishi Dockyard, at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc., stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm have a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150-tons electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 10.000 men. The Firm hold the licence for building Parson's, turbines.

The Kawasaki Dockyards.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. had secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

The Osaka Iron Works—Started by Mr. E.H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock Co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also Branch on Innoshima Inland Sea. The shipyard coveres nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a speciality of the works which have purchased the patent.

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SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The numbers of licensed captains and mates were as follows:— at the end of the year.

	1912		1913		1914	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners
1st Class Captains ...	1,020	179	1,111	179	1,223	168
„ Chief Mates	588	31	681	31	770	31
„ Second Mates	1,069	11	1,253	11	1,332	11
2nd Class Captains ...	649	—	702	—	746	—
„ Chief Mates...	1,347	3	1,489	3	1,604	3
„ Second Mates	3,016	1	3,248	1	3,399	1
3rd Class Captains ...	87	—	92	—	95	—
„ Mates	10,973	1	11,424	1	12,167	1
Chief Engineers... ...	935	79	1,022	79	1,114	79
1st Class „	1,729	43	1,883	43	2,030	43
2nd „ „	1,360	2	1,517	2	1,608	2
3rd „ „	3,306	1	3,745	2	3,995	2

Remarks.—Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland waters.

NUMBER OF PILOTS

In 1912, Jap. 22, for. 10; 1913, Jap. 26, for. 5; 1914, Jap. 25. for. 4.

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1899.

SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers		Sailingships and junks		Lives lost or injured			
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing	Total
1912... ...	35	556	179	321	101	27	188	316
1913... ...	21	612	109	293	131	49	99	279
1914	16	525	96	264	49	42	179	260

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one half of the total steamers registered in Japan Proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crews' fault or negligence was responsible for 77% and vis major the remainder.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP

Japan has quite a large numb r of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of Japanese captains and engi eers and after decades of practical experience, efficiently sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha first placed in June 1897 a Japanese captain in charge of one of the Bombay

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liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906 a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Similar appointments have been made whenever foreign captains or engineers retired on account of age, so that today foreign command of Japanese ocean-going steamers is an exception.

LIGHTHOUSES, MARKS, ETC.

It is recorded that Japan had in 1868 some 105 lighthouses along the coast. They were almost all private structures and necessarily primitive in construction. The first regular lighthouse erected in Japan was that at Kwannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, and it was lighted on the New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kwannonzaki, Jogashima, Shinagawa, and Nojimasaki were built under the supervision of M. Verni, a French engineer employed at the Yokosuka Ironworks. Japan next engaged Mr Brantou, a British engineer, and he and several British experts under him were placed in charge of the Lighthouse Office established at Yokohama in 1869. From that year till 1881, when Japan could dispense with service of the foreign lighthouse experts, 43 lighthouses and 26 daymarks were constructed by those British engineers. The lighthouses and other signals built afterward have been designed and constructed by native experts. The Government wishes to build some 300 more lighthouses, but as this requires an outlay of over 6 million *yen* it will be some time before it could be put into effect. The condition of lights, daymarks and fog signals as existed at the end of 1914 was as follows:—

Kind of signals	Government	Public	Private	Total
Lights				
Lighthouse	139	23	—	162
Staff-light	4	19	—	23
Light ship	1	—	—	1
Leading light	4	2	—	6
Beacon light	17	1	—	18
Lighted buoy	31	12	—	43
Daymarks				
Beacon...	5	10	9	24
Buoy	22	21	—	43
Fair way mark...	—	56	—	56
Land-mark	1	—	—	1
Leading landmark	1	—	—	1
Fog signals				
Siren	15	—	—	15
Bell	2	—	—	2
Firing...	2	—	—	2
Explosive	4	—	—	4
Submarine	1	—	—	1
Signal stations...	7	—	—	7
Total	256	144	9	409

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LEADING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia.

For these regular lines the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the company runs to Australia service once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. It has opened the New York-via-Panama line as latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its nominal capital, i. e. to ¥44,000,000 of which ¥27,500,000 p. u.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*Osaka Merchant Ship Co.*)—The company was created in 1884 with express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, and also Tacoma and Vladivostok.

Bombay regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910, six steamers of 6,050 tons displacement each, being employed. The company lately, has started a service between the South Seas and Formosa.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with three steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '05 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 9,700 tons on it.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (*Japan-China Steamship Co.*)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daito S.S. Co. (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsze), and the same services of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (*South-Sea Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South-sea exploitation the company (formerly 'Nan-yo Yusen Gumi') was organized in October 1912 and opened service with three steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year and the ships run are the *Hokuto Maru* (3,282 tons), *Banri Maru* (3,261 tons), *Rioju Maru* (4,799 tons), and *Borneo Maru* (4,001).

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Business Returns of the Four Navigation Companies

	N. Y. K.		O. S. K.		T. K. K.		N. K. K.	
	Oct., '14-Mar., '15	Apr., '15-Sept, '15	Jan., '15-June, '15	July, '15-Dec., '15	Jan., '15-June, '15	July. '15-Dec., '15	Oct., '14-Mar., '15	Apr., '15-Sept. '15
	1,000 *tons*	1,000 *tons*	1,000 *pieces*	1,009 *pieces*				
Cargoes carried	2,080	2,370,000	28,979	35,573	—	—	—	—
No. of Passengers	114,000	129,000	825,416	783,370	—	—	—	—
	ton	*ton*	*ton*		*ton*	*ton*	*ton*	*ton*
Fleet	416,791	428,015	190,017	—	80,822	84.921	27,621	33,367
	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*	1000*yen*
Paid-up capital	22,000	22,000	18,562	18,562	9,750	9,750	8,100	8,100
Debentures	—	—	6,620	6,460	7,682	6,384	—	—
Reserve fund	45,126	28,399	7,700	9,157	1,013	1,117	1,331	1,320
Book value of fleet	46,275	37,844	—	22,800	16,407	15,494	2,756	3,433
Receipts: Cargo...	11,865	16,831	7,638	9,208	1,628	2,441	984	703
Receipts: Passenger...	2,398	2,354	1,800	1,794	1,228	2,122	281	265
Receipts: Others	2,752	2,664	712	624	232	301	110	228
Receipts: Subsidy	1,839	1,402	955	868	1,360	1,297	333	299
Receipts: Total...	18,845	23,251	11,107	12,496	4,450	6,163	1,710	1,496
Expenditure	13,616	14,555	7,668	8,127	3,733	4,849	1,007	886
Profit after deducting depreciation	3,188	6,020	3,094	3,033	717	1,314	484	406
Dividend	10%	15%	10%	12%	pref. 12% ord. 7%	15% 15%	9%	9%

The business of the Yusen and other leading shipping Cos. has been exceptionally favorable in the last term. The Yusen earned over ¥10,560,000, declared dividend of 20% and carried forward over 7,000,000; the O. S. K. netted about ¥2,380,000 declared 12% and set apart ¥2,000,000, equlization fund; the T. K. K. trebled its profit and declared 15%.

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CHAPTER XXIX

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

(On July 31st., 1912)

"On ascending the Imperial Throne of an eternal lineage, in succession to Our illustrious Ancestors, We hereby make this announcement to Our beloved sons in Our Army and Navy:

"Our Impeial Father favored you with Instructions on the Five Articles of the Spirit that should animate those serving in the Imperial Army and Navy, thereby showing the way in which they should discharge their duty in all sincerity. And we are pleased to say that you of Our services on land and sea, observing these sacred instructions day and night, have through successive wars striven for the enhancement of the national glory and the enlargement of the sphere of Imperial sway, and have thus helped in the consummation of the great Imperial work of unprecedented magnitude.

"Conscious of the love and affection with which Our Imperial Father cherished the Forces, the command of which has fallen upon Us, We rely upon the loyalty and bravery of Our soldiers and sailors, We rely upon your assistance in Our efforts to carry out the policy bequeathed by Our Imperial Father and thereby to enhance still more the glory of the Empire and promote the welfare of all Our subjects. It should be your aim to render Us your services according to the instructions given you by the late Emperor to be more willing than ever to be of service, to be careful in your way of thinking and to diligently discharge your respective duties, in conformity with the progress of the times and the general tendency of affairs in the world, so that you may thereby be able to be really Our trusted supports and contribute your share to the furtherance of the Imperial policy."

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of the Army and the Navy

The Fleet occupied the position of secondary importance as compared with the Army up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled both the Army and the Navy. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the later war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on an equal status as to power, the two services having been placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as regards the expansion is concerned the Fleet has stood far ahead over the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince

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Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the army should be increa-ed to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, while the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. This is said to be the reason why the military authorities so stoutly maintain the necessity of carrying out the scheme of the Divisional increase.

In the elaboration of this expansion scheme the Ministry of the day and the Diet were not consulted, for the command of the Army and Navy, whether in time of peace or of war, is reserved for the Emperor's prerogative. Even the appointment of the War and Naval Ministers is left to his sole will and therefore placed beyond the change of a Cabinet. This practice, however, seems to have undergone modification since the advent of the present reign. Be that as it may, when the question of money comes in the thing assumes quite a different aspect. Any expansion scheme must pass the approval of a Cabinet council and further of the Diet. The Minister of Finance can not conscientiously endorse expansion program when the national treasury is encumbered with enormous debts, while the Diet cannot approve it in face of the loud clamor of the people to have the heavy burden lightened. The two Division increase measure that had repeatedly occasioned Cabinet changes was at last adopted by the Diet in its 30th session and this standing problem has been disposed of by the Okuma Cabinet.

Object of Expansion and Imaginary Enemy

The object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interest in Manchuria and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with an imaginary foe. In Manchuria Japan has come to understanding with Russia, the troubles in China and the grave danger that has been constantly menacing her stability calls upon Japan to be well prepared against an emergency that may break out any time there.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura, stand out promi ent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawa-

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kami, Chief of the General Staff, and late Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

Reason of Army Expansion

The necessity of Army expansion to 25 Divisions has been urged on these grounds which, however, have become rather out-of-date.

1. Russia, intent on repairing the defeat in the late war, is steadily supplementing her strength in the Far East, already 25 Divisions on peace standing being stationed in the various districts east of Baikal.

2. The doubling of the Siberian railway will be completed by the spring of 1915 while the construction of the Amur railway will be a matter of only two years later.

3. Since the revolution in China the frontier line dividing the spheres of Japan and Russia has become considerably extended, it consisting today of one vast continuous line beginning with the Maritime provinces and stretching to Chili and Mongolia.

4. The future of China is extremely precarious and Japan, to give full weight to her voice on the occasion of emergency, must have sufficient military backing.

5. Those conscripts levied as draft at the time of the '04-5 war to fill the gaps in the regiments caused by casualties or diseases or in consequence of increase of Divisions, will be enroled as territorials in the course of 1914. and this loss must be made good by further increase of Divisions.

In the possible outbreak of trouble with Japan, Russia will first mobilize the five Army corps and one independent Division stationed east of Omsk, and next she will fall back on the General reserves of seven corps that are quartered in the vicinity of Moscow. The total force available for operation in the Far East may roughly be estimated at 12½ corps, or 25 Divisions, i. e. 400 battalions of 800 men unit. The numerical strength of so many corps on a peace footing will therefore amount to 320,000 men of all ranks. In time of emergency the reserve force of almost equal strength as the field force may be mobilized. Then the Russian army corps comprise 12 field batteries of eight guns each, and two batteries of sharpnels of six guns each, so that one corps has 108 guns, the number being 1296 for the twelve corps.

Organization of the Army

A Division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery. 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. Each regiment of infantry consists of 4 battalions, each 600 men, a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 200 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter. It may

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be noted that the 6 gun system of a field battery having proved inconvenient according to the experience of 1904–5 war, it has been decided to supersede it with one of 4 guns. For instance, in the 6 gun system it is not possible to carry more than 289 balls of each gun, but this supply quite insufficient in time of hot artillery duel, when a gun not proved unfrequently consumed about 500 balls in a day.

Difficulties about the Expansion

Eligible Conscripts.—It is doubtful whether able-bodied lads sufficient to meet the demand of 25 Divisions program can be levied in Japan Proper. At present about 450,000 lads come to conscription age every year, and of this number those who are qualified for the service with the colors do not exceed 260,000. According to the result of recent years 100,000 lads are taken every year for the service and 150,000 are reserved as draft. It is possible that qualified lads to organize two more Divisions may be obtained without much difficulty, but if more are to be enroled the authorities must be prepared to lower the efficiency of the service.

Mount.—Supposing between six and seven thousand horses are necessary for one field Division, there must be roughly 130,000 heads to fill the need of the 19 Divisions. Now there are in Japan not more than 1,600,000 horses belonging to private owners, and of this number stallions fit for the service are estimated not to exceed 10%. How to mount soldiers on reserve and to fill the sundry needs in time of emergency must be a grave question.

THE ARMY EDUCATION

Millitary education is organized as follows:—(1) The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Central Militar Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned schools. (3) The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates. (4) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising bility, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are: The Artillery and Engineering School for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; The Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; The Toyama Military School to give non-commissoned officers from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc. and also to train the Military band; The Riding School where for eleven months' cadets of cavalry; and the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Gunnery Mechanic School, Paymaster School, and Veterinary Surgery School to give respective lessons.

Statistics (1912)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Staff College...	46	179	54	61
Art. & Eng. School	69	226	120	156

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	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Toyama Gakko	84	296	539	545
Riding School	42	143	152	145
Field Art. Shooting School ...	48	52	105	108
Fort Art. Shooting School ...	38	59	82	83
Cadets' School	239	1,538	741	793
Cen. Mil. Prep. School	113	717	314	332
Local Mil. Prep. Schools (5) ...	123	752	234	250
Gun. Mech. School	8	307	312	334
Paymaster School	42	124	60	72
Surgery School	16	75	148	141
Vet. Surg. School	12	59	114	117

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during 1904–5 War, special corps has been expanded or thoroughly reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps.

Siege Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to posses power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and 1904-5 War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka

Tokyo Bay	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	"	" "
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait...	"	" " "
Maizuru	"	" " "

Under Control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	" "
Susebo	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki	"	" " "
Tsushima	"	" " "

Besides the above, one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Chinhai Gulf, on the south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which

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lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—Taught by the experience of the 1904–5 War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions. The corps is to act as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as the organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line is extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade ...	13th and 14th Regiments ...	at Setagaya,	near Tokyo.
2nd „ ...	15th and 16th „ ...	„ Konodai „	„
3rd „ ...	17th and 18th „ ...	„ Shimoshizu „	„

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in 1904–5 War by those of Russia, have been improved and a new type designated as "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year, and cast at the Osaka Arsenal has been adopted. Interesting to note our artillery has since made a marked progress and even supplied its own guns to Russia in 1915.

ARMS

The first noteworthy event in the recent history of fire-arms in Japanese army was the devising of Murata's rifle by Maj.-Gen. Baron T. Murata (then Major of Infantry). Its latest improvement is in the shape of Murata's magazine-rifle of the 1905 style, to be superseded in time by the new 1915 pattern.

Murata's Magazine-rifle of 1905 Type

	Infantry use	Cavalry use
Bolt	Wedge-system	Wedge-system
Calibre (millimetre)	6.5	6.5
Length {without bayonet	1,275	0,965
Length {with bayonet...	3,850	„
Weight {without bayonet	1,665	3,180
Weight {with bayonet (*kilogram*)	4,290	„
Loading (*gram*)	2,07	2 07
Muzzle velocity (*metre*)	700	650
Magazine	body	body
No. of Cartridges	5	5

Guns

Guns were first cast in 1885 in the Osaka Arsenal after Italian type. Guns now in service are of the following seven kinds:

a. Quick-firing field-guns of 1898 type.
b. Quick-firing mountain-guns of 1898 type.
c. Field-guns of 1905 type.
d. 10 Centimetre Canet-guns of 1905 type.

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e. 15 (12) Centimetre howitzers of 1905 type.
f. 24 Centimetre Canet-guns.
g. 28 Centimetre howitzers.

CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system was first elaborated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service, and extends 17 year 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, and the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period has been doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

Exemption from the Service.—The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 32 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 28. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one-year volunteer.

One-year Volunteer.—This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the reserve service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥100. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the Territorial Army.

Six-week Service.—This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, but this system has practically been discontinued recently. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

Result of Conscription Examination

	1910	1911
No. examined	432,428	405,099
Enrolled in service	257,507	258,201
Service postponed	6,950	7,465
Service exempted	140,230	114,731
Disabled	27,741	24,702

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Sick ratio is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases. The ratio of illiteracy was 5.8% in 1908, 5 in '09, 4.3 in '10 and 5.8 in the following year. As to stature, those who measured 5.3 ft. and above numbered 314 in '09 and 323 in '10 per 1000. The number examined by conscription surgeons in outlying parts totalled in 1910, 683 in Formosa, 318 Karafuto, 1,785 Korea and 948 China.

	Above 5.6 *shaku*		5.3—5.6 *shaku*		5.0—5.3 *shaku*		Under 5.0 *shaku*		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total
1912...	9,925	2.21	139,502	31.08	244,781	54.50	54,845	12.21	449,143
1913...	9,784	2.22	139,051	31.49	240,432	54.46	52,249	11.83	441,516
1914...	10,696	2.31	147,039	31.74	250,403	54.05	55,146	11.90	463,284

Desertions.—Cases of desertion are reported to be on an increase. In 1914, for instance, 956 cases were dealt with by the Gendarmes. Of the number 93% represented privates and the balance young officers. Those who were actually convicted numbered 258 and the rest who returned within the legal limit of time, 6 days in peace time and 3 in war, were subjected to lighter punishment. It is said that those who deserted from dislike of the service formed over 38%.

Allowances and Supplies to Privates

With the general increase of salaries to all those in the Government service since the 1910–11 year the allowances to privates have been increased, i.e, to *yen* 1.95 a month to superior class privates and *yen* 1.56 to 1–2 privates. Besides, according to corps, 15½ to 25 *yen* is given for stationery. Privates are strictly forbidden to get remittance from home and, even if they got, to have it kept by their company commanders. This injunction is by no means faithfully observed, especially by new privates who, being bullied by their older comrades, are often compelled to go to extra expenses.

Military Allowances on Contract System

Allowances to troops are allowed on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food, clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances. The allowances are fixed as below:

Food.—6 *go.* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money allowances differ according to districts where troops are stationed, ranging for regiments at home from 7.5 *sen* per diem to 11.4 *sen* (for Hokkaido), 12 to 15 *sen* for the Formosan garrisons, and 24 *sen* for those in China and 18 *sen* for Korea and Saghalien.

Clothing.—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for Cavalry, *yen* 30 to 36 for Artillery, *yen* 28 to 34 for Engineering and *yen* 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

Encampment utensils and Barrack necessities.—There are 26 grades ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106.58 respectively.

Horse allowance.— Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw and from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* of

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barley according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* a month for hooling and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

The Marshals & Admirals' Office

The Marshals and Admirals' Office was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only 14 officers have so far been honored with appointment to the Office and these, excepting those who are dead, are:—

Marshal Princé Yamagata; Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Prince Oyama; Marshal Viscount Hasegawa; Marshal Count Oku; Marshal H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; Marshal Count Terauchi.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of 1904–5 War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of the above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated to the office. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are as follows:—

General Viscount Oshima; Admiral Baron Dewa; General Baron Asada; Admiral Baron Kataoka; H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in; Admiral Baron Ijuin; General Baron Uyehara; General Ichinohe; General Osako.

Officers and Non-Combatants on Active Service

Numbers of officers and noncombatants on active service were, at the end of 1914, as follows:—

Generals and ranking officers, 65; field officers and ranking officers, 581; company officers and ranking officers, 1429; non-com. officers of the highest rank, 346; non-com. officers, 3103, Total, 5524; civilians, 2835.

Promotion of Military Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war:—

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutena t-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-Limit of officers on Active Service

Age limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 5?, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

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Distribution of the Standing Army.

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo	Guard Regs. 1, 2	Tokyo.
		Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo	Guard Regs. 3, 4	
	Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino		Guard Reg.	Narashino.
			Regs. 13, 14	
	Field Artillery Brig. 1: Tokyo.		Guard Reg., ...	Tokyo.
			Regs. 13, 14	
	Engineer Guard Bat.; Commissariat Guard Bat.; Guard Band			Tokyo.
	Communication Corps: Tokyo.		Telegraph	Tokorozawa.
			Aviation	
			Railway	Chiba and Narashino.
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1: Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu.
			Reg. 1	Tokyo.
		Brig. 2: Tokyo	Reg. 3	
			Reg. 57	Sakura.
	Cavalry Brig. 2: Narashino		Regs. 15, 16	Narashino.
	Field Art.	Brig. 2: Konodai	Reg. 1	Tokyo.
			Regs. 15, 16	Konodai.
		Brig. 3: Shimoshizu	Reg. 17	
			Reg. 18	Shimoshizu.
	Siege Artillery Brig. 1: Yokosuka ... Regs. 1, 2 ...			Yokosuka.
	Eng. Bat. 1; Commissariat Bat. 1			Tokyo.
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3: Sendai	Reg. 29	Sendai.
			Reg. 65	Wakamatsu.
		Brig. 25: Yamagata	Reg. 32	Yamagata.
			Reg. 4	
	Cavel. Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Mountain Art. Reg. 1; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2			Sendai.
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5: Nagoya ...	Reg. 6	Nagoya.
			Reg. 68	Gifu.
		Brig. 30: Tsu	Reg. 51	Tsu.
			Reg. 33	
	Caval. Reg. 3; Field Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 3; Comt. Bat. 3; Band 3			Nagoya.
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry	Brig. 7: Osaka.....	Reg. 8	Osaka.
			Reg. 70	Sasayama.
		Brig. 32: Wakayama.	Reg. 61	Wakayama.
			Reg. 37	
	Caval. Reg. 4; Field Art. Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4; Band 4			Osaka.
	Engineer Bat. 4			Takatsuki.
	Siege Artillery Reg. 3 (Yura Strait)			Fukayama and Yura.
5th Division Hiro-(shima)	Infantry	Brig. 9: Hiroshima	Reg. 11	Hiroshima.
			Reg. 22	Matsuyama.
		Brig. 21: Yamaguchi	Reg. 42	Yamaguchi.
			Reg. 71	
	Caval. Reg. 5; Field Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Siege Art. Reg. 4...			Hiroshima.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Geiyo Strait			Tadanoumi.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison or corps
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry	Brig. 11: Kumamoto	Regs. 13, 23	Kumamoto.
			Okinawa Guards Bat.	Okinawa.
		Brig. 36: Kagoshima	Reg. 45	Kagoshima.
			Reg. 64	Miyakonojo
	Caval. Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6			Kumamoto.
7th Division (Asahigawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13: Asahigawa	Reg. 25	Sapporo.
			Reg. 26	Asahigawa.
		Brig. 14: Asahigawa	Reg. 27, 28	Asahigawa.
	Caval. Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat 7; Comt. Bat. 7			Asahigawa.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Hakodate			Hakodate.
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4: Hirosaki	Reg. 5	Aomori.
			Reg. 31	Hirosaki.
		Brig. 16: Akita	Reg. 17	Akita.
			Reg. 52	Hirosaki.
	Field Art. Reg. 8: Comt. Bat. 8			Hirosaki.
	Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka		Reg. 8	Morioka.
			Regs. 23, 24	Morioka.
	Eng. Bat. 8			Morioka.
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6: Kanazawa.	Reg. 7	Kanazawa.
			Reg. 36	Sabaye.
		Brig. 31: Toyama.	Reg. 69	Toyama.
			Reg. 35	Kanazawa.
	Caval. Reg. 9; Field Art. Reg. 9; Eng. Bat. 9; Comt. Bat. 9			Kanazawa.
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8: Himeji	Reg. 10	Himeji.
			Reg. 40	Tottori.
		Brig. 20: Fukuchiyama	Reg. 20	Fukuchiyama
			Reg. 39	Himeji.
	Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. 10; Comt. Bat. 10			Himeji.
	Eng. Bat. 10			Fukuchiyama
	Seige Art. Bat. of Maizuru			Maizuru.
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10: Tokushima	Reg. 12	Marugame.
			Reg. 62	Tokushima.
		Brig. 22: Zentsuji	Reg. 44	Kochi.
			Reg. 43	Zentsuji.
	Caval Reg. 11; Field Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11; Comt. Bat. 11			Zentsuji.
12th Division (Kokura)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Kokura	Reg. 47	Kokura.
			Reg. 72	Oita.
		Brig. 35: Fukuoka.	Reg. 24	Fukuoka.
			Reg. 14	Kokura.
	Caval. Reg. 12; Field Art. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 12; Comt. Bat. 12			Kokura.
	Siege Art.	Brig. 2: Shimonoseki.	Regs. 5, 6	Shimonoseki
		Bat. of Tsushima Is.		Keichi
	Infantry Bat. of Tsushima Guards at Keichi			Izuhara.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.			Garrison or corps
13th Division (Takata)	Infantry	Brig. 15; Shibata...	Reg. 16	Shibata.
			Reg. 30	Muramatsu.
		Brig. 26; Takata ...	Reg. 50	Matsumoto.
			Reg. 58	Takata.
	Caval. Reg. 17; Field Art. Reg. 19; Comt. Bat. 13			Takata.
	Eng. Bat. 13			Ojiya.
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Mito	Reg. 2	Mito.
			Reg. 59	Utsunomiya.
		Brig. 28: Utsunomiya	Reg. 15	Takasaki.
			Reg. 66	Utsunomiya.
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14...			Utsunomiya.
	Eng. Bat. 14			Mito.
15th Division (Toyohashi)	Infantry	Brig. 17: Toyohashi	Regs. 18, 60	Toyohashi.
		Brig. 29: Shizuoka.	Reg. 34	Shizuoka.
			Reg. 67	Hamamatsu.
	Caval. Brig. 4: Toyohashi ...		Regs. 19, 25, 26 ...	Toyohashi.
	Field Art. Reg. 21; Eng. Bat. 15; Comt. Bat. 15			Toyohashi.
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 18: Tsuruga	Reg. 9	Otsu.
			Reg 19	Tsuruga.
		Brig. 19: Kyoto ...	Reg. 53	Nara.
			Reg. 38	Kyoto.
	Caval Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16 ...			Kyoto.
17th Division (Okayama)	Infantry	Brig. 34: Matsuye	Reg. 21	Hamada.
			Reg. 63	Matsuye.
		Brig. 33: Okayama	Reg. 41	Fukuyama.
			Reg. 54	Okayama.
	Caval. Reg. 21; Field Art. Reg. 23; Eng. Bat 17; Comt. Bat. 17; Mountain Art. Bat. 2 ...			Okayama.
18th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 23: Omura ...	Reg. 46	Omura.
			Reg. 55	Saga.
		Brig. 24: Kurume	Regs. 48, 56 ...	Kurume.
	Caval. Reg. 22; Field Art. Reg. 24; Mountain Art. Bat. 3; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18 ...			Kurume.
	Siege Artillery ...	Bat. of Sasebo ...		Sasebo.
		Bat. of Nagasaki ...		Nagasaki.
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37: Ranan ...	Reg. 73	Ranan.
			Reg. 74	Kankyo.
		Brig. 38: Kainei ...	Reg. 75	Kainei.
			Reg. 76	Ranan.
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25 ...			Ranan.
	Eng. Bat. 19 ...			Kainei.
20th Division (Ryuzan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo ...	Reg. 77	Heijo.
			Reg. 78	Ryuzan.
		Brig. 40: Ryuzan...	Reg. 79	Ryuzan.
			Reg. 80	Taikyu.
	Caval Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...			Ryuzan.
	Siege Art. Bat. of Chinhai Bay ...			Masan.

NOTE.—Figures show numbers of brigades, or regiments etc.; names of the enquarters are given either after colon or dots.

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SECTION II.—THE NAVY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Ancient Times.—Absence of stimulation at first and then the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

The Restoration.—With the advent of the era of Meiji the isolation policy was abandoned, and urged by circumstances, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

Foreign Advisers.—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Ingles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was the last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy had.

THE EXPANSION PROGRAM

The project to build a new fleet of about 500,000 tonnage has long been a cherished one, the first line fleet of 8 battleships and 8 armored cruisers to form the backbone of the program. It constituted a serious stumbling block for successive administrations, for placed between the equally urgent demands of the War Office and the Navy for their respective expansion schemes, since 1910 one Cabinet after another has fallen. In 1913 the short-lived Katsura Cabinet agreed as a temporizing measure to commence building 3 battleships and to appropriate ¥6,000,000 as first year outlay, but it was not before the special session held in June 1914 that the necessary estimate for the 3 battleships was passed, and this amidst the loud grumblings of the Diet. The declaration of war against Germany in Aug. 1914 was taken advantage of by the Okuma Cabinet to get approved the building of 10 destroyers, at ¥ 19,500,000.

Meanwhile, the Naval authorities were persuaded, from financial reason, to postpone the program till more favorable time and to content themselves for the present with building 4 dreadnaughts and some light cruisers and submarines. This, called 8-4 unit program, was adopted in the ordinary session (15-16) of the Diet. The Government included in the Budget only the 1st year outlay of ¥45,000,000 out of the total of ¥254,000,000.

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The 1st line ships of the 8-4 unit program will consist of battleships *Fuso*, *Yamashiro*, *Hyuga*, *Ise*, and *Nagato*, the first two already on commission and the others in course of building, and the whole, together with the remaining t ree, to be completed by April 1924. This seven-year program includes two battle cruisers, to replace to *Kongo*, and *Hiyei*, which will become unfit for the first line by that time, 11 light cruisers, 32 destroyers, 16 submarines, etc.

Financial considerations subject Japan to special disadvantage in adopting the latest improvement in naval architecture. The four sister dreadnaughts, *Fuso*, *Hyuga*, *Ise*, and *Yamashiro*, for instance, are separated, some of them, by as long as four years in the date of launching. The design of *Fuso*, finished first, has to control that of the other three and all idea of utilizing for them the lessons taught by the sea fights in the great European War is to be given up. Four new dreadnaughts to be constructed in the program are more favorably situated in that respect, and their main armaments, for instance, will probably be of larger calibre than for the older vessels.

Comparative Strength of U.S.A., Russian and Japanese Fleets

Since the Russo-Japanese War, the Imperial fleet has increased in tonnage, but only nominally, for it has decidedly deteriorated in quality and efficiency. Japan began the War with *Mikasa* and other five battleships in the 1st line, which in those days could fairly match the best ships in any other fleet, but the Imperial fleet having been obliged subsequently to suspend new construction, has since been left far in the rear by the other fleets, and to-day it is a heterogeneous mixture devoid of unity and with little efficiency. Not earlier than 1918 can the Japanese fleet present some form of system in its organization, when its strength will compare thus with that of U.S.A. and Russia:—

	U.S.A.	Russia	Japan
1st line vessels	17	14	8
Light cruisers	9	14	3
Destroyers	64	67	22
Submarines	62	63	8

As U.S.A. seems bent on expanding her fleet in feverish haste lately, the balance may soon become more markedly favorable to her.

According to the informal announcement made by the authorities in July 1916 the 8–4 program entails the outlay of roughly ¥ 310,000,000 including the 10 destroyer scheme of ¥ 10,500,000 voted in '14 and the ¥ 45,000,000 outlay of '15. As to ways and means nothing further is known beyond the fact that ¥14,500,000 obtained from Russia for the three vessels restored her in 1916 will be appropriated.

New Battleships

After all the *Hyuga*, which was laid down in May 1915, is said to be entirely original in design and is quite unlike any warship of the class owned by British and other fleets. The peculiar features consist of extreme steadiness which is expected to improve the efficiency of gunnery still further, then the axial arrangement of the main armament of 10 14-in. guns, and lastly increased capacity to carry heavy oil to be used side by side with coal. The principal points in the design of *Hyuga*, are, displacement 31,000 tons; length over all, 683 ft.; length of water line, 630; beam, 94; mean draught, 28; speed, 23; main armament, 10 14-in. guns; secondary armament, 20 6-in. guns.

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NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and ne t at perf cting and improving constr ction work. In pu suance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly r cast. This is especia ly the case with the N val Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Mechanic School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Eng neering Academy were practically left in the ori ginal form. Besides these there are the Paymaster School, and Surgery School.

The Naval Staff College

The students admitted into this hig est institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A gr d . 2. B grade, 3. Speci l course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective cours s. The complement of students has been considerably increas d, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either b Li utenants who here finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navi gation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigati n and En gineerin g, applicants for the former mu t be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary Na igation, while those for the latter must be En ineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be En gineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The En gineering course students receive higher education in their peciality To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of he faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers Engineer Captains or Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and noncommissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have one through the B grade course of the naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course subdivided into Ordinary and

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Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operations of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago.

The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

Statistics 1913

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Naval Staff College	71	145	125	128
Naval Cadets' Academy ...	64	316	118	100
Naval Eng. Academy ...	54	129	59	35
Gunnery School	89	808	2,258	1,292
Torpedo School	58	456	826	852
Surgery School	22	37	45	35
Paymaster School	38	86	28	25
Mechanic School	49	735	759	920

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription, the former almost always supplying larger numbers of men than the other, as the authorities prefer from evident reasons, volunteers to conscripts. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1910	3,235	3,487	6,722
1911	4,092	4,009	8,101
1912	4,457	4,363	8,820
1913	2,145	3,112	5,257
1914	4,501	3,637	8,138

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CLASSIFICATION OF THE FLEET

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battleship-cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (5) 1st class coast defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo-boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

Organization of the Fleet

The new Fleet Organization Regulation issued in Dec. 1914 is based on the principle of placing on the first line eight battleships of super-dreadnaught type, but this ideal formation cannot be realized until after the completion of the four super-dreadnaughts of the Fuso type to be effected three or four years hence.

NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND ARCHITECTURE

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake dreadnaughts, but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warship . The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki, the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe and also the Osaka Ironworks build warships The record of the private dockyards' work in naval architecture has been broken with the construction of two 27,500 ton dreadnaughts, the orders for which have been given to the private two yards.

Naval Architecture

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser *Hashidate* of 4,278 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1906. The launching in Oct. '10 at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Japan and Types of Warships

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction of the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy guns for battleships and constructed torpedo-destroyers of far larger displacement than was previously known among th naval experts of the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China war.

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I. J. N. Battleships "Satsuma" and the Dreadnaught

The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* launched in 1905 may be considered as the last construction of the *Shikishima* type that had been universally regarded at the standard type about the beginning of the Russo-Japan war. The two battleships were superior to the *Shikishima* in the number of 10 in. weapons carried. In the design of the battleship *Satsuma* hurriedly took in hand about the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan effected a marked improvement over the *Katori* and *Kashima* type. A similar improvement was effected in England when her Admiralty adopted in 1905 a special design that developed as the Lord Nelson type, the first dreadnaught constructed in the world. It should be remembered for the sake of accuracy, that the design of *Satsuma* was completed in Jan. 1904 while the work on the *Lord Nelson* was started in Oct. the following year, so that Japan antedated England as regards the improvement in naval architectuture which is now revolutionizing the navies of the world.

Japan and Battleship-cruisers

The six armored cruisers designed by Japan, the *Asama*, *Tokiwa*, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russ-Japan war when their efficiency was significantly demonstrated, were a noteworthy departure in their being equipped by larger calibre guns and armored by the Harvey steel. This innovation was carried still further in the *Tsukuba*, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruisers that have been adopted by England and other powers.

How the 1st Battleship-Cruiser Tsukuba was built

Writes Dr. Terao, a naval architect,—"The successful building of the *Tsukuba* may be said to supply another significant illustration how far human power placed at a stretch may develop its ingenuity. When the decision had been adopted to build her at Kure, both the architects and mechanics were in dismay, for the largest ship they had built was that of the *Tsushima* type of a little over 9,000 displacement and which was completed at Yokosuka only two years before. The mechanical equipment too was equally inadequate for undertaking this bold work. However, both the supervisors and raw mechanics under them, were sustained by the heroic spirit awakened by the national calamity. Supported by the desperate resolution they were able to overcome the innumerable difficulties that turned up at every progress they made. And thus with no model to follow they succeeded in completing the warship. Viewed in the light of greater experience and mechanical progress of the present day, this first battleship-cruiser in the world may not be quite satisfactory in rivetting and so forth, but for all such unfriendly criticism she has been found fit for the service and has undertaken around-the-world voyage. By the construction of the *Kongo* and the *Hiyei* Japan has furnished another new design to the world, in the power of their main guns and speed.

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Latest Record in Rapid Work, Building of Destroyers

The building of ten destroyers in seven months ending April 1915 is a new record, so far as the rapidity of work is concerned, for at least tw ce that time was required before in building a destroyer at home. Such rapid work became possible owing to the being necessary materials supplied at home, that is armor-plates at the Government Steel-works, guns at the Kure Arsenal and Muroran Steel Foundry, and torpedoes and torpedo-tubes at the Naval Arsenals. The ten destroyers in question all bear the names of trees, as *Kusunoki* (camphor), *Ume* (plum-tree), and so on. They were built two each at the Mitsubishi and the Ka asaki Yard, one each at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru, and also at the Osaka Iron Works and Uraga Shipbuilding Yard. The construction of eight additional destroyers and two submarines is provided for in the Naval appropriation passed by the Diet in the 36th session. Of the eight one half will be of larger size of 1000 ton displacement (2 being built in England), the total outlay for the whole number being ¥13,676,916. The keels will be laid in 1916. As also the case as r gards the two submarines, for which ¥3,850,000 has been set apart. They will displace 800 tons each.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu. The armor plates are also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. The Minister of the Navy explained in the 31st session of the Diet that in resisting the penetration of heaviest projectiles the plates made at Kure proved even better, according to the test carried out by the authorities, than the productions of the leading steel foundries in the world. The Imperial Iron Works supplies its steel plates to both private shipyards and the Navy, and with the expansion of its scope, with ¥2,4000,000 voted by the 36th session of the Diet, to be carried out as continuing work spread over three years, 60,000 tons of plates of greater thickness will be produced in a year. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido, (capital *yen* 10,000) as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers. with the countenance of the Navy. It is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

PERSONNEL OF THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Differing from the system followed in England, the Japanese Admiralty organizes its staff of combatants on the plan of filling the necessary complement at the outset of an emergency with officers of the active service. This is the reason why our Navy is apparently over-staffed compared with that of England. The English fleet, which totals about 2,330,000 tons has the staff of combatants, from midshipmen to fleet

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admirals, numbering 3,111. The corresponding figures for our fleet are 650,000 and 2,190 respectively. Reduced to per ton rate the British fleet has 1.35 officers against 3.42 of Japan. The custom adhered thus far of employing officers on active service for routine work on shore has necessarily interfered with efficiency of service at sea. In practice our subordinate officers rarely remain on sea service for more than two years; they are soon transferred to shore. In some cases there have been even rear-admirals or vice-admirals whose actual sea service was confined to only a few years' training at sea undergone on board training ships, or at best a few years' service as deck officers afterward.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection, instead of by seniority of service, is now the rule in our Navy. Candidates to be recommended for special promotion are generally decided at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

Midshipmen.—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on warships in the active service.

2nd Sub-Lieutenants.—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

1st Sub Lieutenant. -2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

Lieutenants.--1st Sub-Lieutnants of over two years in the service. Select 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Lieut.-Commanders.--Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Select Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College about one year, and study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years in the service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actual services or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 62

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Vice-Admiral	Below	60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	„	58
Rear-Admiral	„	56
Architect Captain or equivalent	„	54
Captain or equivalent	„	53
Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent	„	50
Engineer Commander or equivalent	„	50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	„	47
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent	„	45
Lieutenant or equivalent	„	44
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„	40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„	40

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st lieutenant or equivalent

Officers and Bluejackets on Active Service

Numbers of naval officers and bluejackets on active service were as follows at the end of 1914:—

Admirals to Rear-Admirals and the ranking officers, 98; Captains to Lieutenant-Commanders and the ranking officers, 1,217; Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and the ranking officers, 3,054; Midshipmen, 195; 1st class warrant officers etc., 1,192; Warrant officers etc., 10,476; Bluejackets, 39,480; cadets at schools 491; total 56,203.

THE IMPERIAL FLEET

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment
Shikishima	14,580	400	1898	18.0	5	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Asahi ...	14,765	400	1899	18.0	4	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Mikasa	15,362	400	1900	18.0	4	9	12″(4); 6″(14)
Hizen ...	12,700	374	1900	18.0	6	9	12″(4); 6″(12)
Katori	15,950	420	1905	18.0	5	9	12″(4); 10″(4)
Kashima	16,400	425	1905	18.0	5	9	12″(4); 10″(4)
Satsuma	19,350	482	1906	18.6	5	9	12″(4); 10″(12)
Aki ..	19,800	482	1907	20.0	5	9	12″(4); 10″(12)
Kawachi	20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12″(12); 6″(10)
Settsu ...	20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12″(12); 6″(10)
Fuso ...	30,600	673	1914	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 6″(16)
Yamashiro..	30,600	673	1915	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 6″(16)

Battleship-Cruisers

Tsukuba	13,750	440	1905	20.0	5	7	12″(4); 6″(12)
Ikoma...	13,750	440	1906	20.0	5	7	12″(4); 6″(12)
Kurama	14,600	459	1906	21.0	5	7	12″(4); 8″(8)
Ibuki ...	14,600	450	1907	22.0	5	7	12″(4); 8″(8)
Hiyei ...	27,500	704	1912	25.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)

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Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment
Kongo...	...27,500	704	1912	25.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Kirishima	...27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Haruna	...27,500	704	1913	27.5	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
First Class Cruisers							
Asama	... 9,885	408	1898	20.1	5	7	8″(4); 6″(6)
Tokiwa	... 9,885	408	1898	20.0	5	7	8″(4); 6″(6)
Yakumo	... 9,735	407	1899	20.0	5	7	8″(4); 6″(12)
Azuma	... 9,426	431	1899	20.0	5	6	8″(4); 6″(12)
Iwate ...	... 9,826	400	1900	20.0	4	7	8″(4); 6″(14
Izumo...	... 9,826	400	1899	20.0	4	7	8″(4); 6″(14)
Kasuga	... 7,700	344	1902	20.0	4	6	10″(1) 8″(2); 6″(14)
Nisshin	... 7,700	344	1903	20.0	4	6	8″(4 ;; 6″\14)
Aso ...	... 7,800	443	1900	21.0	2	3	8″(2); 6″(8)
Second Class Cruisers							
Kasagi...	... 5,503	374	1898	22.7	4	4	8″(2)
Chitose	... 4,992	375	1898	22.5	4	4½	8″(2)
Tsugaru	... 6,630	413	1899	20.0	6	3	6″(8)
Tone ...	... 4,100	400	1907	23.0	—	3	6″(12)
Chikuma	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6″(8)
Hirato...	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6″(8)
Yahagi	... 4,950	—	1911	26.0	—	—	6″(8)
Suma ...	... 2,760	306	1896	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Akashi	... 2,800	295	1897	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Niitaka	... 3,420	235	1902	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Tsushima	... 3,420	235	1902	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Otowa ..	... 3,000	341	1903	20.0	—	—	6″(2)
First Class Coast Defence Ships							
Fuji ...	...12,649	374	1896	18.0	5	6	12″(4); 6″(10)
Iwami...	...13,516	367	1902	18.0	4	4	12″(4); 8″(6)
Suwo ...	...12,674	401	1900	19.0	5	4	10″(4); 6″(10)
Second Class Coast Defence Ships							
Okinoshima .	4,126	277	1899	16.0	4	10	10″(3)
Itsukushima .	4,278	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12″(6)
Hashidate ...	4,278	295	1891	16.0	4	2	12″(6)
Chiyoda ...	2,439	—	1890	17.0	3	4½	4″(7)
Akitsushima.	3,172	—	1896	19.0	5	3	6″(4)
Manshu ...	3,916	—	1901	21.0	—	—	3″(2)
Karasaki ...	10,500	—	1900	18.0	—	—	3″(1)
Yamato ...	1,502	206	1885	13.0	2	—	3″(4)
Musashi ...	1,502	206	1885	13.0	2	—	3″(4)
Matsuye ...	2,550	—	—	—	—	—	—
Komabashi ..	1,230	—	1913	—	—	—	—
First Class Gunboats							
Chihaya ...	1,263	273	1900	21.0	5	—	4″(7)
Mogami ...	1,350	316	1908	23.0	—	2½	4″(7)
Yodo... ...	1,250	300	1907	22.0	—	2½	4″(7)

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Second Class Gunboats

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Main ar'ment
Uji	620	180	1903	13.0	—	—	3″(4)
Sumida ...	125	—	1906	13.0	—	—	6″(2)
Fushimi ...	180	—	1906	13.0	—	—	6″(2)
Toba	250	—	1911	15.0	—	—	3″(2)
Saga	785	—	1912	15.0	—	—	4″(1)

First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Umikaze ...	1,150	—	1910	35	4	—	4″(7)
Yamakaze ..	1,150	—	1911	35	4	—	4″(7)

Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement ton	when launched	Name	Displacement ton	when launched
Sakura	600	1911	Ume	665	1915
Tachibana	600	1912	Katsura	665	1915
Matsu	665	1915	Kayede	665	1915
Kashiwa	665	1915	Sugi...	665	1915
Kaba	665	1915	Kiri	665	1915
Sakaki	665	1915	Urakaze	955	1915
Kusunoki	665	1915			

Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

	Displacement ton	When launched	Speed knot	Torpedo tube		Displacement ton	When launched	Speed knot	Torpedo tube
Murakumo ..	326	1898	30	2	Wakaba ...	381	1905	22	2
Yugiri... ..	326	1899	30	2	Harukaze ...	381	1905	29	2
Shiranuhi ...	326	1899	30	2	Oikaze ...	381	1906	29	2
Kagero ..	326	1899	30	2	Shiratsuyu ..	381	1905	29	2
Usukumo ..	326	1900	30	2	Hatsuyuki...	381	1906	29	2
Akebono ..	315	1899	31	2	Shigure ...	381	1906	29	2
Oboro	315	1899	31	2	Yudachi ...	381	1905	29	2
Shirakumo..	333	1901	30	2	Hibiki ...	381	1906	29	2
Asashio ...	333	1902	30	2	Shirayuki ...	381	1905	29	2
Murasame ...	381	1902	29	1	Hatsuharu..	381	1906	29	2
Asagiri ...	381	1903	29	1	Hayakaze ...	381	1906	29	2
Ariake ...	381	1904	29	2	Mikazuki ...	381	1906	29	2
Fubuki ..	381	1905	29	2	Nowaki ..	381	1906	29	2
Arare	381	1905	29	2	Yunagi ...	381	1905	29	2
Ushio	381	1905	29	2	Uzuki... ...	381	1906	29	2
Hatsushimo ..	381	1905	29	2	Minatsuki ...	381	1906	29	2
Kamikaze ..	381	1905	29	2	Nagatsuki ...	381	1906	29	2
Yayoi... ...	381	1905	29	2	Matsukaze ...	381	1906	29	2
Nenohi ...	381	1905	29	2	Kikuzuki ...	381	1907	29	2
Kisaragi ..	381	1905	29	2	Uranami ...	381	1907	29	2
Yamabiko ..	240	1900	27	2	Isonami ...	381	1908	29	2
Asakaze ...	381	1905	29	2	Ayanami ...	381	1909	29	2
Yugure ...	381	1905	29	2					

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1st Class Torpedo-Boats

	Displacement tons	When launched		Displacement tons	When launched
Shirataka	...127	1899	Tsubame	...152	1903
Hayabusa	...152	1899	Hibari ...	...152	1903
Kasasagi	...152	1900	Kiji ...	...152	1903
Mazaru...	...152	1900	Sagi ...	...152	1903
Chidori...	...152	1900	Uzura ...	...152	1904
Kari ...	...152	1900	Kamome	...152	1904
Aotaka ...	...152	1903	Hashitaka	...152	1903
Hato ...	...152	1903	Ko ...	...152	1904

2nd Class Torpedo-Boats

Name	Displacement tons	Name	Displacement tons	Name	Displacement tons
No. 29 ...	... 88	No. 70 ...	... 89	No. 74 ...	... 89
No. 66 ...	...110	No. 71 ...	... 89	No. 75 ...	... 89
No. 67 ...	... 89	No. 72 ...	... 89		
No. 68 ...	... 89	No. 73 ...	... 89		

Submarines

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15.

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as organized on Dec. 13th, 1915 are as follows (subject to change):—

The First Fleet (Yokosuka)
- 1st Squadron: Fuso, Settsu, Kawachi, and Aki.
- 2nd Squadron: Kurama, Tsukuba, and Ikoma.
- 1st Torpedo Squadron: Yakumo, and Nos. 2, 9 and 11 Torpedo-boat destroyer flotillas.
- 4th Torpedo Squadron: Karasaki, Komabshi, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Submarine flotillas.

The Second Fleet (Kure)
- 3rd Squadron: Hiyei, Kirishima, and Haruna.
- 4th Squadron: Yahagi, Chikuma, and Hirato.
- 2nd Torpedo Squadron: Izumo, and Nos. 10, 11 and 17 Torpedo-boat destroyer flotillas.

The Third Fleet (Sasebo)
- 5th Squadron: Kashima, Shikishima, Mikasa, and Hizen.
- 6th Squadron: Tone, Tsushima, Niitaka, and Akashi.
- 3rd Torpedo Squadron: Kasuga, and Nos. 5 and 14 Torpedo-boat destroyer flotillas.

Note.—Cruisers Azuma and Iwate form the training squadron for naval cadets, and cruiser Kasagi for gunnery training. The Kongo, Satsuma, Ibuki, Tokiwa, Asama, Yodo, Iwami, and the 6th Torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla have been put on reserve list while the Chiyoda is attached to Port Arthur station, and the Chitose and Tokiwa were afterward despatched to the South Seas as an independent squadron. (The flagships are in capitals.)

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SECTION III.—AVIATION

MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then a military training course has been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo where every year a number of young flight officers, usually about ten, are turned out. The Army now possesses 20 machines and 1 airship.

Three victims have appeared among our military aviators, i.e. Lieuts. Kimura and Tokuda on 28th May, 1913, and Lieut. Shigematsu on 26th April, 1914. Three civilian aviators were killed in 1913—15.

These machines are mostly Morris-Farman biplanes and Newbolt monoplanes, which are now out-of-date and would look mere playthings by the side of the powerful machines used by the belligerents in Europe and also as seen in America. The motors are very poor and at best can develop the maximum horse power of only 75. For the shameful failures and repeated accidents which have too often ended in tragic disasters these motors may be said to be mainly responsible. The arrival of two American aviators in 1916 and their display of wonderful trick performances, especially by the young aviator Art Smith, has brought to strong relief in the eyes of general public the disgracefully backward state of our aviation, quite natural conclusion inasmuch as our military and naval flight officers have experienced repeated failures, rather ridiculous at times, and too often ending in tragic incidents, all owing to collapses of machines.

The question of improving the service having been keenly brought home, the authorities have appropriated for the 1916—7 year the sum of ¥600,000, as against the ¥ 400,000 in the preceding year, it having been decided to construct between 30 and 40 flying machines during the years. They intend to send for Europe and America mortors of 150 h.p. and also to construct a number home. The airship now possessed by the Army is a poor craft of only 300 h.p. with the speed not exceeding 20 m., but from consideration of finance it has been decided to postpone the construction of a new airship till a year or two after. The military flight officers now number about 40 which compose an Aviation Battalion organized in Dec. 1915. In Feb. 1916 the Army conducted in Manchuria experimental flight in the freezing sky.

NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when flour officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before that a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and experimental course was started in real earnest. This stage was finished and Naval aviation corps was organized in 1916, the estimate of ¥ 35,000 necessary for the purpose being voted by the Diet. At the same time a sum of roughly ¥ 630,000 was obtained as equipment and construction fund spread over five years. The Navy possess some 30 flight officers. It has successfuly constructed hydroplanes of Farman type fitted with Rumoux motor, also home made. 5 officers and 1 sailor have been killed up to present.

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CIVILIAN AVIATION

Aviation of civilian airmen is still a thing of future in Japan. There are some 12 airmen who have got training, most of them abroad, and two who have been allowed to join the French military aviation service. With a few exceptions the rest may be said leading the life of martyrs. With no regular income or support they can hardly maintain themselves as aviators, for they have no machines good enough for public performances, the machines being poor things of only 50 or 60 h.p. that have become a byword from repeated failures. Some of the airmen have been obliged, therefore, to turn chauffeurs as means of livelihood. It is feared that unless some suitable steps are taken to give them encouragement there are dangers of even this handful of airmen dwindling in number. And yet Japanese are believed well qualified both bodily and mentally to make daring navigators of the air.

Aviation Associations

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. So earnestly has the business been pushed by the active Committee that already the roll of members number over 5,000. The fund at its disposal is however very scarce, and the Associaton is prevented from organizing work on any decent scale. One thing noteworthy in this connection is the two donations made by a certain American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation. Just before the outbreak of the European War the Association bought from Germany two monoplanes and like the irony of fate they were actively employed by the Army, to which the machines were sold, in the scouting work at Tsingtau. Some students are now maintained by the Association, and they are receiving training at the Military Aerodrome at Tokorozawa. To encourage the construction of home made motors, the offer of prizes, 1st class ¥20,000, 2nd ¥10,000, and 3rd ¥5,000 has been made. 19 men have forwarded plans and designs, but the Committee's examination was not yet finished in June 1916. The Association is presided over by H.I. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Marquis Okuma and Baron Sakatani act as President and Viece-President respectively. The Association has not yet joined the International Aerial Convention and therefore is not qualified to give license. Civilian aviators who have gone through regular training abroad number about ten. Add., Mitsubishi Building, Marnno-uchi, Tokyo.

The National Aviation Society.—Was created in Dec. 1915 and was chiefly promoted by Lieut.-Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka (ret.), reputed as a Japanese Zeppelin, with the assistance of some forty prominent men and scientists interested in aviation. The society intends to appeal to the support of people at large and to awake their interest in this special work in which Japan falls so far behind the other countries. It publishes its own monthly organ. Pres., Lieut. Gen. Nagaoka. Office, Yoban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Aviation at University.—In 1916 the chair of aviation was created in the Imperial University of Tokyo, appropriating the sum of ¥ 60,000 for the purpose.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMISSION REGULATION

(Gazetted June 23, 1914)

Art. I.—The Commission shall be under direct control of the Prime

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Minister, and shall deliberate upon the more important matters that are relative to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea.

Art. II.—The Minister or Ministers concerned, shall report to the prime Minister on the more important matters relating to the defenses of the Empire on land and sea, and the Prime Minister shall submit these to the deliberations of the Commission.

Art. III.—The commission shall be composed of the following:

The Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Chief of the General Staff, Chief of the Naval Board of Cammand.

Art. IV.—The Prime Minister may, whenever necessary, summon to conference a naval or military officer in active service, and order him to give such explanations as may be desired.

Art. V.—The President of the Commission of Defense shall be the Prime Minister.

If he is unable to attend, the Minister of State present that occupies the highest at the conference shall perform the duties on his behalf.

Art. VI.—The President shall prepare the order of the day, open and close the conference, readjust the order of the day, and otherwise supervise the business of the Commission.

The President shall submit to the Prime Minister the results of the deliberations of the Commission.

Personnel of Commission

Art. VII.—The Commission of Defense shall have one Chief Secretary and two Secretaries.

Art. VIII.—The Chief Secretary shall be held by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

He shall manage the affairs of the commission in accordance with the instruction of the President.

Art. IV.—The Secretaries shall be a Major-General and a Rear-Admiral, each having a military or naval post of his own. They shall assist in the arranging of the affairs of the Commission in accordance with the instructions of their chief.

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CHAPTER XXX

DIPLOMACY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Sentaro Kemuyama, Professor of Diplomacy,
Waseda University

The years 1894-5 may be said to mark a turning point in the modern history of Japanese diplomacy. The Japan-China War, arising out of the rival claims of both countries on Korea, put to the test the relative strength of the two Asiatic countries. In this tussle between the small island state of Japan and the grand, old Empire of China, the latter miserably broke down. This was a surprising revelation to the Occidental Powers, the dotage of China on the one hand and on the other the rising ascendancy of the Japanese nation. Viewed in this light, the Japan-China War was not only a struggle for hegemony between the two Oriental nations, but it may even be put down as an event of far reaching influence upon the trend of the history of the whole world.

There was another circumstance which made the years of 1894–5 conspicuous in Japan's modern history. It was in these years that after repeated failures Japan finally succeeded in revising the humiliating treaties with the Powers, giving effect to the abolition of the anomalous system of Consular jurisdiction which had long been a sore point with the nation.

With this achievement Japan was entitled for the first time to associate herself with the senior Occidental Powers on a footing of equality and to participate with them in all that concerned Far Eastern problems. It may be noted in this relation that the Meiji Government had three outstanding foreign questions transferred to them from the preceding Tokugawa Shogunate,—i.e. (1) the determination of frontiers, (2) the revision of treaties, and (3) the Korean problem. The frontier questions comprised perennial disputes with Russia over the territory of Karafuto (Saghalien) in the north, and in the south the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands, the Loo Choo Islands, and Taiwan (Formosa). As regards the Saghalien question, the several negotiations conducted thereanent with the Russian Government from before the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate failed to bring about a definite settlement, the island being nominally left as a territory under the joint authority of Japan and Russia. The Loo Choo Islands, too, had long remained in a similar anomalous state, forming a bone of contention between Japan and China.

The Saghalien question was finally solved by an change of the island for the Kuriles, while almost simultaneously an open proclamation was

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issued deciding the jurisdiction of the Bonin Islands. With regard to the Loo Choo Islands and Formosa, serious complications arose with the Peking Government in 1874 on account of the landing of a punitive Japanese force on the latter island which had generally been regarded as an outside territory of China. Eventually, however, Japan agreed to withdraw her expeditionary troops from the island, but at the same time took prompt steps to effect once and for all the annexation of the Loo Choo Islands.

By 1879 all the outstanding frontier questions were brought to a settlement, and this enabled the Meiji Government to devote their undivided energies to the solution of treaty revision.

The Korean problem was after all resolvable to this, namely, whether Japan should regain her hold on the Asiatic Continent. It should be remembered that Japan and Chosen (Korea) are closely bound together not only by geographical relations, but by ties of tradition and blood. In ancient times, the southern part of the Peninsula had practically been under the sway of Japan, but with the growing predominance of the influence of China there, Japan had to abandon her claims upon the land in view of the trouble and expense entailed by frequent expeditions sent across the seas. Even the two expeditions undertaken by no less a personage than Toyotomi Hideyoshi failed to recover Japan's domination in the Peninsula.

Down to 1875 Chosen remained under the suzerainty of China, and in that year Japan approached Chosen and obliged her to conclude a treaty as an independent kingdom. In time the Court of Chosen was practically split up into two factions, pro-Japanese and pro-Chinese, and the intrigues between them became more frequent than ever, culminating in the imbroglios at Seoul in 1882 and 1884 which practically constituted a prelude to the outbreak of the Japan-China War.

The close of the war found Japan in the ascendant over the Peninsula, but in her haste to reap the fruits of victory, she miserably blundered, and gave occasion for Russia to step in and assume a dominant rule of the Court. Herein was engendered the germs of conflict with Russia in 1904-5, which, as is well known, ended in victory for Japan.

It will be seen that it is at the cost of two disastrous international wars that Japan has finally succeeded in securing predominance in the Chosen Peninsula. The case was, however, different with China, which is too big a country to fall under the exclusive dominance of one or two Powers.

While Japan was forced to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula under pressure of the joint intervention of Russia, France and Germany, and, indeed, to give up, for the time being, her ambitions in the direction of territory on the Continent, the three Powers, taking advantage of their intervention, began to pursue a daring and aggressive policy toward the helpless Empire, imperilling the balance of power in the Far East. Fortunately England stood aloof from the concerted action of the three Powers. She even contrived a counter move, especially to guard her sphere of interests against the southern expansion of the Muscovite Empire. Her endeavor in this direction gave birth to the historic event of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The conclusion of this alliance came upon the whole world as a surprise and doubtless deserves a chapter in the history of modern

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diplomacy especially when it is considered that Japan had so far been generally regarded as a contemptible upstart in the East.

It is interesting to note *en passant*, that Japan's admission into the comity of civilized nations was not due to any convention concluded among the Powers, as in the case of certain Protestant or Mohammedan countries in Europe; neither was it attributable to such peculiar circumstances as those that entitled some states of the new World to participate in the concert of European Powers in the capacity of their dependencies or colonial states. It has been solely through strenuous efforts of her own that she has acquired for herself her present position among the Powers,—an achievement little short of a miracle, indeed, for an Oriental nation of alien race and religion which had for centuries been following a path of civilization quite independent of the general trend in the Occident.

Just as she did in the introduction of Occidental civilization in its various aspects, Japan has exhibited her characteristic assimilability in adopting divers institutions of Europe relative to international law. Thus, only a few years after the Restoration of 1868 when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she lost no time in declaring her neutrality in a manner perfect down to the minutest details, and, indeed, she went the length of preventing as a matter of right due to her neutrality the French warship *Linois* from opening fire against a Prussian merchant ship in the port of Nagasaki. Then the appropriate measure she took vis-a-vis the *S. S. Maria Luz*, a Peruvian slave-trading vessel, was no less creditable.

In 1877 and 1879 she joined the International Postal Union and Telegraph Union, and in 1886 took part in the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross Association, while she became a party to the Declaration of Paris in 1887.

In the two great international wars as well as on the occasion of the Boxer trouble in North China, Japan's army and navy won the well-merited admiration of all for their faithful observation of the accepted rules of war. All things taken together, it is not to be wondered at that England was induced to depart from her traditional policy of 'splendid isolation' and to join hands with the island Empire in the Eastern Seas.

Lastly, Japan's participation in the present general conflict, the capture of the German fortress at Tsingtau, China, the occupation of German possessions in the South Seas and the effective expulsion of the remnant of her commerce-raiding cruisers, has, it may be noted, been simply actuated by her sincere intention to maintain general peace in the Pacific to which she is pledged by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

SURVEY OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE 1853

Opening of the Country.—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

Russia seizing Tsushima.—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the

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British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope, Commander of the British-China squadron.

Kagoshima and Shimonoseki Bombarded; Assault on British Legation.—In August, 1862, Mr. Richardson, a British merchant was killed by some retainers of the Lord of Satsuma and not long after the British Legation at Tokyo was assaulted by a band of zealots, including the young Ito (afterward Prince Ito) and Inouye (Marquis Inouye). In 1863 the Choshu clan fired on some foreign vessels that were about to cross Shimonoseki Straits. In the same year the allied squadron of England, America, France and Holland bombarded and captured Shimonoseki and next the British warships bombarded Kagoshima.

Imperial Sanction of the Treaties.—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued on the 23rd of October 1865.

Peruvian Slave Ship.—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

The Ogasawara Affair.—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

Formosan Expedition.—In 1874 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

Treaty Revision Negotiation.—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revision mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission failed.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop it from the same cause; the late Viscount Aoki who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiation with Great Britain and the treaty was signed at London on July 16th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiation with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary had been accomplished.

The Treaty of Tientsin.—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims the treaty recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, and the independence of the country.

Japan-China War.—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan, the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser, the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on each other on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded Apr. 14, 1895, bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea; (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral (rescinded by the three powers' interference); (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay indemnity of 200 million taels;

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to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

Russo-Japanese War.—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeded in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896, and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. The strained relation between Japan and Russia was aggravated by Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea; (Art. 4) to hand over to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Changchun to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the southern half of Saghalien from the 50th latitude N. and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary; and further (Art. 11) the right of fishing in Russian territorial waters.

The House-Tax Dispute.—In May 1905 the Hague Arbitration Committee passed a decision unfavorable to Japan (which see).

Korea Protectorate.—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention thereof was concluded.

The Peking Treaty.—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty was concluded as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

Schoolboy Question in California.—In 1906 after the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco, Japanese boys were denied admission to schools on the excuse of insufficient accommodation.

For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on 10th June 1907, and with Russia (which see) on 30th July 1907.

Canadian Immigration.—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

Arbitration Treaty.—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty was signed between Japan and the United States.

Japan-America Understanding.—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matters was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

Antung-Mukden Railway and other Questions.—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chientо and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

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Neutralization of the Manchuria Rly.—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchuria Railway.

Russo-Japanese Agreement.—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement (which see) for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

Treaty Revision.—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treaties a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

Korean Annexation.—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

New International Copyright Convention.—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

Franco-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patent, etc., Copyrights in China.—Promulgated on May 18th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Recognition of Companies.—Concluded on June 30th 1911.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.—New Treaty occasioned by the Anglo-Amerian arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3rd, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

Russo-Japanese Outstanding Claims settled.—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that ¥450,000 was paid to Russia for damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that ¥180,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the *Angara* was returned, and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

Portuguese Republic.—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911.

Anti-Japanese Legislation in California.—The Webb Bill aiming at the prohibition of real property by Japanese passed the Californian legislature on May 3rd 1913 signed by the Governor on May 19th and became operative on Aug. 19th, Ambassador Chinda entered protest three times from May to August.

Nanking Affair, etc.—On 7th Oct. 1913 were settled the Nanking, Yenchow and Hankow Affairs that happened on the occasion of the revolutionary war in Southern China and in which some Japanese merchants and officers were either murdered or rudely treated by Chinese troops. China paid ¥640,000 as damages for the Nanking affair and Chang Hu formally tendered apology.

Railway Concessions in Manchuria.—In Oct. 1913 agreement about railway concessions in Manchuria was concluded between Japan and China.

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Chinese Republic Recognized. — On the election of Yuan Shi-kai as President on Oct. 6th, 1913 Japan at once sent notice of recognition.

Abolition of Foreign Settlement in Korea. — The Protocol for the abolition dated April 21st 1913 was gazetted on April 1st, 1914.

Japan in European War.—Aug. 4th, 1914 the Foreign Office issued a Statement; Aug. 15th Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany; Aug. 23rd Japan declared war on Germany; Aug. 27th the Japanese expeditionary forces invested Tsingtau; the same day treaty relation with Austria-Hungary ceased; Nov. 7th in conjunction with the British contingent Tsingtau was captured; Japan's joining Oct. 19th no-peace league made public 29th.

The Sino-Japanese Negotiation.—On Jan. 18th the Japanese Minister at Peking delivered to the Chinese Government a list of 21 demands; May 7th Japan delivered an ultimatum demanding reply by 6 P.M. 9th; at 1.30 A.M. on 9th China delivered a Note agreeing to Japan's demands; 28th Oct. '15 Japan with England and Russia advised China to postpone Monarchist plan; Dec. 15th similar advice preferred again, France and Italy now joining.

LIST OF TREATY POWERS

Powers	Signed on			Ratification exchanged on		
U. S. A.	Feb.	21,	1911	April	4,	1911
Great Britain	April	3,	1911	May	5,	1911
Russia	July	21,	1907	Sept.	9,	1907
Holland	July	9,	1912	July	31,	1912
France	Aug.	19,	1911	April	22,	1912
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	June	21,	1911	Dec.	20,	1911
Italy	Nov.	25,	1911	June	17,	1913
Denmark	Feb.	12,	1912	May	6,	1912
Sweden	May	19,	1911	June	12,	1911
Norway	June	16,	1911	July	15,	1911
Spain	May	15,	1911	July	10,	1915
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	July	21,	1896	Oct.	20,	1896
Peru	March	20,	1895	Dec.	24,	1896
Siam	Feb.	25,	1898	May	31,	1898
Mexico	Nov.	30,	1888	June	6,	1889
Brazil	Nov.	5,	1895	Feb.	12,	1897
Argentine Republic ...	Feb.	3,	1898	Sept.	18,	1901
Greece	June	1,	1899	Sept.	21,	1890
Chile	Oct.	16,	1899	Sept.	24,	1906
Columbia	May	25,	1908	Oct.	10,	1908
Bolivia	April	13,	1914	May	15,	1916

With Belgium and Portugal treaty revision is still unfinished and the treaty relation with them is now covered by temporary agreements.

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Treaty of Commerce & Navigation with Great Britain

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—The subjects of each High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the law of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subject, or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigner to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their

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claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ART. II.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, leasees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. III.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ART. IV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorisations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorisations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. V.—In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of

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the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estate of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ART. VI.—There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, still enjoy the same right, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ART. VII.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VIII.—The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date the Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. IX.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like article exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties

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to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ART. X.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ART. XI.—No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ART. XII.—Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commere and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, can not be considered as samples or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XIII.—The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ART. XIV.—The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in their behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ART. XV.—Limited liablity and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised

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in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charge than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

ART. XVII.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XVIII.—All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ART. XIX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ART. XX.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXI.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places

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not within the above mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ART. XXII.—If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subject of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XXIII.—Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ART. XXIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXV.—The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to

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contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ART. XXVI.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of their Arms.

Done at London in duplicate this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(Signed) TAKAAKI KATO. (L.S.)
(Signed) E. GREY. (L.S.)

TREATY WITH U. S. A.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from

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compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it is thought proper to do so.

ART. IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigations. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or

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citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exproted therefrom, whether such expertation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of

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the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyage.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formations prescribed by law.

ART. XVI.—The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. (L.S.)
(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. (L.S.)

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THE "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" AND THE CALIFORNIAN LAND ACT

The agreement is in the form of Declaration running as follows:—

"In proceeding this day to the signature of this treaty of commerce and navigation—the undersigned has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the laborers to the United States." A certain authority makes this explanation about this oft-quoted document.

"In 1908 the School Board of San Francisco decided to segregate Japanese children. This action Japanese residing in America, the Japanese Government and the people resented. In connection with this, strong opposition to Japanese immigration manifested itself on the Pacific coast. So threatening was the agitation that legislation prohibiting Japanese labor immigration was imminent. To avert the enactment of these laws which the Japanese considered humiliating they in the 'gentleman's agreement' undertook to satisfy America by regulating immigration. It may be asked why America should think of excluding the Japanese, or what right she had to do so. When the treaties were revised in 1894 America expressly reserved the right to legislate on questions relating to immigration. At that time comparatively few Japanese had crossed over to America, but the Chinese question had in its adjustment caused much trouble, and America carefully guarded her rights against the day when the Japanese might begin to crowd the Pacific states. The Japanese may have imagined the time would never come when that clause would be called into service, but it was a powerful weapon in the hands of American legislators, and the 'gentleman's agreement' could but be most welcome to Japan.

Three years later, 1911, when the treaty between Japan and America expired, this question, of course, had to be confronted, and was disposed of in the following way; the objectionable clause in the treaty of 1894 reserving the right to legislate on restricting immigration does not appear in the new treaty, nor is mention made of it in body of the treaty. It was appended to the treaty as a Protocol as above.

The "Declaration" was read in the Senate when the treaty was up for ratification, and without this or its equivalent the Senate would have rejected it. America has at no time conceded her right to restrict immigration.

The Californian Land Act.

The Webb act made operative on Aug. 10, 1913 and which has raised such prolonged negotiation between Japan and U. S. A. is to this effect as to important features.

1. Aliens, who are eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States, may, equally with citizens, acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, devise and inherit real property and any interest therein.

2. Aliens, who are not eligible to citizenship may acquire, possess and transfer real property and any interest therein, to the extent prescribed by existing treaties between the United States and the country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects and not otherwise.

Citizenship, or a majority of whose stock is owned by such aliens, are treated the same as ineligible aliens.

3. Any real property and any interest therein, acquired in violation of the Act to escheat to the State.

4. Aliens and alien legal persons belonging to the class mentioned in Sec. 3 are permitted to lease land for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

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AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(*1st*) *Agreement, concluded Jan. 30th 1902*

ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests; of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If, in the above event, any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

(*2nd*) *Alliance Treaty, made public Sept. 27th 1905*

PREAMBLE

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

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(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence to their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives,

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either Ally is actually engagad in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(3rd) Alliance Treaty concluded July 13th, 1911

The Japanese Government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquillity, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduce into the existing Agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese Government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two Governments having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concludeed between Japan and Great Britain.

PREAMBLE

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely :—

A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions :—

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights and interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action,

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wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

T. KATO, the Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

EDWARD GREY, H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia.

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In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT (1907)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russia desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special convention concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1907.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION (1910)

The Governments of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end.

Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East,

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serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

Convention Between Japan and Russia Signed at St. Petersburg on July 4, 1910

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

ART. I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

ART. II.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

ART. III.—In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State

"Japanese Embassy,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"SIR:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Govenments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"I. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peacefuldevelopment of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

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"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador

"Department of State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follows a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira under the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

VARIOUS AGREEMENTS, ETC.

THE HOUSE-TAX DISPUTE

The Hague Arbitration Committee

A special Arbitration Court was held at The Hague in May 1905.

The Decision was unfavorable to Japan and read as follow:—

"The provisions of treaties and other engagements mentioned in arbitral protocol do not merely exempt lands held in virtue of perpetual leases granted by the Japanese Government or in its name. They exempt lands and buildings of whatever description constructed or which may be constructed on such lands from all imposts, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question."

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The principal basis of decision is as follows :—

"The question at issue is that of determining whether or not from a fiscal point of view buildings erected on leased lands have by common accord been regarded as accessories to land. The solution of this question does not depend upon distinction drawn from alleged difference as regards rights of ownership in those immovables. The tribunal therefore does not consider discussion on this point which is based on principles of civil law. The lands in question were leased for purposes of erecting buildings in certain localities. Obligation to build was imposed under penalty of cancellation of leases. The leases often contained a clause that buildings shall become the property of the Japanese Government in cases leasees failed to fulfil engagement. These circumstances offer arguments against the claim that land and buildings constitute entirely distinct objects as between parties, and from a fiscal point of view the Japanese Government in granting leases acted not merely as owner of lands but as sovereign. The intention of the parties was therefore law in the matter and for correct interpretation of those leases it is necessary to refer to treatment accorded to leaseholders from the point of view of taxation. In this respect, according to invariable practice which has existed for long series of years, not only land but buildings erected thereon have been exempt from taxes etc. other than those expressly stipulated in leases. The Japanese Government maintains that this condition of things resulted from consular jurisdiction, but that contention is not supported by evidence nor has the Japanese Government ever made any reserve against the Governments of Germany, France and Great Britain as regards right of taxation under old treaties. Although this immunity is claimed to have been general, it does not seem to have been of universal application, as is shown in cases of holders of certain immovables in Hiogo. In formulating provision relating to abrogation of former foreign settlements, the parties have not confined themselves to simple confirmation of leases but added no conditions whatever, other than those contained in existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. This latter clause is drawn up still more clearly in the French Treaty. At all events the powers have not used the word land in this connection as they should necessarily have done if it was intended to limit immunity to land alone. On the contrary, they used a fairly, wide expression to comprise in its entirety the situation created by leases. As regards leaseholders, the tribunal cannot admit that the German complementary notes are of nature to place Germany in less advantageous condition than other powers. The Japanese Government draws argument from the fact that the German Government has based the fiscal immunity in question on the ground that ownership of land is not recognised in favour of foreigners, but it must be considered that from a point of view of taxation, buildings have in fact the character of accessory to land and the German Government can not be presumed to have intended to renounce advantages already conceded in the British Treaty."

The United States of America

The Copyright Convention

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against

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illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets, or any other writings, dramatic works and musical compositons published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translation.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.
(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare "the word 'published' used in Art. III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications." (Rat'ed Apr. 29, '06.)

The Arbitration Treaty with U.S.A.

(Promulgated first on 12th Sept., 1908; renewed on 23rd May, 1914)

ART. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible,

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In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.
[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

RUSSIA

Mutual Recognition of Status of Mercantile Corporations

(Promulgated June 30th, 1911)

The Governments of Japan and Russia considering it beneficial to mutually recognize the standing of the joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry or banking business or of other companies or corporations in the Empire of Japan or in the Empire of Russia, the undersigned have agreed upon the following Articles, in conformity with the powers they have each received from their respective Governments:—

1. The joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry or banking business, and other companies or corporations, having their seat in either of the two contracting countries and effectually established in conformity with the laws of the country, are to be recognized to exist legally in the other country, upon the condition that the laws and regulations of the country are obeyed. In especial, they will be entitled to appear in the law courts either as plaintiff or as defendant.

2. In whatever case, the companies or the corporations as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be allowed the same rights as actually enjoyed or to be enjoyed in future, in the other country, by foreign companies of a similar nature.

3. The provisions as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have nothing to do with the question as to whether the aforementioned companies or corporations as established in either of the two contracting countries will be recognized to engage in the other countries in commerce or industry. The said recognition will be subject to the laws or regulations concerned in operation in the other country.

4. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs will equally be applicable to all companies or corporations irrespective of whether they were established before or after the present Agreement.

The present Agreement will be put into execution from the day of signing and will expire after one year from the day on which either of the two contracting countries shall notify the other of the abrogation of the same.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, the 23rd day of the 6th month, the 44th year of Meiji, or the 10th of June, 1911, Russian Calendar.

(L. S.) JUTARO KOMURA.
(L. S.) NICOLAS MALEWSKY-MALEWITCH

Extradition Arrangement

(Promulgated Sept. 16th, 1911)

The Treaty consists of 15 articles, and in substance is identical with the Extradition Treaty between Japan and America. According to an official explanation, the following are the main features of the new Treaty:—

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"Treaties of extradition hitherto concluded among the Powers have been generally based on the principle of naming the offences to which the Treaty applies. For instance, 14 of offences are specifically mentioned in the Treaty between Japan and America. In the Russo-Japanese Treaty just concluded, however, the comprehensive principle is followed. It is agreed that any person having committed any offence which renders him or her liable to imprisonment or penal servitude for a term of more than one year under the laws of his or her nation, shall be delivered up on formal requisition being made.

"It is a fundamental rule in regard to extradition that the contracting parties shall not deliver up their own subjects, but an exception is made in Japanese-American Treaty, in which it is provided that when the party requested to deliver up a criminal considers such course to be proper, even its own subjects may be so extradited.

"In the Russo-Japanese Treaty it is stipulated that neither party is bound to deliver their own subjects nor those who are legally regarded as being equal to their own subjects. Thus it is agreed that in no circumstances will either party deliver up its own subjects.

"It is also agreed that political offenders shall not be handed over, in accordance with the general rule prevailing among the Powers, but following exceptions are made:—

"*A.*—Actions directed against the persons of the Emperor and members of the Imperial families, and their reputations, shall not be considered as political offences.

"*B.*—When any doubt arises as to the nature of an action such as is referred to in the preceding clause, the decision of the authorities of the country requested to deliver up the offender shall be final and conclusive."

"Provisions are added to the Treaty relating to the process of application for extradition, the arrest and treatment of offenders, and the costs of proceedings. Either of the contracting parties can terminate the Treaty by giving six months' notice. In a diplomatic Note attached to the Treaty, the Japanese Government guarantees the delivery to Russia of offenders in Kwantung Province, though this is not permanent Japanese territory."

Franco-Japanese Declaration Concerning Indo-China

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. Kurino.
(L. S.) S. Pichon.

Japan-Canadian Memorandum Concerning Japanese Immigrants

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in 1907 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who

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expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relation existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intentions of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations

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you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CHINA

For the reciprocal protection of industrial property in China which has not yet joined the International Convention, special agreements have been concluded between Japan and various Western Powers as follows:—

With	Signed	Promulgated
U. S. A.	6th Aug., 1908	12th Aug., 1908
France	——	18th May., 1911
Russia	23rd June, 1911	4th Mar., 1913

Similar arrangements are under negotiation with England, Germany and Sweden.

ABOLITION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN KOREA

Text of the Protocol

The following protocol relating to the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements in Korea was published in the Official Gazette of the Government-General of Korea on April 1, 1914, and agreed to at the Conference held between the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Government-General of Korea and the Consular Representatives of Treaty Powers concerned: —

I. The Foreign Settlements in Korea, namely: Chemulpo, Chinampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo and Songchin shall be incorporated with the respective newly organised Communes of Korea to which they appropriately belong.

II. When such incorporation takes place, the competent local authorities shall assume all the duties and obligations of local administration hitherto performed and incurred by the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, including public works, sanitation, etc.

III. The common funds and property, if any, belonging to the Municipal Councils of the said Foreign Settlements, shall be transferred to the local authorities concerned.

IV. The holders of leases in perpetuity of land within the circumscriptions of the said Foreign Settlements shall be allowed the option of converting the said leases in perpetuity to actual ownership. Such ownership shall be on the same basis as that of Japanese subjects in Korea.

V. When such conversions have been made and registered, the owners of the said land shall be accorded national and most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns the use and enjoyment of such land and houses thereon, as well as in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable on such land and houses. The conversions and registrations aforesaid shall be made without any taxes, fees or charges whatever.

VI. In case such option is not availed of, the rights created by the said leases in perpetuity, not inconsistent with the arrangements agreed to in the present Protocol, shall continue to be duly respected. In the matter of imposts, taxes and rates leviable in respect of the leased land and houses thereon under the second clause of the leases in perpetuity, the following adjustment shall be made:

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a. A sufficient sum shall be appropriated out of, and not in excess of, the ground rent payable in respect of the leased land in question to cover national land and house taxes leviable on the said leased land and house thereon, were such land held by an actual owner
b. In case the remainder, if any, of the said ground rent equals the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon, were such land held by an actual owner, the said land and houses shall be exempt from all such local and municipal taxes and rates;
c. In case the remainder of the said ground rent exceeds the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon, were such land held by an actual owner, the surplus shall be refunded;
d. In case the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the said leased land and houses thereon, were such land held by an actual owner, exceed the remainder of the said ground rent, the said land and houses shall be liable to taxes and rates to an extent sufficient to make the local and municipal taxes and rates on such land and houses equal to the local and municipal taxes and rates leviable on the leased land and houses thereon, were such land held by an owner.

VII. The holders of leases in perpetuity aforesaid shall be accorded national and most favoured nation treatment in the matter of imposts, taxes and rates of whatever kind and nature, whether national, local or municipal, not otherwise provided for in the present Protocol.

VIII. The competent Registry Offices in Korea shall undertake due registration of the leases in perpetuity aforesaid as well as subsidiary rights relating thereto. Such registration, consistently with the provisions of law, shall be available against third parties. Legalised copies of the existing Consular reigistrations relating to the said subsidiary rights shall be transferred to the competent Registry Offices. Registration so transferred shall continue to have the same force and value as they had in the Consular offices in which such registrations were effected.

With regard to the leases in perpetuity on which mortgages exist in the Consular Registers concerned at the time of the abolition of the system of Foreign Settlements, no registration shall be made in respect of the transfer of such leases in perpetuity to a third party or their conversion to actual ownership, or the cancellation of subsidiary rights relating thereto, except upon the written application of the holders of the said leases in perpetuity or their duly authorised agents certified by their Consular Representatives. This arrangement, however, shall not affect cases where leases in perpetuity are disposed of in default of payment of rent, taxes or rates, or by virtue of legal process.

IX. The existing Public Gardens in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained in good order and condition by the authorities concerned, and their respective areas shall not be diminished except for public purposes.

X. The existing Foreign Cemeteries in the Foreign Settlements shall be maintained by local foreign residents, in conformity with the laws and ordinances governing cemeteries, crematories, burial, cremation, etc., free of all taxes and rates. The sum of Twenty Thousand yen (¥ 20,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be appropriated for this purpose

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out of the property belonging to the Municipal Council of the General Foreign Settlements at Chemulpo.

Done at Keijo, Korea, the 21st day of April, 1913.

JAPAN'S NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MANCHURIA

In Oct. 1913 China entered into agreement with Japan for the construction of four railway lines in Manchuria with funds to be supplied by Japan. These lines are as follows:—

1, **Asupingchieh-Taonanfu Line.**—(241 miles). The traffic from Asupingchieh to Chengchiatun is being carried on daily by over fifty carts. This fact alone will give an idea of the volume of goods and passenger traffic over this section. Farther west of Chengchiatun up to Taonanfu the work of reclaiming waste lands in the estates of serveral Mongolian princes such as Taerhhhan, South Kuoerhlossu, Tushihtu, and Chasakutu, is in progress with enterprise and vigor rarely seen among Mongolians. The valley of the Taroerh River running through Taonan Prefecture is comparably fertile.

2. **Changchun-Taonan Line.**—(150 miles). This route passes through small marts like Pachiatzu, Fulungchuan, Chaglingtsu, and Chichingtzu, but it is expected to take six or seven working years before it will be placed on a paying basis.

3. **Taonanfu-Jehol Line.**—(The exact distance not ascertainable). There are two routes leading from Jehol to Eastern Mongolia, one running to Chenchiatun along the West Liao and the other reaching Taonanfu along the southern foot of the Hingan Ranges. The latter route traverses a far more fertile country than the former and is preferable as a railway route.

4. **Kaiyuan-Hailungcheng Line.**—(130 miles). The Eastern Hill District, through which the proposed line is to run is held as the richest granary of South Manchuria, containing such towns as Taolu, Takata, Tatuchuan, Shanghengtzu, etc.

The funds, chiefly to be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, are said to be ¥30,000,0 0 or 50,000,(00 and subject to the following conditions:--(1) Interest, 5.3 %; (2) security, railways; (3) the terms of redemption to be 50 years and the railways to be purchasable by the Chinese Government after the lapse of 30 years from the constructions; (4) chief engineer and materials to be supplied by the creditor country; (5) managers to be appointed by the two countries. Concerning the immediate and prospective value of the lines Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration of the Kwantung Government-General, is quoted to have remarked to this effect:—

The line that connects Asupingchieh with Taonanfu via Paokumen and Chengchiatun may prove fairly remunerative at once, as it passes through many distributing centres of commodities, and districts that are comparatively well cultivated and populous. The line going to Hailungcheng is also placed in a similarly advantageous condition. The prospect for the other two lines is not so favorable, and at least years must elapse after the construction before they can yield a sufficient return. To the west of where these four lines are to run lies the vast unexploited region of Mongolia, whose economic development will prove a good source of receipts both to passenger and freight traffic. The population within the limits of the four lines numbers between 20 and 30 millions but the region can easily support double this number. The farming as at present pursued is so rough that each family occupies on an average 25 to 35 acres.

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THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES

(Gazetted on June 9th, 1515)

At the meeting in the Palace on 7th June, 1915 of the Privy Council, the terms of the treaties between China and Japan were approved, and later presented to H. I. M. the Emperor. His Majesty gave Imperial sanction to the terms thereof, and on the 8th June, at the Foreign Office, the treaties between the two countries regarding Kiaochou, Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia, were duly ratified by Minister Liu, representing the Republic of China, as Minister Plenipotentiary, and Baron Kato Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing Japan, also as Minister Plenipotentiary.

We give below in full the treaties, as signed concerning Kiaochou Manchuria and East Inner Mongolia.

Treaty Respecting the Province of Shantung

(Signed at Peking, May 25th, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to maintain the general peace of the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood existing between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu-Cheng-hsiang, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of Chia-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The Chinese Government engage to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which, in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses *vis-a-isa* China in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article II. The Chinese Government engage that, in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo-Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

Article III. The Chinese Government engage to open, of their own accord, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in the Province of Shantung for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article IV. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

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The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and by His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, and the ratifications thereof be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty made in duplicate, in Japanese and in Chinese, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of Taisho, corresponding to the 25th day of the 5th month of the 4th year of the inauguration of the Republic of China.

(signed) Eki Hioki. (seal)
&c., &c., &c,

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng. (seal)
&c., &c., &c.,

Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia

(Signed at Peking, May 25, 1915)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, being desirous to develop the economic relations of the two countries in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Eki Hioki, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsieng, Tsung-Ching, First Class of the Order of China-Ho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to extend the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, and the term relating to the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, to a period of ninty-nine years respectively.

Article II. The subjects of Japan shall be permitted in South Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings, various commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

Article III. The subjects of Japan shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds —commerical, industrial and otherwise.

Article IV. The Government of China shall permit joint undertakings in Eastern Inner Mongolia, of the subjects of Japan and citizens of China, in agriculture and industries auxiliary thereto.

Article V. With respect to the three preceding Articles the subjects of Japan shall produce before the local authorities the passport duly issued for the purpose of registration, and shall also submit themselves to the police laws and regulations and taxes of China.

In civil and criminal suits, the Japanese consular officer, where a Japanese subject is the defendant, and the Chinese official, where a Chinese citizen is the defendant, shall respectively try and decide the

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case, both the Japanese consular officer and the Chinese official being permitted each to send his agent to attend the trial of the other to watch the proceedings; provided that in civil suits arising out of land disputes between Japanese subjects and Chinese citizens, the cases shall be tried and decided by the joint tribunal composed of the properly authorized officials of the two countries, in accordance with the laws and local usages of China.

In the future when the judicial system in the said regions shall have been completely reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by the law-courts of China.

Article VI. The Government of China engage to open of their own accord, as early as possible suitable cities and towns in Eastern Inner Mongolia, for the residence and trade of foreigners.

Article VII. The Government of China agree to a speedy fundamental revision of various agreements and contracts relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway, on the basis of the terms embodied in railway loan agreements which China has heretofore entered into with various foreign capitalists.

If, in future, the Chinese Government grant to foreign capitalists, in matters that relate to railway loans, more advantageous terms than those in the various existing railway loan agreements, the abovementioned Kirin-Chungchun Railway Loan Agreement shall, if so desired by Japan, be further revised.

Article VIII. Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, all existing treaties between Japan and China with respect to Manchuria shall remain in force.

Article IX. The present Treaty shall take effect on the day of its signature.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, etc.

Documents in Connection with the Treaties

(The following Official Notes were exchanged between the Imperial Japanese Minister to the Republic of China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China at the time the Treatics were signed at Peking, on May 25th, 1915)

Peking, May 25th 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre:—

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

The Chinese Government will never lease or alienate, under any designation whatever, to any foreign Power any territory within or along the coast of the Province of Shantung or any island lying near the said coast.

I avail, etc., etc,.....

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment from Mr. Hioki to Mr. Lu omitted.

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Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre :—

I have the honour to state that the cities and towns to be opened in accordance with the stipulation of Art. III of the Treaty respecting Shantung Province, signed to-day, will be selected and the regulations therefor will be drawn up, by the Chinese Government, and will be decided upon after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

I avail, etc., etc.,.....

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that respecting the stipulation of Art. I of Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the extension of the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Repulic, that is to say, in the year 1997 of the Christian Era. The date for reversion to China of the South Manchuria Railway shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2002 of the Christian Era, and the clause in Art. XII of the original Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement, providing that the Chinese Government may take over the Railway after thirty-six years from the day on which it is opened for traffic, is hereby declared null and void. The term with respect to the Antung-Mukden Railway shall expire in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, that is to say, the year 2007 of the Christian Era.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng.
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25th, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that the cities and towns to be opened in accordance with the stipulation of Art. VI of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolian, signed this day, will be selected and the regulations therefor will be drawn up, by the Chinese Government, and will be decided upon after consultation with the Japanese Minister.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., esc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Mousieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that when the undermentioned mines in South Manchuria (exclusive of those mining lots which have already been prospected or worked) have at an early date been examined and selected by Japanese subjects, permission to prospect or work such mines will be granted by the Chinese Government; but until the Mining Law becomes definitely operative, the practice at present in force shall be followed.

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PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

Locality	District	Mineral
Niu Hsiu T'ai	Pen-hsi	... Coal
Tien Shih Fu Kou	Pen-hsi	... „
Shan Sung Kang	Hai-lung...	... „
T'ieh Ch'ang	T'ung-hua	... „
Nuan Ti T'ang	Chin	... „
An Shan Chan region	From Liao-yeng to Pen-hsi...	... Iron

PROVINCE OF KIRIN

(Southern Portion)

Sha sung Kang	Ho-lung	...Coal and Iron
Kang Yao	Kirin	... Coal
Chin P'i Kou	Hua-tien	...Gold

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

The Chinese Government will, when it is proposed in future to build railways in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, employ Chinese capital for the purpose, and if foreign capital should be required, they will negotiate first with Japanese capitalists for a loan; and further, when the Chinese Government propose to raise a loan abroad on the security of the taxes of the above mentioned regions (excluding, however, the salt gabelle and customs duties which are already made securities for the loans of the Chinese Central Government), they will first consult Japanese capitalists.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Chinese Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

If, in future, the Chinese Government desire to employ foreign advisers and instructors on political, financial, military and police affairs in South Manchuria, preference will be given to Japanese.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsing, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre.

I have the honour to state that it is understood that the term "lease" mentioned in Art. II of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and

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Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, includes leases for a long term up to thirty years and unconditionally renewable.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to state that in regard to the police law and regulations and taxation, to which Japanese subjects are to submit according to the stipul ation of Art. V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese authorities should consult the Japanese consular officer before they are carried into effect. I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that as various preparations are requisite with respect to Arts. II, III, IV, and V of the Treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the Chinese Government request your Government to agree to the postponement of the puttineg into effect of the said Articles for a period of three months from the date of its signing.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc , etc.

I the note of acknowledgment from Mr. Hioki the following words are added: "I beg to state that the Imperial Government, deeming it unavoidable in the present circumstances, agree to the desired postponement."

Peking, May, 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that in view of the very close relations subsisting between Japanese capitalists and the Han-Yeh-Ping Company the Chinese Government engage to approve the agreement that may be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists for its joint undertaking, and not to confiscate it, to nationalise it without the consent of the Japanese capitalists, or to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsieng, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitttd.

Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

As it has been reported that the Chinese Government intend to permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, and all other military establishments, on the coast of Fukien Province, or that China herself intends to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreiegn capital, I have the honour to request your Excellency to be good enough to inform me whether the Chinese Government have in fact such intention.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

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Peking, May 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In reply to your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honour to make the declaration that the Chinese Government will in no case permit a foreign Power to build a shipyard, military coaling-station, naval station, or any other military establishment, nor do they intend to build the above-mentioned establishments with foreign capital.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Lu Cheng-hsiong, etc., etc., etc.

Peking, May, 25, 1915.

Monsieur le Ministre,

In the name of the Imperial Government, I have the honour to make the following declaration to your Excellency's Government:—

If, upon the conclusion of the present war, the Japanese Government should be given an absolutely free disposal of the leased territory of Kiaochou Bay, they will return the said territory to China subject to the following conditions:—

1. Opening of the whole of Kiaochou as commercial port;

2. Establishment of Japanese settlement in the locality to be designated by the Japanese Government;

3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement;

4. Arrangements to be made, before the return of the said territory is effected, between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, with respect to the disposal of German public establishments and properties and with regard to the other conditions and procedures.

I avail, etc.

(signed) Eki Hioki, etc., etc., etc.

Note of acknowledgment omitted.

Text of Agreement re the Reopening of Customs at Tsingtau

1.—It is hereby agreed that the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs shall be reopened at Tsingtau.

2.—The Agreement about the establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Tsingtau, signed at Peking on the 17th April, 1899, by the German and Chinese representatives for their respective Governments, and the amendment to the same signed similarly at Peking by the German and Chinese representatives on the 1st December, 1905, with replacement of the term "German" by "Japanese" wherever the principle of this Agreement demands such change, shall be held operative between the Governments of China and Japan in regard to the re-opening of the Chinese Maritime Customs Office at Tsingtau and in regard to its regulations and procedure.

3.—The Chinese Maritime Customs archives, service moneys, and all service property formerly under the control of the Inspector-General of Customs, which were taken custody of by the Japanese Military Authorities at the time of occupation, shall be returned to the Inspector-General.

4.—After deducting 20 per cent. of the net import duties as provided for in the German Amended Agreement of 1905, the Japanese Government shall hand to the Inspector-General the balance of the Customs revenues collected at Tsingtau by the Japanese Authorities to date of re-opening the Maritime Customs Office.

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E. HIOKI, Minister of Japan
F. A. AGLEN, Inspector-General of Customs

Signed and sealed at Peking the sixth of August, 1915; Foreign Office notification Aug. 18th.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN TOKYO

Austria-Hungary. (*7, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Bancho, 3108.)

Ambassador	
Councillor...	
Secretary-Interpreter	
Attaché	
Military and Naval Attaché.	
Chancellor	

France. (*1, Iidu-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Bancho, 291.)

Ambassador	Eugène Louis Georges Regnault.
Embassy Councillor	Marquis de la Bégassière.
3rd Secretary	Gaston Maugras. (absent)
Vice-Consul, 1st Interpreter...	René André.
Id. Interpreter-Chancery ...	Ednie Gallois.
Id. 2nd Interpreter...	Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois.
3rd Interpreter...	Georges Bonmarchand. (absent)
Naval Attaché...	Lt. Vaisseau R. Brylinski.
Consul, Commercial Attaché...	Fernand Pila. (absent)

Germany. (*14, Nagata-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 1658 and 902)

Ambassador	
Councillor...	
2nd Secretary	
Secretary-Interpreter	
2nd Secretary-Interpreter ...	
Interpreter	
Id.	
Id.	
Id.	
Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Military Attaché	
Doctor	
Aulic Councillor	
Chancellor...	

Great Britain. (*1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Bancho, 59, and 3240.)

Ambassador	Sir William Conyngham Greene.
Embassy Councillor	Herman Cameron Norman.
1st Secretary	C. Wingfield.
2nd Secretary	Count Charles Henry Bentnick.
2nd Sec. and Japanese Sec. ...	E. M. Hobart-Hampden.

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Acting Japanese Secretary ...	R. Boulter.
Eléve Interpreter	W. J. Davies.
Id.	W. Haigh.
Id.	N. K. Roscoe.
Naval Attaché...	Capt. de Vaisseau Edward H. Rymer.
Military Attaché	
Id.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.
Commercial Attaché	E. F. Crowe.
Medical Attache	Dr. R. J. Wilkinson.
Honorary Chaplain	L. R. Cholmondeley.

Italy. (*4, Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku ;* Tel. Shimbashi, 2385.)

Ambassador	Cucchi-Boasso.
Councillor...	Marchetti Ferrante.
1st Sec.-Interpreter...	Alphonse Gasco.
2nd Interpreter	Alfredo de Prospero.
Military Attaché	Lt.-Col. Cesare Allievi.
Commercial Attaché	C. Cavazzani.

Russia. (*1, Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku ;* Tel. Shimbashi, 472 & 473.)

Ambassador	Kurpensky.
Embassy Councillor	Shekine.
1st Secretary	Prince L. Ouroussow. (absent)
2nd Secretary	Baron Behr.
Secretary-Interpreter	Paul Vaskévitch.
Attaché	Nicolas Oursati.
Id.	Baron Roenne.
Naval Attaché	Capt. A. Voskressensky.
Assistant Military Attaché ...	Lt.-Col. Morel.
Id.	Capt. Baron G. A. Rosen.
Commercial Attaché	Sunnerberg. (non arrivé.)
Chaplain	Rev. Pierre Boulgakoff.

United States of America. (*1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku ;* Tel. Shiba, 144.)

Ambassador	George Wilkins Guthrie.
Embassy Councillor	Post Wheeler.
Japanese Secretary...	Charles J. Arnell.
3rd Secretary	Sumner Welles.
Assist and Japanese Secretary	J. W. Ballantine.
Attaché	Capt. George M. Brooke.
Id.	Capt. William L. Redles.
Id.	Capt. Franz J. Feinler.
Id.	Lt. Louis L. Pendleton.
Id.	Lt. Allan F. Mclean.
Id.	Lt. Karl F. Baldwin.
Elève Interpreter	Erle R. Dickover.
Id.	William R. Langdon.
Id.	Harvey T. Goodier.
Military Attaché	Col. James A. Irons.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Corvette Frederick Joseph Horne
Commercial Attaché	Julean H. Arnold.
Chief of the Chancery	Harry F. Hawley.

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Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentine. (*Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku.*)

Charge d'Affaires ... ... Francisco Ortiz. (absent)
(Spanish Minister in charge)

Belgium. (*3, Sannen-cho, Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

Minister ... ... Count Georges della Faille de Leverghem.
1st Legation Secretary ... ... Lemaire de Warzée d'Hermalle.

Brazil. (*6, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 5301.)

Minister ... ... E. L. Chermont.
1st Secretary ... ... Carlos Lemgruber Kropf (non arrivé.)
2nd Secretary ... ... Carlos Taylor (non arrivé.)

Chili. (*15, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Bancho, 1900.)

Minister ... ...
Consul-General... ... ... Don Cárlos Muñz-Hurtado.(Chargéd'Affaires)
1st Secretary ... ... Arturo Cabrera.

China. (*2, Nichome Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 791-3.)

Minister ... ... Lou Tsung-Yü.
Councillor... ... ... Liu Clung-Cheh.
1st Secretary ... ... Sun Jun-Yü.
2nd Secretary ... ... Chillien Tsur.
3rd Secretary ... ... Kwo Tsu-Chee.
Attaché ... ... K. T. Charles Liou.
Military Attaché ... ... General de Brigade Yo Keu Sin.
Chancellor ... ... Won King-Kee.

Denmark. (*Imperial Hotel, 1, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku.*)

Minister ... ... Count P. Ahlefeldt Laurvig. (absent)

Netherlands. (*3, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku;* Tel. Shiba, 131.)

Minister ... ... Baron Dirk van Asbeck.
Councillor... ... ... Léon van de Polder.
2nd Secretary ... ... G. L. Thurkow. (absent)
Assistant Interpreter ... ... R. E. Peelen.
Military Attaché ... ... Com. J. C. Pabst.
Assit. Military Attaché ... Capt. K. L. Rorendaal.

Mexico. (*21, Nagata-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.)

Minister ... ... M. P. Romero.
1st Secretary ... ...
Attaché ... ...
Student-Interpreter ... ...
Id. ... ...
Military Attaché ... ...

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Norway. (*8, Takagi cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku;* Tel. Shiba, 2690.)
Charge d'Affaires ... ... B. D'Anker.

Portugal. (*143, Harajuku, Aoyama;* Tel. Shiba, 4200.)
Minister ... ...
1st Secretary ... ... Cesar de Sousa Mendes. (Charge d'Affaires)

Siam. (*2, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba, 185.)
Minister ... ... Phya Chamnong Dithakar.

Spain. (*2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba, 444.)
Minister ... ... Don José Caroy Szécheuyi.
Secretary ... ... Don Fernand Gonzatez Arnao.
Military Attaché ... ... Com. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa.

Sweden. (*24, Tsukiji Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku;* Tel. Kyobashi, 589.)
Minister ... ... Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg. (absent)
Councillor... ... ... Baron Carl Evert Akerhielm. (Charge d'Affaires)

Switzerland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba, 986.)
Minister ... ... Ferdinand de Salis.

Foreign Consulates in Japan

Argentine.—Tokyo* ... ... Don S. Fioravanti Chimenz. (V.-Con.)
Yokohama× ... ... Don S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Vice-Con.)
Kobe× ... ... Don Emilio A. Herrera y de la Rosa.

Austria-Hungary.—Yo'hama.*
Kobe† ... ...
Nagasaki ... ...
Hakodate ... ...
Shimonoseki ... ...
Tansui & Daitotei ... ...
Dairen ... ...

Belgium.—Yokohama* ... ... Ch. Bastin (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ... E. Casteur (Con.)
Nagasaki ... ... J. T. Wawn.
Osaka... ... ... C. Favre-Brandt (Act.-Gen.)
Seoul* ... ... J. Bribosia (Con.-Gen.)

Brazil.—Yokohama* ... ... A. S. P. Brandos.
Kobe× ... ... James Marshall.

Chili.—Tokyo† ... ...
Yokohama* ... ... Don Carlos Muñoz Hurtado (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ... M. Vendrell (Consul.)

China.—Yokohama* ... ... Wong Shao-shan (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ... ... Hu Nai-tai (Con.)

*Consulate-General ×Vice-Con'te †Honorary Con'te.

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Chinnampo×	Chang Kuo-wai (Con.)
New Wiju	Hsü Tung-fan (Con.)
Kobe	Chi Ching (Con.)
Seoul*	Foo Shih-ying (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo...	Chang Hung (Con.)
Fusan	Ko Hung-lieh (Con.)
Gensan×	Ma Ying-fa (Vice-Con.)
Denmark.—Yokohama	S. Warming (Con.)
Kobe	A. H. Hausen (Con.)
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Con.)
Hakodate	S. Warming (Act.-Con.)
Tansui	W. M. Royds (Consular-Agent.)
Chosen	(In charge of Russian Consulates.)
France.—Yokohama	Henry Moët (Con.)
Kobe×	Maurice C. C. Charpentier (Vice Con.)
Nagasaki	(Russian Con. in charge.)
Seoul	Guerin Francois Alphonse Victor. (C.)
Tansui	(British Con. in charge.)
Germany.—Yokohama*	
Nagasaki	
Tansui	
Dairen	
Seoul*	
Shimonoseki	
Kobe	
Great Britain.—Yokohama* ...	J. M. Chalmers (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe*	R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	J. T. Wawn (Con.)
Hakodate×	F. C. Greatrex (Act. Vice-Con.)
Tokyo×	Gerald Hastings Phipps.
Shimonoseki	E. Hamilton Holmes (Con.)
Osaka×	O. White.
Tansui & Daitotei	G. B. Daton (Act. Con.)
Seoul*	A. H. Lay (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo	(In charge of Seoul Con.)
Tainan	W. Cunningham. (Act.-Con.)
Karatsu	John P. Carr (Con. agent.)
Greece.—Yokohama	Arthur George M. Weale.
Italy.—Tokyo*	Marq. Alessandro Guiccioli (Con.-Gen.)
Yokohama	Chev. A. Gasco (Con. in charge.)
Kobe	
Nagasaki	
Seoul	A. H. Lay (in charge.)
Mexico.—Yokohama*	Luis Perez Figueroa (Con. in charge.)
Kobe	Don Mauuel C. Tellez (Con.)
Keelung	H. Kodaira (Con.)

*Consulate-General ×Vice-Con'te †Honorary Con'te,

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Netherlands.—Yokohama× ...	(Belgian Con. in charge.)
Kobe	P. R. Borger.
Nagasaki	(British Con. in charge.)
Taihoku	A. W. Gillingham (Act. Con.)
Dairen	(American Con. in charge.)
Seoul×	(Belg. Con. in charge.)
Ampin	(Danish Con. in charge.)
Norway.—Tokyo*	B. Anker (Con.-Gen.)
Yokohama	S. Warming (in charge.)
Kobe	(Danish Con. in charge.)
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Con.)
Hakodate×	(British Con. in charge.)
Shimonoseki×	R. Mackenzie (in charge.)
Tansui & Daitotei×	(British Con. in charge.)
Peru.—Yokohama	Don Eduardo Muelle (Con.)
Kobe×	Alfred Pahl (Act. Vice-Con.)
Osaka×	
Portugal.—Yokohama	Chev. A. Gasco. (in charge.)
Kobe	Antonions Luizceveira (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki×	P. J. Buckland (Vice-Con.)
Russia.—Yokohama	Arthur Wilm (Con.)
Kobe	Arthar von Landesen (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki*	V. Skorodonmoff (in charge.)
Hakodate×	Eugène Lébédeff (Vice-Con.)
Chemulpo	W. Bratzow (Vice-Con.)
Seishin×	Alexandre Troutzky (Vice-Con.)
Seoul*	Maximilien Geftler (Sec. in charge.)
Gensan	Nicolas Birinkoff (Act. Hon. Con.)
Fusan	Theodore Wassiliew (Con.)
Dairen	Alexandre Maximow (Con.)
Tsuruga	Fédoroff (Hon. Vice-Con.)
Spain.—Dairen	Guillaume Trautschold (Con.)
Yokohama	Don Tiburcio R. Santa.
Kobe†	Don Miguel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Tansui	(In charge of British Con.)
Osaka	Don Miguel Vendrell (Hon. Con.)
Sweden.—Kobe×	H. V. Summers (Act. Vice-Con.)
Yokohama×	A. Gerdts (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki	Samuel M. Officiers (in charge.)
Tokyo×	Carl Oscar Cederlof (Vice-Con.)
Switzerland.—Yokohama ...	Ferdinand de Salis (Con.)
Kobe	(in charge of German Con.)
Nagasaki	(do.)

*Consulate-General ×Vice-Con'te †Honorary Con'te,

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U. S. A.—Yokohama*	... ...	George H. Scidmore (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe		George N. West (Con.)
Nagasaki		Carleton Miller (Vic Deputy-Con.)
Hakodate		Edward Julian King (Con. Agent.)
Seoul*		Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Tansui		Edwin L. Neville (Con.)
Dairen		Adolph A. Williamson (Con.)
Taipeh		J. W. Ballantine (Vice & Deputy-Con.)
Yokkaichi		Willard de Lamater Kingburg (Com. A.)
Venezuela.—Yokohama†		Isidore Bickarte (Con.-Hon. non arrivé.)

JAPANESE EMBASSIES ABROAD

Austria-Hungary. (*Embassy at Vienna*)

Ambassador	
Councillor...	
3rd Secretary	
Id.	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Assist. Military Attaché ...	

France. (*Embassy at Paris*)

Ambassador	Keishiro Matsui.
Councillor...	Shichita Tatsuki.
1st Secretary	Takematsu Okuda.
Id.	Sadao Saburi.
2nd Secretary	Komaji Kikuchi.
3rd Secretary	Y. Sugimura.
Id.	J. Yamazaki.
Attaché	S. Kurino.
Military Attaché	Commander K. Nagai.
Naval Attaché	Commander S. Maruyama.
Assist. Military Attaché ...	Captain G. Takeda.

Germany (*Embassy at Berlin*)

Ambassador	
Councillor...	
1st Secretary	
3rd Secretary	
Id.	
Id.	
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Assist. Military Attaché ...	

Great Britain. (*Embassy at London*)

Ambassador	Viscount Sutemi Chinda.

*Consulate-General ×Vice-Con'te †Honorary Con'te.

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Councillor...	Kumataro Honda.
2nd Secretary	Isaburo Yoshida.
Id.	Nobumichi Sakenobe.
3rd Secretary	Setsuzo Sawada.
Id.	Chokei Okabe.
Attaché	Makoto Yano.
Id.	Ki Shigemitsu.
Military Attaché	Col. S. Inagaki.
Naval Attaché...	Com. K. Ewatari.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Major S. Tanikawa.

Italy. (*Embassy at Rome*)

Ambassador	Kaneyoshi Ijuin.
Councillor...	Otojiro Shinono.
1st Secretary	Baron Fujitaro Otori.
2nd Secretary	Eisaku Suzuki.
3rd Secretary	J. Ito.
Military Attaché	Maj. S. Shizuma.
Naval Attaché...	Com. S. Yamamoto.

Russia. (*Embassy at Petrograd*)

Ambassador	Dr. Viscount Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary	Naotoshi Marumo.
3rd Secretary	Hajime Matsushima.
Id.	Shiro Hanaoka.
Id.	Masao Yano.
Id.	Sentaro Uyeda.
Attaché	H. Ashida.
Id.	M. Kitada.
Military Attaché	
Naval Attaché...	
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Cap. Caval. T. Hashimoto.

U. S. A. (*Embassy at Washington*)

Ambassador	Aimaro Sato.
Councillor...	Tokichi Tanaka.
2nd Secretary	You Matsuoka.
3rd Secretary	Shintaro Kawajima.
Id.	Yoshio Iwate.
Attaché	Hiroshi Saito.
Id.	Toshio Shiratori.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Colonel M. Itami.
Naval Attaché	Captain S. Takenouchi.

Japanese Legations Abroad

Belgium.

Minister	
1st Secretary	Chiyuki Yamanaka.

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Brazil. (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

Minister	Ryotaro Hata.
1st Sec. and Consul-General...	Sadao Matsumura.
1st Interpreter...	Ryoji Noda.

Chili and Argentine and Peru. (*Legation at Santiago*)

Minister	
1st Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires.	Kametaro Iijima.
1st Interpreter...	Zoji Amari.

China. (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
Councillor...	Torikichi Obata.
Id.	Katsutsugu Debuchi.
2nd Secretary	Tatsuichiro Funazu.
Id.	Toru Takao.
3rd Secretary	Masaaki Hotta.
Attaché	Eishiro Nuita.
Id.	Kensuke Horiuchi.
Id.	Renzo Sawada.
1st Interpreter...	Shunzaburo Komura.
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. S. Saito.
Assist. Military Attaché ...	Capt. S. Sato.
Naval Attaché...	Rear-Adm. Y. Mori.
Id.	Masujiro Yoshida.

Mexico. (*Legation at Mexico*)

Minister	
1st Secretary	San-yu Iwasaki.
3rd Secretary	Tamekichi Ohta.

Netherlands and Denmark (*Legation at The Hague*)

Minister	Kentaro Ochiai.
2nd Secretary	Kazuo Matsuwara.
Attaché	Masayuki Tani.

Siam. (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	Genshiro Nishi.
2nd Secretary and Consul ...	Morizo Ida.
3rd Secretary and Consul ...	Goro Miho.

Spain and Portugal. (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	
1st Secretary and Chargé d'-Affaires...	Kumaichi Horiguchi.

Sweden and Norway. (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister	Sadatsuchi Uchida.
3rd Secretary	Hiroyuki Kawai.

Switzerland. (*Legation at Bern*)

Minister	**Yagoro Miura.**

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Japanese Consulates Abroad

China—*Chientao	Con. Gen. M. Kibe.
Chitzuchieh Branch	S. Kijima.
Toutaokou Branch	S. Uyeda.
Hünchün Branch	Vice-Con. T. Hojo.
Antung	Con. S. Yoshida.
*Mukden	Con.-Gen. C. Yada.
Hsinminfu Branch	H. Takeuchi.
Liaoyang	Vice-Con. K. Tsuchiya.
Newchwang	Con. K. Ota.
Changchun	Con. S. Yamanouchi.
Kirin...	Con. F. Fujita.
*Harbin	Con.-Gen. N. Saito.
Tiehling	Elévé Con. H. Sakawa.
Titihar	Con. H. Nibe.
*Tientsin	Con.-Gen. T. Matsudaira.
Chefu...	Vice.-Con. T. Okamoto.
*Shanghai	Con.-Gen. A. Ariyoshi.
Nanking	Con. S. Takahashi.
Suchou	Con. S. Aoki.
Hangchou...	Con M. Hirota.
*Hankau	Con.-Gen. A. Segawa.
Changsha	Vice-Con. S. Fukazawa.
Shashih	Con. K. Fujii.
Chungching	Con. Y. Sakai.
Fuchoo	Con. Y. Saito.
Amoy	Con. Y. Kikuchi.
Swatow	Vice-Con. S. Kawanishi.
*Canton	Con.-Gen. S. Akatsuka.
British.—*Hongkong...	„ N. Imai.
Singapore...	Con. M. Fuji.
Philippines.—Manila...	Con. T. Sugimura.
Java.—Batavia	Con. K. Matsumoto.
Siam.—Bangkok...	Con. G. Miho.
India—*Calcutta...	Con.-Gen. G. Shinobu.
Bombay	Con. Y. Yatabe.
Australia.—*Sydney	Con.-Gen. S. Shimizu.
Hawaii.—*Honolulu	„ R. Moroi.
U.S.A.—*New York	„ K. Iijima.
*San Francisco	„ M. Haniwara.
Seattle	Con. S. Takahashi.
Portland	Con. K. Kumazaki.
Chicago	Con. S. Kurusu.
Los Angeles	Vice.-Con. U. Oyama.
Canada—*†Ottawa	Con.-Gen. C. Yada.
Vancouver	Con. Y. Abe.
Brazil.— San Paulo	Con.-Gen. Sadao Matsumura.
Peru.—Lima	Con. Y. Mori.
Great Britain.—*London ...	Con. K. Yamazaki.
France—Lyon	Con. K. Kijima.

*Consulates-General.

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Belgium.—Antwerp	Con. S. **Yokota.**	
Germany.—Hamburg...		
Russia.—*Moscow	Con. T. **Hirata.**	
Asiatic Russia.—Nicolaiesk ...	Con. T. **Yamaguchi.**	
***Vladivostok**	Con. M. **Nomura.**	

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

French India.—Saigon	Hon. Con.	E. Saliège.
Ceylon.—Colombo	„	Walter Shakspear.
Australia.—Broome	„	Archei Male.
Adklaide	„	Herbert Angus Parsons.
Melbourne...	„	D. B. Fullarton.
New Zealand.—Wellington ...	„	Thomas Young.
Africa—Cape Town	„	Julius Jeppe.
Alexandria	„	
U.S.A.—New Orleans	„	John Walker Philips.
St Louis	„	J. E. Smith.
Mobile	„	William Peter Hutchison.
Galveston	„	J. H. Langbehn.
Philadelphia	„	J. Franklin Macfadden.
Mexico —Manzanillo	„	
Argentine.—Buenos Ayres ...	„	Herbert Shepherd.
Great Baitain.—Glasgow	„	A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool	„	P. E. J. Hemelryk.
Manchester	„	W. D. Ford Smith.
Middlesborough	„	Waynman Dixon.
France.—Bordeaux	„	Edouard G. Faure.
Le Havre...	„	William Ramsay Langstaff.
Marseilles	„	Frances Barry.
Belgium.—Brussels	„	Alexandre Halot.
Holland.—Rotterdam...	„	Hermanus Do Jongh.
Amstordam	„	H. L. Bekker.
Denmark.—Copenhagen	„	P. P. C. Norgaard.
Germany.—Bremen		
Berlin		
Leipzig		
Frankfurt...		
Muenchen...		
Freiburg		
Austria-Hungary.—*Vienna ...		
Budapest		
Switzerland.—Zurich	Hon. Con.	Hermann Madöry.
Italy.—*Genoa	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Chevalier Edd. Canali.
Leghorn	Hon. Con.	Comte George Chayes.
Naples	„	Marquis Charles Emile.
Palermo	„	Chevalier Michele Follina.
Venice	„	Gualtiero Fries.
Milano	„	Cesare Rasini.
Malta.—La Valetta	„	Joseph Howard.
Sweden.—Stockholm	„	Sven Gunnar Lindberg.
Goteborg	„	Carl Ossian Kjellberg.

*Consulate-General.

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Portugal.—Lisbon	„	Ruy d'Orey.
Oporto	Hon. Con.	José Augusto Dias.
Norway. *Christiania ...	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Thos. Cathinco Bang.
Russia.—Warsaw	Hon. Con.	Bronislas Goldfeder.
Chili.—Iquique	„	Don Horaus Mujica.

List of Japanese Representatives Accredited Abroad

To Austria-Hungary.

		Appointed		Relieved	
Count Sano (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex....	Jan.	1873	Dec.	1874
Viscount Aoki (late),	id....	Aug.	1876	March	1880
Yuzuru Ida (late),	id....	March	1880	July	1881
Kanenori Uyeno (late),	id.	July	1882	Dec.	1884
Marquis Saionji,	id.	Feb.	1885	June	1886
Count Toda,	id.	June	1887	Dec.	1889
Koki Watanabe (late),	id.	July	1890	April	1892
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id.	Dec.	1896	June	1899
Baron Nobuaki Makino,	id.	May	1899	March	1906
Baron Yasuya Uchida,	Ambassador ...	Feb.	1907	Nov.	1909
Satsuo Akizuki,	id.	Dec.	1909	July	1914
Aimaro Sato,	id.	July	1914	Aug.	1915

To France.

Samejima (late),	Res.-Min. Oct. '70 ; Ple. En. Ex.	Nov.	1873	Dec.	1870
Yuzuru Ida (late),	id.	July	1881	April	1880
Marquis Hachisuka	id.	Dec.	1982	Sept.	1886
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka (late),	... ...	June	1887	June	1890
Vis. Yasushi Nomura (late),	id.	March	1891	April	1893
Baron Arasuke Sone (late),	id.	May	1893	Feb.	1897
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id.	May	1897	Nov.	1901
Baron Dr. Motono,	id.	Dec.	1901	Jan.	1906
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	Ambassador,	Jan.	1906	Oct.	1912
Baron Kikujiro Ishii,	id.	—	1912	Oct.	1916
Keishiro Matsui,	id.	Oct.	1916	—	—

To Germany.

Vis. Shuzo Aoki (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept.	1874	Dec.	1885
Viscount Shinagawa (late),	id.	Dec.	1885	March	1887
Marquis Saionji,	id.	June	1887	Aug.	1891
Viscount Aoki (late),	id.	Jan.	1892	Feb.	1898
Katsunosuke Inouye,	id. Feb. '98 ; Amb.	Jan. '06		June	1908
Baron Sutemi Chinda,	Ambassador ...	June	1908	Nov.	1911
Toraichi Sugimura,	id.	Nov.	1911	Aug.	1914

To Great Britain.

Count Terajima (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	April	1872	Oct.	1873
Kagenori Uyeno (late),	id.	Sept.	1874	July	1879
Viscount Mori (late),	id.	Nov.	1879	April	1884
Viscount Kawase (late),	id.	May	1884	Feb.	1893
Viscount Aoki (late),	id.	Dec.	1893	Nov.	1894
Baron Taka-aki Kato,	id.	Nov.	1894	Feb.	1900

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		Appointed	Relieved
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late),	id. Feb. 1900; Amb. Dec. 1905	May 1906	
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late),	Ambassador, June 1906	Dec. 1912	
Baron Taka-aki Kato,	id. ... ... Dec. 1912	Feb. 1913	
Katsunosuke Inouye,	id. ... ... Feb. 1913	—	1916
Viscount Sutemi Chinda,	id. ... ... June 1916	—	—

To Italy.

Count Sano (late),	Res.-Min. ... ... Jan. 1873	Dec.	1873
Vis. Kawase (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex.... Dec. 1873	July	1877
Marquis Nabeshima	id. ... ... March 1880	May	1882
Marquis Asano,	id. ... ... March 1882	May	1883
Vis. Fujimaro Tanaka(late),	id. ... ... May 1884	June	1887
Viscount Tokugawa,	id. ... ... July 1887	Jan.	1891
Baron Nakashima (late),	id. ... ... Oct. 1892	Aug.	1894
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	id. ... ... Aug. 1894	Dec.	1895
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id. ... ... April 1896	May	1897
Baron Nobuaki Makino,	id. ... ... May 1897	May	1899
Tsunasuke Oyama (late),	id. ... ... May 1899	Feb.	1907
Baron Kogoro Takahira,	Ambassador .. Jan. 1907	Feb.	1908
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi,	id. ... ... June 1908	Feb.	1916
Kaneyoshi Ijuin,	id. ... ... Feb. 1916	—	—

To Russia.

Vis. V.-Adm. Enomoto (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex. Jan. 1874	Oct.	1878
Count Yanagiwara (late),	id. ... ... March 1880	June	1883
Vis. Yoshitada Hanabusa,	id. ... ... Maach 1883	Aug.	1886
Baron Tokujiro Nishi (late)	id. ... ... June 1886	June	1896
Count Tadasu Hayashi (late),	id. ... ... March 1897	Feb.	1899
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late),	id. ... ... Feb. 1900	Oct.	1900
Baron Sutemi Chinda,	id. ... ... Nov. 1900	Nov.	1900
Shin-ichiro Kurino,	id. ... ... Nov. 1901	Feb.	1904
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono,	id., Jan. 1906; Amb. Apr. 1908	—	—

To U.S.A.

Viscount Mori (late),	Res.-Min. ... ... Oct. 1870	July	1873
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late),	Min. Ple. En. Ex. Sept. 1874	Jan.	1882
Count Munenori Terajima (late),	id. ... July 1882	Nov.	1883
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki,	id. ... ... May 1884	Nov.	1887
Count Munemitsu Munemitsu (late),	id. ... Feb. 1888	Jan.	1890
Gozo Tateno (late),	id. ... ... Dec. 1890	July	1894
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	id. ... ... July 1894	Apr.	1896
Toru Hoshi (late),	id. ... ... April 1896	Aug.	1898
Marq. Jutaro Komura (late),	id. ... ... Sept. 1898	Feb.	1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira	id. ... ... June 1900	Jan.	1906
Viscount Shuzo Aoki (late),	Ambassador Jan. 1906	Feb.	1908
Baron K. Takahira,	id. ... ... Feb. 1908	Nov.	1908
Viscount Y. Uchida,	id. ... ... Nov. 1909	Oct.	1911
Viscount Chinda,	id. ... ... Nov. 1911	June	1916
Aimaro Sato,	id. ... ... June 1916	—	—

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List of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

	Appointed		Relieved	
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)	July	8, 1869	July	14, 1871
Tomomi Iwakura (late)	July	14, 1871	Oct.	8, 1871
Tameomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4, 1871	Oct.	13, 1873
Munenori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	28, 1873	Sept.	10, 1879
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis (late)	Sept.	10, 1879	Sept.	17, 1887
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late)	Sept.	17, 1887	Feb.	1, 1888
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Feb.	1, 1888	Dec.	24, 1889
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late)...	Dec.	24, 1889	May	29, 1891
Takeaki Enomoto, Vis. (late)	May	29, 1891	Aug.	8, 1892
Mumemitsu Mutsu, (late) ...	Aug.	8, 1892	May	30, 1896
*Kimmochi Saionji Marquis	May	30, 1896	Sept.	22, 1896
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Sept.	22, 1896	Nov.	6, 1897
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron (late)	Nov.	6, 1897	June	30, 1898
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	June	30, 1898	Nov.	8, 1898
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount (late)...	Nov.	8, 1898	Oct.	19, 1900
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Oct.	19, 1900	June	2, 1901
*Arasuke Sone (late)	June	2, 1901	Sept.	21, 1901
Jutaro Komura, Count, (late)	Sept.	21, 1901	Jan.	7, 1906
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Jan.	7, 1906	March	3, 1906
*Saionji, Marquis	March	3, 1906	May	19, 1906
Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late)	May	19, 1906	July	14, 1908
*Gen. Vis. Tera-uchi	July	14, 1908	Aug.	30, 1908
Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late)	Aug.	30, 1908	Aug.	25, 1911
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ...	Sept.	1, 1911	Dec.	— 1912
*Taro Katsura, Prince (late)	Dec.	— 1912	Dec.	— 1912
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	Dec.	— 1912	Feb.	— 1913
Nobuaki Makino, Baron ...	Feb.	— 1913	April	16, 1914
Taka-aki Kato, Baron	April	16, 1914	Aug.	10, 1915
Kikujiro Ishii, Viscount ...	Oct.	13, 1916	—	— —

*Indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

List of Foreign Representatives Accredited to Japan

From Austria-Hungary.

	Appointed
Heinrich Freiherr von Calice	1871, 23, April
Pgnaz Freiberr von Schaeffer	1874, 21, Mar.
Carl Retter von Boleslawski	1877, 3, Mar.
Maximilian Ritter Koffents von Hoffenfels	1879, 26, Jan.
Carl Graf Zalushi...	1883, 4, Mar.
Rudiger Freiherr von Biegeleben	1888, 20, July
Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschaftstrager...	
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895, 10, Sept.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz	1899, 31, Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamósz Majesty	1907, 23, Jan.
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback	1909, 16, Mar.
Baron Ladislans Mülle de Szeutgyorgy, Ambassador	1912, 4, Sept.

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From France.

	Appointed
De Chesne de Bellecourt, Charge d'Affaires...	1860, 14, Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiary...	1861, 14, June
Léon Roches Minister Plenipotentiary...	1863, 7, Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868, 18, Feb.
François Gustave Berthemey, Min. Ple.	1873, 24, May.
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple. ...	1876, 30, April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple. ...	1880, 20, April
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882, 2, Mar.
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894, 19, April
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894, 19, April
Auguste Gerard, Ambassador	1906, 12, Oct.
M. E. Regnault	1913, 24, Dec.

From Germany.

Von Brandt, Consul...	1863, 5, May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868, ?,
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872, 30, Mar.
Von Eisendecher, id.	1875, 3, Dec.
Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple.	1880, 3, June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple. ...	1883, 24, April
Dr. von Holleben, id. id. ...	1886, 16, Mar.
Baron von Gutschmid, id. id. ...	1892, 10, Dec.
Count Leyden, id id. ...	1898, 29, Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Ple....	1901, 10, May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Amb. Ex. and Ple.	1906, 22, May
Count von Rex	1911, 19, April

From Great Britain.

James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission... ...	1858
Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 30	1859
Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28.	1865
The same to Hitotsu-Bashi Chiumagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29	1866
The same to Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13.	1867
The same, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. to the Mikado	1868
Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. July	1883
Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., April 30. [Died at his post June 4.]	1894
Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min Ple., June 25.	1895
Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min, Ple., June 1.	1895
Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Ple., Oct. 26	1900
The same Ambassador Nov. 25.	1905
Sir William Conyngham Greene, Amb., March 24	1913

From Italy.

Sallier de la Tour, Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1869	Mar.
Fe D'Ostiani, Count Atessandro, " " " "	1870	"
Ulisse Barbolani, Count Raffaele, Env. Ex and Min. Ple.	1877	Feb.

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		Appointed	
Martin Lanciarez, Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs		1882	April
De Martino Comm. Renato, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple		1883	Dec.
Orfini, Count Ercole. „ „ „		1894	Aug.
Melegari, Comm. Giulio, „ „ „		1901	April
Vinci, Count Guilio Cesare, „ „ „		1904	July
Gallina, Count Giovanni, Amb. Ex. and Ple.		1907	Dec.
Guiccioli, Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Plc.		1908	Nov.

From Russia.

	Appointed	Relieved
Efgenii Byutsoff, Consulate-General and Charge d'Affaires...	1872	1875
Chamberlain Struve, Minister Resident...	1875	—
The same, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1877	1883
Davydov, En. Ex. and Min. Plc., le Conseiller d'Etat act	1883	1885
Schevitch. id.	1886	1892
Hitrovo, En. Ex. and Min. Ple. Maitre de la Cour	1893	1897
Baron, Rozen, Chamberlain, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1897	1900
A. Iswolsky, id. id. io	1900	1902
Baron Rosen, id. id. id.	1903	1904
G. Bakhmeteff, id. id. id.	1906	1908
Nicolas Malewsky. Malewitch, Ambas. Ex. and Ple. Maitre de la Cour and Sanator	1908	1916
M. Kurpensky	1916	—

From U. S. A.

	Appointed
Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.A., Special Mission, Nov. 13 ...	1852
Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3	1856
Townsend Harris, Minister Resident, Jan. 17	1859
Robert H. Pruyn Minister Resident, Nov. 14	1861
Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16	1866
Charles E. de Long, Minister Resident, June 23	1869
John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2 ...	1873
Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6	1885
John F. Swift, En. Ex. and Min. Pen., May, 13	1889
Frand L. Coombs, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 25	1892
Edwin Dun, En, Ex. and Min. Plen. May 24	1893
Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28	1897
Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3	1903
Luke E. Wright, Ambassador	1906
T. J. O'Brien, id.	1907
Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador	1911
Larz Anderson, Ambassador	1912
George W. Guthrie, Ambassador, Aug. 7	1913

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CHAPTER XXXI

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By Baron Sakatani

In reviewing the history of our national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into seven stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification. – From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the present Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis. –The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter had not yet acquired any stablity. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money flowing into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The samurai class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the present Premier Count Okuma.

Financial Adjustments. –Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in, and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal

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condition, due mainly to the strenuous efforts of the present Marquis Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principle of the science of finance. For the first time since the re establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a sound basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in these days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under two heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and that after the War of 1904-5.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involoved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. What is noteworthy in this respect is that the Diet that had previously committed itself to the negative policy of curtailment and contraction was now disposed to adopt the contrary course of expansion. It approved measures that added much to the outlays of the Government. The result was the expenditure of the State soon swelled to threetimes what it was before the war. Another thing immediately connected with the war was the receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 which was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world. The success of Japanese arms was also shown in another important way, and that was the revision of the Treaties in 1899 and the recovery of tariff autonomy.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥2000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥ 1,500 millions.

Though materially the two affairs cost Japan very dear, they have at the same time served as a means of elevating the status of the country in the estimation of the world. The distinguished part Japan played in the Boxer trouble led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while the war with Russia enabled our country to annex Korea and thereby to remove the cause that had repeatedly disturbed the peace in this quarter of the globe. It also obtained for Japan an enlarged field of

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activity. Nor was the war entirely devoid of good financially, seeing that the foreign loans raised with success in connection with it opened the way to the introduction of foreign capital.

Financial Adjustment.—The attention of both the Government and people has been concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligations incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of armament and other necessary undertakings. Especially has the question of increased Army Divisions proved one very delicate to handle. The Army shows a threefold increase compared with what it was before the war with China, but this is thought insufficient and the proposal to add to it two more Divisions still remains a problem to be solved. The proposal has been an insuperable one so far and has disturbed the smooth working of the Administration, having frequently brought about collision between the Ministry of the time and the Diet. At the same time the fact that the expenditure has been more than doubled since the war continues to demand the serious attention of both the Government and Diet. What measures should be devised to check this expansive tendency, and how, within the limit justified by the circumstances, to adjust the taxation system in order to lighten the burden of the tax-payers, and also how to re-arrange the administrative organization with a view to curtailing the expenditure are all questions that are taxing their ingenuity. The redemption of debts on a larger scale than before is another important matter that demands the satisfactory solution of the authorities. In short, the Government is now bent on following the policy of contraction.

The European War.—These contemplated measures have received a temporary check by the outbreak of this terrible catastrophe. Japan, actuated by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, took the side of the Entente, declared war on Germany and captured her forts at Tsingtau. This required the emergency fund of over ¥72,000,000, and the proposed adjustment plan had to be abandoned for the time being. Moreover the dislocation of trade with Europe has inflicted a serious blow on our trade and industries. The war, too, by putting a stop to the introduction of foreign capital, has seriously interfered with the financial program of the Government and of civic and economic bodies, all of which have been thrown in consequence upon their own resources. It is to be hoped that our merchants and manufacturers will try to take full advantage of the unique opportunity now afforded for expanding their operations in China, India and the South Seas, and by closely watching the development of these extraordinary circumstances redouble their efforts and take steps calculated to promote the welfare of the country.

BUDGET FOR THE 1916-17 YEAR

The Budget for the 1916-17 fiscal year, the first passed since 1913-14, is as follows:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Revenue ...	...¥523,025,319	¥ 30,377,015	¥553,402,334
Expenditure ...	397,450,241	155,952,093	553,402,334

Compared with the working Budget for the preceding year the present

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Budget shows (in ¥1,000) a decrease of roughly ¥116,800 in Revenue and ¥148,500 in Expenditure. The principal items are tabulated below, (+) showing increase and (—) decrease:—

Ordinary Revenue		Extraordinary Revenue	
Sugar excise...	+ 6,744	Contribution from local fin.	+ 2,346
Sake tax	+ 2,672	Appropriation to Mint fund	+ 3,500
Post, telephone, etc.	+ 4,328	„ „ Forestry „	+ 3,500
Osaka Arsenal	+ 3,778	Proceeds from Shantung rly	+ 1,210
Imp. Steel works	+ 8,826	Sale of Gov. property ...	— 8,024
Land tax	— 2,743	Sundry receipts	—12,196
Income tax	— 2,033	Proceeds from loans... ...	—13,877
Business tax...	— 4,968	Appropriation from last y'ar	—73,960
Textile excise	— 4,036	„ to warship f.	—12,000
Customs duty	—23,880	„ „ riparian f.	—14,914

Ordinary Expenditure		Extraordinary Expenditure	
Coins exchange balance ...	+ 1,300	Imp. Steel works expansion	+ 6,172
War Office	+ 2,788	Shipbuilding bounty... ...	+ 1,559
Admiralty	+ 3,591	Telephone expansion	+ 1,500
Ap'priation to sink'g fund...	—24,309	Undertakings loan	—13,877
„ „ warship fund	—12,000	Special account	— 5,656
		Calamity loan	— 6,000
Extraordinary Expenditure		Riparian fund	— 6,336
Loan to Korean special fin.	+ 1,951	Coronation fund...	— 7,755
Emergency fund 1914 ...	+14,700	War account	—55,705
Korean new Divisions ...	+ 1,386	Fleet replenishing fund ...	—88,453
Fleet arms replenishing ...	+ 4,401	Navigation expansion ...	— 3,739

The disbursements made on account of the War amounted from the beginning up to Mar. 1916 to ¥174,000,000 in round numbers, of which ¥106,510,000 was met with ordinary account. The bulk of this ordinary account outlay came from the revenue surplus. Perhaps the loan affair was one of most important arrangements for the year as explained elsewhere.

THE BUDGET FOR THE 1916-17 YEAR

Revenue

Ordinary	Yen
Taxes, excises, etc.	322,993,160
Land	72,592,350
Income	33,438,186
Business	20,090,877
Succession	2,853,302
Transit	4,869,954
Mining	2,958,781
Convertible notes	1,060,138
Sake	91,719,091
Soy	4,908,432
Sugar	25,339,357
Textile fabrics	15,144,115
Petroleum	1,457,021
Patent medicine	247,739

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Ordinary (*continued*)	Yen
Bourse	3,716,483
Customs	32,024,415
Tonnage	572,919
Stamp receipts	28,991,699
Government undertakings and property	156,934,661
Post, telegraph and telephone service	63,775,300
Forestry	10,659,246
Dividends	2,764,000
Prisoners' works	1,431,492
Rent of Government property	323,613
Printing Office	514,284
Monopoly Office	67,803,330
Tokyo Military Arsenal	1,360,596
Osaka Military Arsenal	2,720,716
Senju Woolen Factory	5,200
Naval Briquette	84,331
Naval Arsenal	429,405
Iron-Foundry	5,063,148
Miscellaneous revenues	3,905,935
License and other fees	244,397
Confiscations and fines	859,318
Repayments and forfeits	374,129
Sundry receipt from Customs Houses	153,501
Miscellaneous	467,837
Contributions to deceased officials' families Pension Funds	372,973
" " teachers and their " " "	186,857
One year Volunteers' payment	434,232
Receipt from the Bonin Is.	2,691
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits	11,926,859
Transferred from Special Account of Chosen	5,011,606
Transferred from Special Account of Formosa	4,071,399
Total ordinary revenue	523,025,319
Extraordinary	*Yen*
Sale of state property	2,362,951
Miscellaneous	6,329,283
Local apportionment	2,346,390
Proceeds of issue of loans	1,550,000
Forestry fund transferred	2,692,113
Encouragement fund of the Imperial Academy transferred	100,000
Imperial Mint fund transferred	16,905
Military repletion fund transferred	835,000
Balance of Special Account fund transferred	281,988
Contributions for building schools etc.	212,656
Surplus of the preceding year transferred	13,649,729
Total extraordinary revenue	30,377,015
Grand total	553,402,334

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary	Yen
Civil List	4,500,000
Foreign Affairs Department	4,478,900
Home Affairs Department	12,788,981

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Ordinary (*continued*)	*Yen*
Finance Department	154,319,206
War Department	78,855,757
Navy Department...	46,496,165
Justice Department	11,588,000
Education Department	9,770,948
Agriculture and Commerce Department	7,130,440
Communications Department	67,521,844
Total expenditure	397,450,241

Extraordinary	*Yen*
Foreign Affairs Department	2,228,600
Home Affairs Department	34,589,037
Finance Department	25,878,478
War Department	15,383,330
Navy Department	53,418,061
Justice Department	880,664
Education Department...	693,073
Agriculture and Commerce Department	7,222,663
Communications Department	15,658,187
Total extraordinary expenditure	155,952,093
Grand total...	553,402,334

TOTAL EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED (*yen* 1,000)

	Undertakings	Defence	Debts	Administration
1909–10	76,737	177,212	153,251	152,289
1910–11	87,794	185,164	169,372	161,048
1911–12	108,858	184,625	145,923	164,231
1912–13 (est.)...	121,681	187,904	142,379	178,854
1913–14 („)...	116,020	193,965	142,949	182,221

The "undertakings" consists of allotments for forestry, communications, riparian works, Hokkaido colonization, harbor-works (including maintenance of Yokohama harbor), iron-foundry, telephone expansion, railway construction and improvement, etc.

The percentage which the different items of administrative expenditure bear to the total, and next their index numbers are shown below:—

	Annual expenditure	Defence	Debts	Administration	Subsidies & aids	Pension etc.
1909	100	33.3	28.8	27.4	4.8	5.1
1910	100	32.5	29.7	26.8	5.2	4.9
1911	100	33.5	26.1	27.0	7.1	5.3
1912	100	32.6	24.7	28.1	8.8	5.0
1913	100	33.2	24.4	28.3	8.8	5.3

The allotment in 1902 regarded as 100, the ratio of increase becomes as follows:—

1909	184	208	362	111	126	554
1910	196	217	402	117	135	566
1911	190	216	342	113	176	580
1912	199	221	338	123	231	580
1913	202	226	334	127	230	593

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CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extending over 20 years. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907–8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect.

Account	Total amount	Disbursement by 1914—5 year	Allotment for 1915—6 year	Remaining
Ordinary	¥1,015,469,203	¥650,753,151	¥67,160,338	¥297,550,714
Extraordinary ...	731,087,322	413,282,434	52,535,362	265,269,526

Of these amounts principal items of disbursements are as follows:—

	Ordinary Account	Special Account
Riparian work	¥222,803,935	—.
War Office	186,148,609	—
Naval repletion	526,892,942	—
Chosen Government General	—	¥115,263,136
Imperial Railways	—	540,653,384

State Aids and Bounties

Subsidies and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, apart from the sums aided to Korea and other colonies. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions.

	Colonial	Navigation & shipbuilding	Floods	Others	Total
1909–10 ...	¥ 6,794,240	¥11,773,288	¥ 541,600	¥6,421,555	¥25,535,084
1910–11 ...	10,685,000	11,191,540	1,477,250	6,610,440	29,964,230
1911–12 ...	27,765,034	11,775,991	5,461,108	5,920,260	50,922,393
1912–13 ...	31,171,159	12,408,302	—	7,210,215	50,789,676
1913–14 ...	31,424,311	12,250,673	—	7,713,264	51,388,248

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number 30 of which the following are principal:—

Principal Items in Special Account for 1916–17

	Revenue	Expenditure
Kwantung Government-General	¥ 4,483,070	¥ 4,483,070
Korean Government-General	59,549,147	59,549,147
Korean Railway stores fund	5,558,217	5,558,217
Korean Hospital & Saisei-in	1,027,622	1,027,622
Formosan Government-General	39,933,256	39,933,256
Formosan Railway stores fund	1,500,000	1,500,000
Saghalien Administration Office	2,218,559	2,218,559
Mint	4,005,821	2,299,422
Printing Bureau	2,489,027	1,922,160

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Monopoly Bureau...	¥114,205,497	¥46,566,640
Interest on deposits at the Treasury...	15,440,750	11,926,859
Imperial Railways Capital Account	86,932,899	86,932,899
Imperial Railways Working Account	131,581,495	114,035,218
Imperial Railways Reserve Account...	3,099,310	3,099,310
Tokyo Military Arsenal	34,444,800	33,084,200
Osaka Military Arsenal	48,559,470	45,838,754
Senju Woolen Factory...	4,339,586	4,334,386
Naval Arsenal fund	25,701,201	25,397,722
Naval Colliery	2,344,257	2,263,335
Imperial University, Tokyo	2,483,193	2,483,193
Do. Kyoto	1,236,316	1,236,316
Do. Northeastern	1,144,361	1,144,361
Do. Kyushu	788,311	788,311
Schools and libraries	3,936,809	3,936,809
Iron Foundry	31,178,977	28,414,830
Forestry fund...	1,600,000	2,692,113

REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below in ¥1,000 :—

1910–11	103,719
1911–12	71,817
1912–13	93,796
1913–14 (Actual)	148,341
1914–15 (Est.)	17,609
1915–16 („)	15,733

The sudden increase of surplus in 1907–8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the General account of the remnant of the War account amounting to *yen* 212,000,000 and of *yen* 47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. This abnormal circumstance is reflected in the subs quent years' account, in which are included increased revenue due to elevation of rate of taxes or selling prices of State monopoly goods and also to increase of general prosperity.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in 1914–15 year is as follows, in unit of ¥1,000 :—

	Bro't over	Deposited	Paid	Balance
Postal deposits ...	¥202,009	¥233,909	¥221,725	¥214,193
Ordinary deposits ...	39,889	22,110	18,756	43,243
In custody	6,215	13,719	14,170	5,763
Total	248,114	269,738	254,652	263,200

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number

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of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The steel foundry that was established in 1895–7 was not from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. In the same year camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1903, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

Statistics of the State Monopolies

The following by the Government Monopoly Bureau show the amount of production and value, in Japan Proper, as represented by the purchase of the Bureau:—

Tobacco Leaf

	Area of plantation *cho*	New leaf		Old leaf		Total	
		1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
1911–12	... ...	27,756	8,793	7,993	163	97	8,956	8,091
1912–13	... ...	29,379	11,296	12,910	182	133	11,478	13,044
1913–14	... ...	31,491	13,114	16,951	266	196	13,380	17,148
1914–15	... ...	36,183	12,349	13,806	411	310	12,761	14,116

Salt

	Area of salt field *cho*	Production 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1911–12	6,061	948,573	10,284
1912–13	5,964	1,032,856	11,690
1913–14	5,925	1,066,099	12,356
1914–15	5,906	1,017,640	11,904

Camphor

	Crude camphor		Camphor oil		Refined camphor	
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1911–12	1,103	615	1,845	529	925	545
1912–13	976	547	1,687	484	895	526
1913–14	995	560	1,691	485	822	484
1914–15	1,115	626	1,977	566	857	505

Profit and Loss Account (yen)

	Revenue	Expense	Profit
1911–12	123,819,847	60,483,748	63,336,099
1912–13	129,216,214	63,200,695	66,015,518
1913–14	139,379,994	70,070,571	69,297,423
1914–15	125,750,837	71,163,141	54,587,695

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COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax ¥	Expense ¥	Ratio per ¥ 100 of tax
1910–11	320,225,718	6,803,147	2.121
1911–12	324,098,428	8,224,954	2.537
1912–13	322,964,239	7,547,522	2.336
1913–14	316,353,014	7,434,186	2.350
1914–15	320,608,563	9,530,037	2.972

TAXATION

History of Taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥ 25,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥ 40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥ 21,00 ,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from moral instead of financial consideration.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about ¥ 145,000,(00 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating of part of import duties. However in the first war tax program the excise on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopt d and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of the war chest. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. Since 1910 the reverse process of lessening the public burdens has been adopted, on income tax, etc., as described later on.

Taxation System in Force

By Dr. H. Tanaka, of Finance at Waseda University

The taxation system of Japan as it is in force at present presents

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many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that land-owners and business-men are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥ 400 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free even from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

Excises.—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters are also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes is still free. For the same reason the tax on cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages as cider, etc., now free, justify taxation.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for provincial and municipal and corporation treasuries. Thus in the provincial treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%. In the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively, while in the village treasury the sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value	2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „	4.5/100
Other land	5.5/100
Hokkaido {Cultivated land	3.2/100
Hokkaido {Other land (ex. dwelling land)	4.0/100

2. Income Tax

1st Kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A.	Partnership Cos.	
	Income under ¥ 5,000	40.0/1000
	Income over „ 200,000	130.0/1000

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B. Joint stock limited, joint stock unlimited Cos. and others 62.5/1000

C. Joint stock ltd. and joint stock unltd. Cos. organized by shareholders or partners of not more then 20 come under class A.

Bonus allowed to officials and others in business corporations is amenable to taxation.

2nd Kind (Gov. bonds exempted)

Income from bonds and shares 20.0/1000

3rd Kind (Income of other descriptions)

Under ¥ 10,000 ... ... 25.0/1000
Over „ 100,000 ... ...220.0/1000

The minimum liable to taxation has been raised from *yen* 300 to 400, and abatement of *yen* 150 is allowed for an income of not more than *yen* 500, of *yen* 100 for one not more than *yen* 700, and of *yen* 50 for one not more than *yen* 1,000.

The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax were as follows in 1914–15 year :—

		No. of persons	Income, total	Tax, total
1st kind	Over ¥100,000	15	¥ 10,550,662	¥ 1,326,172
	„ „ 50,000	42	„ 1,591,074	„ 130,343
	„ „ 10,000	512	„ 6,005,250	„ 349,031
	Under „ 10,000	8,556	„ 7,882,529	„ 325,399
	Those under class C.	7,480	„ 176,598,363	„ 11,037,354
	Total	16,605	„ 202,627,878	„ 13,168,299
2nd kind	Public bonds	—	„ 5,829,677	„ 116,440
	Debentures	—	„ 15,044,707	„ 294,493
	Total	—	„ 20,874,384	„ 410,933
3rd kind	Over ¥100,000	22	„ 2,711,875	„ 505,216
	„ „ 50,000	141	„ 5,427,170	„ 760,709
	„ „ 10,000	5,555	„ 52,434,402	„ 4,347,720
	„ „ 1,000	239,489	„ 335,563,153	„ 1,165,994
	¥1,000 — ¥500	733,813	„ 266,452,702	„ 6,659,666
	Total.	979,020	„ 662,589,302	„ 23,933,296
	Grand total	995,625	„ 886,091,564	„ 37,512,528
1913–14	1st kind	16,220	„ 203,184,199	„ 13,023,664
	2nd kind	—	„ 15,466,883	„ 302,958
	3rd kind	956,346	„ 633,415,775	„ 22,769,191
	Total	972,566	„ 852,066,858	„ 36,096,813
1912–13	1st kind	16,063	„ 180,546,689	„ 11,521,026
	2nd kind...	—	„ 14,191,555	„ 278,547
	3rd kind	1,342,071	„ 765,425,742	„ 27,551,465
	Total	1,358,134	„ 960,163,986	„ 39,351,038

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3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

	Assessment	Rate of assessment
Sale of goods	Amount of sale	8–11/10,000 for whole sale. 20–30/10,000 for retail.
	Rent of building used ...	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged ...	*yen* 2 per capita.
Banking, insurance, etc.	Capital...	4.5/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita.
Lending money or articles	Capital...	6/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita.
Manufacturing, printing, etc.	Capital...	3/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborer.

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000–60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1,000–6/1,000
Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	¥0.10–0.20
Establishment of branch office	*yen* 15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)...	„ 7.00
Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director, etc. (per item)	„ 5.00–7.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

The tax on saké is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	*Saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and *shōchū* etc. of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol.	... ... ¥20.00 per *koku*
2.	*Shōchū* of strength of not more than 35% of alcohol.	... ... 25.00 „ „
3.	„ 40%	30.00 „ „
4.	„ 45%	35.00 „ „
5.	*Saké* containing more than 20% of alcohol and *shōchū* every 1% increase over 45%.	... ... 1.00 „ „

6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is *yen* 1.75 for it refined soy and *yen* 1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of *yen* 4.00 and *yen* 0.50 according to quality.

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7. Medicine Tax

License (per one kind) ... ... *yen* 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine ... ... 10% of the price.

For compounding and selling medicine the tax is imposed according to the output, as: up to ¥300 a year, tax ¥3; up to ¥500, ¥5; up to ¥1,000, ¥7, etc.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 1.2½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

		Per picul *yen*
Class 1.	Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2.	„ No. 15. „	5.00
Class 3.	„ No. 18. „	7.00
Class 4.	„ No. 21. „	8.00
Class 5.	Above No. 21. „	9.00
Class 6.	Sugar candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	... ...	2.00–3.00
Syrup	... ...	8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ...
Silk or silk mixtures ... ... } 10/100 of the value.

11. Travelling Tax

	sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	5–1
50–100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes...	20–2
100–200 „ „	40–3
200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	50–4

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

Year ended March		No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National	1912... ...	471,964	¥5,813,216	¥ 76,833
	1913... ...	450,514	6,285,750	67,892
	1914... ...	307,020	5,984,027	73,468
Local ...	1912... ...	3,631,127	4,778,337	191,663
	1913... ...	3,398,757	4,644,194	194,233
	1914... ...	2,987,526	4,463,370	188,954

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

Adjustment of Taxes,—To Lighten the Burdens

How to relieve the people of their enormous burdens is a grave question that continues to claim the serious attention of both the Government and the public from about 1908.

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The land tax preceded all the others in this attempt of adjustment, for farmers' representatives predominate, then as now, in the House of Representatives.

First Adjustment.—The first move effected in the direction of amelioration was that effected in the 26th session when the land tax was lowered by 0.8%, thereby relieving the farmers' burdens by ¥9,800,000. Besides, the inheritance tax, business tax and excises on sugar and textile fabrics were somewhat modified for the benefit of tax payers, and the reduction amounting to over ¥15,000,000 including that on the land tax, was effected. By administrative retrenchment ¥3,600,000 was also saved. On the other hand the scale of salaries of public servants was raised by about 25%, this causing the increased disbursement of ¥11,000,000. The balance in favor of reduction amounted to about ¥8,000,000. In the meanwhile the cry to revise the three bad taxes, i.e. the business tax, excise on textile fabrics, and travelling tax, came from the tax-payers living in urban districts.

Second Adjustment.—In the 30th session the following measures of tax reduction and administrative expenses were adopted:—

Income tax, to be cut down by	¥6,040,000
Lowering of price of salt	¥2,050,000
Abolition of import duty on rice from Korea to Japan Proper...	¥1,250,000

At the same time the administrative adjustment was carried out economizing expenditure or increasing the revenue, the sum saved permanently by this means amounting to ¥26,770,000.

Third Adjustment.—In the 31st session (1913–14) the agitation for the abolition or reduction of the obnoxious taxes became so widely spread in all the corporated cities that the resolution was even passed by the Abolition League to boycott the banks, spinning and paper mills, etc., conducted by Directors who were identified with the Seiyukai party, which as Ministerialists, did not approve the abolition policy. However it was in deference to the strong attitude taken by the urban voters, that the Seiyukai was persuaded to improve on the Government projects and to pass the measures giving greater relief to the tax-payer. The disencumbering program adopted in this session was as follows, the program to become operative from 1915–16 year:—

Business tax (including inquiry expense), to be reduced by	¥8,200,000,	about 30%
Inheritance tax, to be reduced by ...	¥1,890,000	
Land tax, to be reduced by	¥2,500,000	20%
Commission to civic corporations for collecting national taxes	¥2,360,000	

Fourth Adjustment.—The Okuma Cabinet effected an adjustment amounting to ¥18,800,000 odd, consisting of ¥12,600,000 from ordinary account and ¥5,700,000 from extraordinary account, the permanent saving being ¥9,400,000.

Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March		National tax	Local tax	Communal tax	Total	Ratio Nat.	Ratio Loc.	Ratio Com.
1912	...	¥5.477	¥1.307	¥2.054	¥8.838	620	148	232
1913	...	5.641	1.363	2.123	9.127	618	149	233
1914	...	5.580	1.288	2.042	8.910	626	145	229

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NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called as a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereof; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Brought over ¥1,000	Amount redeemed ¥1,000	Amount issued ¥1,000	Outstanding, March ¥1,000	Debts per capita ¥	Interest thereof ¥1,000	Interest per capita ¥
1911	2,582,804	453,779	521,331	2,650,355	39.400	120,446	1.791
1912	2,650,355	102,231	35,541	2,583,665	37.549	117,307	1.705
1913	2,583,665	90,835	80,839	2,573,219	36.706	117,184	1.665
1914	2,573,219	121,702	132,605	2,584,122	35.981	117,327	1.634
1915	2,584,122	29,396	107,142	2,506,371	34.534	113,773	1.568

Conditions of National Loans

According to the latest inquiries the conditions of outstanding loans are as follows at the end of March:—

Domestic Loans	1915	1916
Old Public Loan (No interest)	¥ 1,509,378	¥ 1,293,753
Railway Loan	5,588,900	5,588,900
Public Works Loan	10,795,450	10,795,450
Hokkaidō Railway Loan	811,150	811,150
Consolidated Loan for Hereditary Pension	832,100	1,199,250
Loan for Consolidating Debts of Purchased Rly. Co.	27,683,850	27,683,850
Okinawa-ken Pension Bonds	1,642,000	1,641,850
War Compensation Bonds	980,000	980,150
Salt Field Bonds	2,436,450	2,436,300
Bonds to Sealers	927,650	927,650
War Service Grant Bond	—	6,664,500
Loan for Railway Nationalization	460,267,350	460,245,600
Extraordinary Mil. Expenditure Loan	148,137,500	148,131,200
Korean Pension Bonds	30,000,000	30,000,000
1st 4% Loan	172,629,750	172,483,850
2nd 4% Loan	97,290,050	97,208,200
Korean Public Works Bond	30,000,000	30,000,000
Imperial Railway Bond	—	30,000,000
Total	**991,531,578**	**1,028,091,653**

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Foreign Loans	1915	1916
4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue...	¥ 92,748,500	¥ 92,748,500
4½% Sterling Loan 1st Issue	275,782,295	263,578,545
4½% Sterling Loan 2nd Issue	275,796,744	263,592,994
4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue	244,070,899	244,070,899
5% Sterling Loan	224,544,509	224,544,313
4% Emprunt de 1910	174,146,710	174,146,710
4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue	107,392,804	107,392,804
5% Obligations du Trésor de 1913	77,400,000	77,399,306
Loan for former Hokkaidō Tankō and Kwansai Rlys, 4½ & 5%	13,668,200	13,668,200
4¼% Sterling Rly	29,289,000	—
Total...	1,514,839,663	1,461,142,774
Grand Total...	2,506,371,241	2,489,234,427

N.B.—The rate of interest is 5% except when otherwise stated.

Conditions of Foreign Loans Raised

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	0	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	90	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0
Old 5%	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai Rly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French...	4	95fr.	50ce.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

Redemption and Adjustment of the Debts

By the law promulgated March '06, the Government created a special sinking fund and set apart every year a sum not less than ¥ 110 millions towards it, but as greater parts were absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal was comparatively small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of ¥ 50,000,000 towards repaying the principal (¥40,000,000 for redeeming domestic loans and ¥ 10,000,000 foreign loans) and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year owing to the decrease of the principal. It was expected that by this process the total redemption of all the war debts could be redeemed in about a quarter of a century.

New Redemption Program.—The Okuma Ministry has decided to adopt for the present a no-loan policy and to meet the demands of railway extension, Korean undertakings, and riparian works with appropriations from the ordinary revenue.

The annual appropriation on account of the sinking funds has been reduced from ¥ 50,000,000 to ¥ 30,000,000 (¥ 20,000,000 for domestic

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and 10,000,000 for foreign debts) the ¥ 20,000,000 thus obtained to be used for meeting the need of railway extension.

Total Redemption Period.—Supposing that out of the total debts amounting to roughly ¥ 2500 millions ¥ 800 millions on account of the State railways which belong to special finance are to be set apart and that the balance of ¥ 1700 millions are to be repaid with ordinary finance, then the ¥30,000,000 method will require 57 years before total redemption as against 34 for the old ¥ 50,000,000 plan.

Alteration of Redemption Program.—It was from difficulty of raising loans both at home and abroad that the Government decided to reduce the ¥ 50,000,000 annual redemption to ¥ 30,000,000 and to use the remaining ¥ 20,000,000 to meet the railway extension outlay which was to have been raised by loan according to the original program. The Government promised at the same time that the ¥ 50,000,000 plan would be restored whenever foreign and domestic markets admitted raising of loans. This restoration was urged by the Diet, especially the Peers, in the 1915-6 session, in view of the large accumulation of the specie hoard abroad and the abnormal slack state of the domestic money market. As a compromise measure the Government altered the spirit of the Sinking Fund Law and enacted with the consent of the Diet a special law authorizing the Government to raise loan over and above that in the other law for the purpose of converting other loans. This resulted in raising ¥ 20,000,000 home debt to convert foreign loan.

Conversion Effected.—By the adroit manipulation adopted by the 2nd Katsura Ministry for recovering the credit of the State finance, the quotation of 5 % bonds that fell to the level of *yen* 70 in April 1908 was raised to above par in January 1910. The Goverment then proceeded to convert the 5 % loan into one of 4 % by issuing 4 % loans both at home and abroad, but the bolstered bonds have soon found their own level as shown in the new foreign loans raised in 1913 mentioned elsewhere.

Loans Redeemed and Raised in 1915–17.—The vast increase of specie hoard, presence of enormous amount of idle money at home, etc. have persuaded the Treasury of the advisability of purchasing its foreign bonds with the money collected at home, this being over and above the prescribed ¥30,000,000 annual instalment of repayment of foreign debts. The Government plan, already carried out or to be carried out in a near future, is to repay during the two fiscal years of 1915–7 ¥ 160,000,000 as follows, converted approximately into Japanese currency:—

English railway notes	¥ 10,000,000
„	30,000,000
French notes	40,000,000
English 5 % bonds	30,000,000
Undetermined	30,000,000
„	20,000,000
Total	160,000,000

As to ways and means to meet the above sum ¥60,000,000 came from the regular appropriations in the two years' Budgets of 1915–17, ¥30,000,000 each on account of the Sinking fund; ¥ 70,000,000 raised by the two domestic loans already issued in 1915 and '16, ¥ 20,000,000 to be raised at home in a near future, the balance ¥ 10,000,000 to be met with the Government specie hoards.

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The terms of ¥ 40,000,000 Railway Notes issued in April 1916 are as follows:— issue price 95 per 100, interest 5 %, commission to the syndicate 0.5 sen per 100; repayable by 1931.

Russian Exchequer Notes of ¥ 50,000,000 issued in Feb. 1916 are memorable as a first *bona fide* foreign loan issued in Japan. The issue price was 95 per 100, interest 5 %. The syndicate took up ¥ 47,440,000 and the balance of ¥ 2,560,000 by general subscribers. The notes were issued to raise fund with which to pay sundry military stores ordered of Japanese manufacturers by the Russian Government.

There was also issued of 5% Chinese loan of ¥ 5,000,000 underwritten by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the money to be used for laying the Sipingkai—Tingchiatun railway (South Manchuria); issue price 86.50 per 100, left untouched for 10 years and then repayable in 30 years.

Privileges of Government Bonds

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

Exchequer and Railway Notes

The two are short term loans and play an important part in the financial arrangement of the Government. Four different kinds exist, 1st and the oldest by notification issued in 1884 is intended for temporarily supplementing revenue deficit and is payable with the revenue of the year of issue, 2nd for supplementing deficit of working funds of the Monopoly Bureau and Steel Works, the former within the limit of ¥ 20,000,000 and the latter ¥ 12,000,000 and both payable in the financial year following that of issue; 3rd for meeting temporary deficit in the Extraordinary war account (of 1904–5), and which is to disappear with its close; 4th to meet deficit in the Railway construction and other special funds.

The limit of Exchequer bonds pertaining to General Account was put at ¥ 50,000,000 utmost in 1906–7 year, but this was expanded to ¥ 75,000,000 in 1907–8 year, ¥ 80,000,000 in 1908–9 and ¥ 100,000,000 in 1912–13. The limit has been restored to ¥ 80,000,000.

As an illustration under what conditions these short term loans have been issued, it may be noted that from 16th to 25th Feb., 1916 Exchequer notes were issued three times, ¥ 5,000,000, ¥ 7,000,000 and ¥ 6,000,000, all on special railway account, at the discount rate of 0.9 sen per day, and redeemable in 30 to 38 days.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD (¥ 1000)

At the end of		At the end of	
1911	362,100	1913	371,000
1912	350,700	1916 (May)	530,000

30 millions 140,000,000 belonged to the Treasury and 390,000,000 Japan. The Treasury hoard was held entirely abroad while

ated 170,000,000 and 220,000,000 respectively

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International Specie Account

As explained by Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, at a business-men's conference in Tokyo in May 1914, the international bullion account for 1912, independent of foreign trade, Government accounts, and money invested by foreigners, showed that Japan received in that year about ¥117,000,000, i. e. about ¥36,000,000 as freight by the Japanese steamers, ¥26,000,000 remitted by emigrants abroad, and ¥55,000,000 from other sources. Against this, about ¥54,000,000 of net profit on money invested by foreigners in Japan was paid out, leaving balance of about ¥62,000,000 in favor of inflow. To this must be added ¥18,000,000 on account of gold produced in Japan. This apparent excess of inflow diminishes to something like 50 or 60 millions, when the excess of imports in the foreign trade of Korea and Formosa was paid out and balanced against the foreign trade of Japan. The Government's payment abroad on account of interest on bonds, etc. amounting to roughly ¥90,000,000, the deficit in this international account did not exceed ¥40,000,000.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS

Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of the national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The Prefecture levies rate on each household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached ¥43,000,000 approximately for 1910, and the former, over ¥2½ millions, being on account of police expenses. This is at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue	82,854	80,613	82,938
Expenditure	82,814	80,592	82,805

1. Revenue Items

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Land tax rate...	28,914	26,843	26,843
Business tax	3,625	3,704	3,740
„ „ rate	2,817	2,856	3,031
Miscellaneous tax	9,651	10,183	10,711
Income tax rate	1,518	1,404	1,456
House tax	15,436	14,871	14,574
Cities, towns & villages' income...	1,507	1,404	1,456
Other taxes	718	753	757
Total...	64,190	62,122	62,447
Per household (¥)	6,769	—	—

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	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Per capita (¥)	1,027	1.168	1.154
Revenue other than taxes ...	18,663	18,490	20,491
Grand total	82,854	80,613	82,938

2. Expenditure Items

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Police	16,311	15,635	16,054
Public works	17,421	17,902	18,911
Education	16,019	15,049	14,466
Industry	9,677	9,693	9,604
Sanitation & hospital	2,654	2,476	2,700
District office expenses...	3,781	3,563	3,524
Officials	2,548	2,579	2,593
Debts	4,937	5,477	5,871
Other expenses	8,826	8,218	9,082
Total	82,814	80,592	82,805
Per capita (¥)	1.557	—	—

The legal limit and average taxation of local taxes are as follow.

	Average	Legal limit	Excess
Dwelling land rate	16.6%	13.0%	3.6%
Other „ „	40.7	32.0	8.7
Business tax	13.0	11.0	2.0
Income tax	4.9	4.0	0.9

There is no legal limt for House tax.

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rate supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about *yen* 35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in the Chapter on Finance. Rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc). The surtax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. That from the Central Treasury is about *yen* 3,760,000 a year. It should be observed that the District has

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no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contributions levied from the towns and villages.

1. Cities

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Revenue	84,488	127,231	102,719
Expenses	71,708	111,970	97,335
A. Revenue Items			
National tax rate	5,906	16,187	16,978
Local tax rate	8,455		
Special...	6,136	5,550	4,760
Total incl. others ...	84,888	127,231	102,719
B. Expenditure Items			
Office	4,064	4,570	3,929
Council...	171	222	230
Public Works	3,744	5,277	4,838
Education	10,849	11,248	11,116
Sanitary	3,993	5,028	3,983
Industry	200	248	185
Loan	13,091	12,810	17,059
Total incl. others ...	71,708	111,970	97,335

2. Towns and Villages

Revenue	107,561	112,572	113,002
Expenses	107,488	112,416	112,998
A. Revenue Items			
National tax rate	17,080	83,121	83,464
Local tax rate	58,848		
Special tax...	714	702	657
Total incl. others ...	107,561	112,572	113,002
B. Expenditure Items			
Office	19,795	21,117	22,142
Council	979	1,054	1,105
Public Works	8,971	9,141	9,608
Education	47,020	48,467	46,136
Sanitary	2,874	3,147	3,778
Industry	1,083	970	878
Loans	6,364	5,559	4,631
Total incl. others ...	107,488	112,416	112,998

Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course, in doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs

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and of Finance is required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans, either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits, the year when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, the loans being granted direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks as heretofore.

Local Loans Outstanding (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	Countries	Cities	Towns and Villages	Irrigation Assoc'tions	Non-approval	Total
1911 ...	... 26,496	1,371	133,684	7,697	4,886	9,180	183,319
1912 ...	... 34,462	1,367	2,377	8,504	5,267	8,898	296,252
1913 ...	... 37,917	1,289	3,454	9,322	5,996	6,271	306,228
1914 ...	... 39,194	1,249	2,471	8,845	5,296	6,272	314,458
1915 ...	... 52,331	1,898	2,515	8,370	8,669	6,249	327,226

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Eduction	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Miscellaneous	Old loans redeemed	Total
1911 ...	... 14,304	21,220	7,140	61,851	2,616	76,185	183,319
1912 ...	... 14,158	16,743	107,000	73,560	3,601	80,837	295,901
1913 ...	... 13,374	25,793	155,629	77,317	3,744	30,368	306,228
1914 ...	... 21,625	29,691	146,008	83,076	4,755	29,300	314,458
1915 ...	... 10,538	43,740	145,901	91,039	7,690	28,316	327,226

Municipal Foreign Loans (March, 1015)

	Object	Floated in	Amount raised ¥1,000	Net receipts per ¥100 ¥	Interest %	Outstanding ¥1,000
Tokyo	Street improvement etc. ...	London	14,580	96.50	5.0	14,580
Tokyo	Electric enterprises	London / New York / Paris	89,564	93.00 / 93.50 / 92.00	5.0	89,564
Kyoto	Waterworks, elec. enterprises etc.	Paris	17,550	93.00	5.0	17,550
Kyoto	Elec. power-house etc. ...	Paris and Genoa	1,950	93.50	5.0	1,950
Osaka	Harbor-works	London	3,085 *13,953	96.50 *92.31	6.0 6.0	3,026 *13,693
Osaka	Elec. railway & water-works.	London	30,220	92.00	5.0	30,220
Yokohama	Water-works	London	900 * 1,155	*90.00	6.0	617
Yokohama	Undertakings	London	3,108	93.07	6.0	* 762
Yokohama	Gas works	England	648	96.50	5.0	3,108
Yokohama	Water-works (2nd)	London	7,000	95.00 94.00	6.0 5.0	294 7,000
Yokohama	Gas works (2nd)	London	1,200	92.50	5.0	1,178
Nagoya	Water-works, sewage and consolidating	London	7,816	90.00	5.0	7,816
	Total	—	177,621 *15,108	— —	— —	176,904 *14,455

Note.—* = Floated abroad through Messrs Samuel Samuel, Yokohama.

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Property of Urban and Rural Corporations (¥ 1,000)

Urban

In March	Land and buildings	Grains	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1898	8,944	11	1,139	476	749	11,321
1903	13,537	12	534	993	3,268	18,346
1907	24,548	2	1,263	1,973	3,707	31,494
1911	45,466	—	1,652	2,346	4,545	54,010

Rural

1898	14,494	373	2,090	4,159	431	21,549
1903	29,310	342	3,256	5,599	845	39,354
1907	47,415	353	7,558	7,684	1,440	64,453
1911	93,043	461	8,296	15,268	1,943	119,014

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amounts outstanding at the end of the year are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan :—

	Banks	Co.s	Total
1912	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 268,535,575	¥ 86,996,600	¥ 355,332,175
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1913	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 297,523,525	¥ 97,143,900	¥ 394,697,425
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1914	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 335,600,700	¥ 99,176,300	¥ 434,777,000
		Fr. 50,000,000	Fr. 50,000,000
1915	£ 2,000,000	£ 12,600,000	£ 14,600,000
	¥ 377,940,750	¥ 135,226,906	¥ 513,167,656

FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER MUNICIPALITIES

1. Tokyo

The finances ef Tokyo Municipality made a sudden expansion after the recent war with Russia, the revenue being more than doubled and the expenditure tripled as compared with the respective figures in 1898. With the adoption of tramway municipalization scheme in 1911, the figures swelled further. The movement subsequently witnessed has been in the direction of curtailment of municipal undertakings. Details are shown below :—

Year ending March	Revenue	Expenditure
1899	¥ 6,254,246	¥ 3,355,340
1906	7,998,224	4,428,034
1912	91,671,016	83,178,345
1915 (estimate)	38,866,391	37,961,207
1916 (estimate)	27,006,046	26,532,779

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The enormous increase of Municipal finances, obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present a little over two and a half times as heavy as in 1898. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Additional Taxes	Special Taxes	Special Taxes for street improvement	Total
1898	760	—	347	1,108
1905	856	116	345	1,318
1910	2,113	588	671	3,373
1913	1,656	458	627	2,742
1914	1,605	520	691	2,817

General and Special Account

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and the 15 special accounts of Municipality for 1915-16:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general account)	¥ 5,619,703	¥ 5,619,703
Employment agency business	8,150	8,000
Workhouse...	209,459	209,459
Workhouse industry...	38,360	31,860
Riverside ground (Stock property) ...	347,231	118,338
Street improvement	1,151,819	1,151,819
Sewage system improvement	1,007,067	1,007,067
Sewage & riparian improvement fund.	1,500,358	1,500,358
Water-works	4,688,617	4,688,617
Public works loan	1,206,753	748,784
Common school construction	827,339	827,339
Special fund	16,725	4,927
Mutual relief against fires	64,760	64,760
Electric railway...	11,511,001	11,357,463
Electric lighting	2,545,851	2,699,389
Electric undertaking property... ...	3,863,950	3,863,950
Total	34,607,143	33,901,833

Some of the principal undertakings are described below:—

1. Street Improvement.—The original plan for street improvement was laid out in 1888 at an estimated outlay ¥23,000,000, but this was replaced in 1903 by one of smaller scope, i. e. ¥20,000,000, on 20 year program. Later on, to expedite the completion of some leading thoroughfares, a foreign loan of ¥15,000,000 was floated. The sum appropriated from the beginning for the work and the share borne by the citizen as special tax totalled (in ¥1,000):—

	Appropriated	Special tax
1888—1907	21,447	7,316
1908—1912	11,684	3,642
1913 (estimate)	3,229	582
1914 (estimate)	1,717	610

2. Water works.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes being adopted. This

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device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892–98 the work of renovation was carried out with an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per day per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 with an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on 7 year program. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 2,000,000 cubic *shaku* a day on an average. At the end of December, 1914 condition of water supply stood as follows:—

Metre used	Private use	Common use	No. of population supplied	No. of population of city	Rate of population supplied
43,140	113,665	11,881	1,496,381	2,033,320	73%

3. Sewage System.—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewage system to be completed in 1911–27 was promulgated at an estimated outlay of ¥39,890,000, 8 sewage routes have been singled out to be started at first at ¥1,600,000, but from financial consideration the work has made only a poor progress.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans to be redeemed in 1928—50 years.

4. Electric Tramways.—The long standing question of municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥ 63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below:—

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	No. of passengers carried per day	Earning from passengers per day ¥
1912	127,733	556,267	19,429
1913	140,423	607,384	21,295
1914	151,156	673,267	23,151

The uniform tariff plan of 4 *sen* was raised to 5 *sen* in July, 1916; it was 3 *sen* at first, the three Cos. were fused.

5. Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it has taken over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The numbers of lamps in the City and enviorns lighted by the Municipality totalled 392,000 at the end of May, 1913 while 1,600,000 represented the share of the two private Cos. doing business in the City.

6. Harbor Works.—In August, 1914 the Tokyo Harbor Works Committee passed a resolution that the first term work program requring ¥ 6,580,000 spread over four years be started, the whole undertakings involving an outlay of ¥ 20,000,000, but so far this resolution merely remains on paper.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below:—

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Year	1898 ¥	1905 ¥	1911 ¥	1914 ¥
Public loan bonds	1,143,108	1,286,343	1,442,044	1,271,000
Bills & shares	1,725	11,760	132,610	469,045
Deposits, loans, & cash ...	185,827	261,029	2,173,906	6,340,992
Land (in *tsubo*)	1,783,184	1,824,965	3,771,766	23,843,661
Do. (value in ¥)	—	12,488,352	21,720,105	—
Building ground (in *tsubo*)	11,193	16,294	49,887	65,268
Do. (value in ¥)...	—	673,894	3,274,825	4,524,973
Length of service pipes of waterworks (in *ken*)... ...	271,638	363,265	423,199	423,708
Electric tramway mileage ...	—	—	127	158
Do. electric wires (m.)... ...	—	—	6,802	—

Debts.—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥ 10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. This sum was repaid out of the ¥ 15,000,000 floated abroad in 1906. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways. The amount ef foreign loans now outstanding is ¥ 105,000,000 in round figures, as detailed below:—

	Date of issue	Foreign loans	Rate of interest
Public Works Loan ...	July, 1906	£ 1,500,000	5%
Electric Undertakings ...	Feb., 1912	9,175,000	5%
Total	—	10,675,000	—

The first was appropriated for street improvement, improvement of the river Sumida, and redemption of Waterworks loans, and the second for purchase of tramways, exploitation of tramway and lighting business.

The principal of the Public Works Loan is to be redeemed in 20 years from 1916 on at the rate of ¥ 729,000 per annum with water charges & taxes, and the principal and interest of the Electric Undertakings Loans in 36 years from the same year on on ¥4,405,910 instalment plan with revenue from the electric undertakings. With the purpose of completing the projected tram lines and also effecting the extension of electric lighting business a second issue of Electric Undertakings Loans was issued in Sept. 1915 at home to an amount of five million *yen*, net receipt 470 thousand *yen*, to be redeemed, after 2 years non-repayment, in 3 years.

2. Osaka

The settled and estimated accounts of Municipality for the past three years stand as follows in ¥ 1,000:—

	Ordinary Revenue	Special Rev.	Total	Ordinary Expenditure	Special Exp.	Total
1913	2,941	16,419	19,361	2,671	14,390	17,062
1914	3,494	14,421	17,916	3,140	12,008	15,148
1915	3,210	21,561	24,772	3,210	21,553	24,763

Details are as follows for 1915:—

	Revenue	Net Rev.	Expenditure	Net Exp.
Ordinary finance	3,210	3,167	3,210	1,995
Waterworks	1,482	1,482	1,482	652

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	Revenue	Net Rev.	Expenditure	Not Exp.
Ward financial adjustment ...	465	465	465	465
Electric trams working	4,168	4,168	4,168	1,885
Electric trams laying	2,773	208	2,773	2,773
Electric tramway stores fund...	1,314	884	1,314	1,306
Harbor expense	145	145	145	80
Harbor works	267	0.010	265	267
Works connected with harbor	683	0.010	683	683
Trust business	6	6	6	6
Sewage	507	0.050	507	507
Loans...	9,747	5,317	9,739	5,716

Principal special account undertakings are:—

1. **Waterworks.**—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates in 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥ 10,630,000 of which ¥ 2,330,000 were subsidized from the State treasury.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1914 was as follows, figures showing numbers of stopcocks:—

Public	Private	Metre used	Total
3,747	749	85,114	89,610

2. **Electric Tramways.**—From the very outset Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 31.51 m. out of the total 36 miles projected on 5 term program are now open to traffic.

Data of traffic service per day are as follows:—

	Working mileage	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
1912	37,395	267,100	¥ 8,892
1913	39,534	299,634	9,894
1914	39,103	299,314	9,798

3. **Harbor Works.**—The Osaka Harbor works were started in 1897 on 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥ 22,570,400 of which ¥ 1,872,000 were subsidized from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥ 9,200,000 on 10 year program was made in 1906. It will still require a considerable amount before it is brought to a finish.

3. **Sewage Work.**—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the city undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894–99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on 10 year program with an estimated outlay of ¥ 4,500,000, one third of which was subsidized from the State treasury. The program was altered and is to be completed by 1923. The work was started in 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city, i. e. Harbor, Electric Tramway, Waterworks and Sewage, have involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to ¥ 70,000,000 The loans outstanding at the end of 1915 are as follows:—

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1st Waterworks Loan	¥ 610,000
2nd Waterworks Loan	372,000
1st Harbor Construction Loan	16,719,000
2nd Harbor Construction Loan	2,235,300
3rd " " "	1,200,000
Electric Tramway & Waterworks Loan (floated abroad)	30,220,000
Public Works Loan...	1,252,900
Electric Tramway Loan	17,000,000
Do. 2nd	1,053,000
Consolidated Loan	2,158,000
Sewage Loan	891,000
Total	73,761,200

According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1942, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway (¥83,000,000), service water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The finance of Kyoto Municipality amounts to approximately ¥1,600,000, as shown below:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1912	¥1,781,856	¥1,654,976
1915 (estimate)	1,674,367	1,614,367

The expenditure for 1912 comprised as under:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
Office expenses	¥ 180,752	¥ 6,954
Public works	83,694	99,068
Public instruction	217,613	33,042
Sanitary affairs	123,789	123,415
Bounties for industries	48,537	35,389
Public loans expenses	22,838	—
Transferred to exploitation loans account	—	150,000
Taxes and charges	402,626	—
Others	64,311	23,236
Total	1,144,167	510,809

The following shows the sources of revenue in the same financial term:—

Income from properties ...	¥ 2,176	Brought over from last Account	¥ 295,979
Charges and fees	73,567	Miscellaneous receipts .	129,837
Subsidy and grant	75,003	Municipal taxes	1,202,242
Contributions	3,050		
Total			1,781,856

Special Account Items

These represent the aggregate expenditure of ¥4,000,000 in round figures. The principal items in the estimate for 1915 were:—

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Canal & water-power works ..	¥1,216,007	Electric Tramway ...	¥ 898,887
Waterworks	335,810	Public Works loans ...	1,246,897

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric Tramway, are described below :—

1. **Canal & Water-Power Works.**—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers & goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second estimate, ¥4,477,805, which is now nearing completion, is to supply water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. **Waterworks.**—The waterworks started in Oct., 1908 was completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second Canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with the maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic *shaku*.

Numbers of stopcocks at the end of 1913 were :—

Private use	Metre used	Common use	Total
6,069	13,048	1,110	14,158

3. **Electric Tramway.**—The construction of the street tramway 13.9 miles commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,379,212. The results of working were as follows in 1913–14 year :—

Mileage open to traffic, 13 miles 59 chains; No. of passengers carried per day, 23,592,700; do. per car per mile, 5.05; passenger receipts, ¥839,935; do. per car per mile ¥0.18.

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of December, 1913 were as follows :—

	Amount floated	Outstanding
Foreign (French) Loan	¥ 19,500,000	¥ 19,500,000
2nd Kyoto Municipality Loan ...	1,200,000	1,200,000
Maruyama Park Extension Loan ...	150,000	50,000
Total	—	20,750,000

The French loan of 50,000,000 fr. bears 5 per cent. interest and is redeemable by 1938. It was appropriated for 2nd canal work, waterworks, street car and street reconstruction incidental to it, and so forth.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1910...	¥ 2,427,327	¥ 2,120,362
1911...	2,552,049	2,500,601
1912...	2,306,484	2,176,049
1913...	2,647,624	2,379,626

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crema-

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tory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the Municipality.

Gas Works.—The Works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate account for 1913 puts revenue and expenditure at ¥829,856. The pipes laid measured about 104 *ri*, 16,991 household had connection, 60,762 gas lamps were lit and 22,125 tons of coal were consumed.

Up to the end of March in 1913 ¥1,041,364 was invested in the Works.

Waterworks.—The Waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, (see Chap. Public works). The settled account for 1913–14 amounted to ¥572,684 in revenue and ¥444,258 in expenditure.

Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March 1914 are as follows:—

1.	Public Works Loan	¥	206,400	6%	redeemable by 1917
2.	do. (English Currency) ...	£	317,000	5%	„ „ 1935
3.	Second Public Works Loan ...	¥	397,000	5%	„ „ 1920
4.	Waterworks Loan	„	1,464,250	6%	„ „ 1925
5.	Second Waterworks Loan (English Currency)	£	716,500	5%	„ „ 1953
6.	Gas Works Loan	¥	391,500	6%	„ „ 1917
7.	Second Gas Works Loan ...	„	1,200,000	5%	„ „ 1928

The above make up a total indebtedness of ¥14,000,000 in round figures, involving an annual payment ef interest to the amount of approximately ¥780,000. Then there are some items which yield no revenues but the principals of which must be paid out of the Municipal coffers.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1912...	¥ 3,543,388	¥ 3,053,970
1913...	5,102,820	3,824,994
1914 (estimate)	4,629,166	4,629,166

The estimate expenditure on general account for 1914–5 may roughly be classified as follows:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
City proper	¥ 930,192	¥ 525,615
Waterworks	201,889	478,501
Waterworks extension	—	1,911,134
Ward offices expenses	477,419	95,416
Total	3,529,634	1,099,532

Municipal undertakings

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking. Kobe is therefore fortunately exempt from the encumberance which, as in the case of Kyoto and Osaka, is general attendant upon the Municipal management of industrial enterprises.

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Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities are on the other hand much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. Kobo waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work is to extend till 1918 and is estimated to require ¥11,873,159 of which the State aid grants ¥2,423,000 in course of twelve years from 1912. The waterworks loan raised to meet the expense amounts including interest, commission, etc., to, ¥ 22,850,000, on the plan of redeeming the whole by 1949.

Harbor-works.—Kobe also pays its share in the harbor works, i. e. ¥3,030,070 out of the total outlay of ¥12,740,000.

Electric Cars.—Street communication is attended to by three private Cos., one (Kobe Electric Co.) confining its operation within the city limit, the 2nd (Hanshin Electric Car Co.) connecting the city with Osaka, and the 3rd (Hyogo Electric Tramway Co.) extending its operation westward as far as Suma and Maiko.

6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya stands at 345,069 or 3,691 more than Kobe, while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1912–13, are less than those of Kobe by ¥102,244. On the other hand, the municipal taxes upon the citizens work out to ¥2.374 per capita against ¥1.963 in Kobe. Moreover Nagoya has additional charges to bear to the amount of ¥1.262 in its share in the prefectural expenses which in the case of Kobe are included in the above figures.

The following shows the estimate revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for 1913:—

Revenue

Charges & Fees...	¥ 124,080
Miscellaneous	162,820
Municipal Taxes...	1,025,513
Sundries	135,026
Total	1,447,439

Expenditure

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Office Expenses	196,596	2,851	199,447
Public Works	45,840	47,535	93,375
Public Instruction	397,434	65,914	463,348
Sanitary Affairs	55,926	53,278	109,204
Bounties for Industries	973	5,500	6,473
Public Welfare and Charity ...	14,180	21,550	35,730
Police Affairs	14,584	10,969	25,553
Transferred to special account ...	—	441,000	441,000
Miscellaneous	38,363	9,275	47,638
Total	763,905	683,533	1,447,439

The Municipality receives 4 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, 3 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Co. and 4 per cent. from the Nagoya Electric Lighting Co.

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Nagoya manages on its own resources the waterworks, sewage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto.

The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed, at the cost of ¥5,715,000. The sewage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks is to be brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimate cost being ¥3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounts to ¥1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥1,043,000 for the sewage, and the necessary fund was raised by floating municipal loans.

Municipal Liabilities

The liabilties outstanding at the end of December, 1913 are as follows:—

Public Works Loan (English)	£ 800,000 ¥7,816,000	5%	repayable in 1917–43
Public Instruction Loan	¥ 870,000	5.5	„ „ 1915–29
Total	¥8,686,000		

Besides the above, there is a prospective waterworks loan of ¥1,530,000.

Altogether ¥438,650 are taken annually out of the Municipal coffers for the service of the loans above, which, in the absence of revenue derivable from the enterprises, must wholly be procured through taxation. The city owns 4% Government bonds to the extent of ¥2,000,000, having invested about ¥3,200,000 in this particular security.

THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF JAPAN

Mr. Hide-omi Takahashi, a well-known economist who published several years ago the result of his researches on the above subject, has continued this ambitious task. Below are quoted his later inquiry printed in the Tokyo Economist:—

		¥1,000,000
1.	Land	17,052
2.	Buildings	6,771
3.	Furniture and Treasures	3,428
4.	Domestic Animals, Poultry, etc.	205
5.	Minerals	1,059
6.	Marine Products	1,476
7.	Forestry Products	776
8.	Electric, Gas & Water-works...	337
9.	Ships, Warships, Vehicles	772
10.	Gold & Silver Coins & Bullions	401
11.	Companies and Banks	1,060
12.	Merchandise	1,511
13.	Railways, Telegraph & Telephones	1,338
14.	Libraries	27
15.	Harbors, Rivers, Canals, etc.	1,303
	Total	37,523
	Per capita (in full)	725

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CHAPTER XXXII

POLITICS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The political and social system of Japan has not yet completely recovered from the effect of rough shaking it sustained from the demise of the illustrious Meiji Tenno. Especially in politics has the dislocating effect been most keenly felt, and it will be some time before domestic politics settle down conformably to the new order of things.

Amidst all these disquieting circumstances two things stand out conspicuous, viz., the *Genro* or Elder statesmen, though no longer able, owing to age, to form a Ministry, still continue to wield an extraordinary power, and that the Japanese politics are gradually acquiring party color.

For the crushing defeat the Seiyukai sustained in the 1915 election it was explained that the Seiyukai had lost public confidence on account of the Naval Scandal and the overweening behavior shown by the party when it commanded an absolute majority. The triumph of the Ministerialists is to be sought in the profound sympathy which the public extend to Count Okuma, the desire of the public to avoid Cabinet changes in view of the coming Coronation and the European war, and perhaps in the strenuous canvassing tours which the Premier and civilian Ministers undertook throughout the country in contrast to the comparative inactivity of the Seiyukai leaders. As a sign of the times it may be noted that the society for supporting followers of the Premier was organized and 28 Okumaite candidates were returned.

The three Government parties, viz., Doshikai, Chuseikai, and Koyu Club including Okumaites do not yet form one homogeneous whole. They are obliged to move in a line not from principle, but simply out of common hatred of the Seiyukai. This loose bond is a weak point among the Ministerial supporters.

THE OKUMA CABINET

The distribution of ministerial chairs:—

Premier		Marquis Shigenobu Okuma.
Minister for	Home Affairs	Dr. Kitokuro Ichiki.
„ „	Foreign Affairs ...	Visc. Kikujiro Ishii.
„ „	Finance	Tokitoshi Taketomi (Doshikai).
„ „	Army	Lient.-Gen. Kenichi Oshima.
„ „	Navy	Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.
„ „	Justice	Yukio Ozaki (Chuseikai).
„ „	Education	Dr. Sanaye Takata.
„ „	Agri. & Com.	Hironaka Kono (Doshikai).
„ „	Communications ...	Katsundo Minoura (Doshikai).

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When the Yamamoto Ministry fell on Mar. 24, 1914, the three *Genro* statesmen, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata and Prince Oyama, in obedience to the order of the Emperor, began conferences as to successor. They recommended first Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and next Viscount Kiyoura, Privy Councillor, but their plans failed.

Meanwhile the Seiyu-kai, Chusei-kai, and other bodies passed resolution denouncing the formation of a Ministry not on party line. At this juncture some shrewd politicians of the Doshi-kai conceived the idea of persuading Count Okuma to organize a Cabinet with the backing of the three anti-Seiyukai parties, the Doshi-kai, Chusei-kai and Kokumin-to. The result was that Count Okuma, who had contented himself with criticising current politics as disinterested outsider for over 15 years, was obliged to "come out" at an advanced age of nearly 77, a unique sight in the history of modern Japanese politics.

The Okuma Ministry had at first the weakness of being a minority in the House, but the general election carried out in Mar. 1915 completely reversed the relative position between it and the Opposition.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:

MINISTRIES FROM 1885 TO 1896

Min'al chairs	1st Ito Ministry '85-'88	Kuroda Ministry '88-'89	1st Yamagata Ministry '89-'91	1st Matsukata Ministry '91-'92	2nd Ito Ministry Aug. '92-'96
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito. Kuroda.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu, Saionji.
Home	Yamagata,	Yamagata, Matsukata, Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata, Kono.	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Saigo, Yamagata, Oyama,
Navy	Saigo, Oyama, Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo, Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo.
Justice	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada, Tanaka, Kono.	Yamagata, Ito, Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori.	Mori, Oyama, Enomoto.	Yoshikawa,	Yoshikawa, O-ki.	Kono, Yoshikawa, Inouye, Saionji.

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Agr. & Com.	Tani, Saigo, Yamagata, Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda.	Enomoto, Inouye.	Mutsu.	Mutsu, Kono, Sano.	Goto, Enomoto.
Com'tions...	..Enomoto.	Enomoto, Goto.	Goto.	Goto.	Kuroda.

Ministries from 1896 to 1901

Min'al chairs	2nd Matsukata Ministry, Sep. '96-'98	3rd Ito Min'try Jan.-June, '98	1st Okuma Min'try June-Nov. '98	2nd Yamagata Ministry, Nov. '98-'00	4th Ito Ministry, Oct. 1900-'01
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito, Saionji.
Foreign.....	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home.....	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo.	Suyematsu.
Finance.....	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsuda.	Watanabe, Saionji.
War.....	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo.	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education.....	Hachisuka. Hamao	Saionji, Toyama.	Ozaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agr. & Com....	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada.	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Com'tions.....	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi, Hara.

Ministries from 1901 to 1911

Min'al chairs	1st Katsura Ministry '01-'05	1st Saionji Ministry '06-'08	2nd Katsura Ministry '08-'11
Premier	Katsura.	Saionji.	Katsura.
Foreign...	Sone, Komura.	Kato, Hayashi.	Terauchi, Komura
Home	Utsumi, Kodama, Yoshikawa, Kiyoura.	Hara.	Hirata.
Finance...	Sone.	Sakatani, Matsuda.	Katsura.
War	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	Terauchi.
Navy	Yamamoto.	Saito.	Saito.
Justice	Kiyoura, Hatano.	Matsuda, Senge.	Okabe.
Education	Kikuchi, Kodama.	Saionji, Makino.	Komatsubara.
Agr. & Com.	Hirata, Kiyoura.	Matsuoka.	Oura.
Com'tions	Yoshikawa, Sone.	I. Yamagata, Hotta.	Goto (Shimpei).

Ministries from 1911 to 1914

Min'al chairs	2nd Saionji Ministry '11-'12	3rd Katsura Ministry Dec. 1912-Feb. '13	Yamamoto Ministry Feb. '13 April '14
Premier	Saionji.	Katsura.	Yamamoto.
Foreign...	Uchida.	Katsura, Kato.	Makino.
Home	Hara.	Oura.	Hara.
Finance...	Yamamoto (Tatsuo).	Wakatsuki.	Takahashi.
War	Ishimoto, Uyehara.	Kigoshi.	Kusunose.
Navy	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.
Justice	Matsuda.	Matsumuro.	Matsuda, Okuda.
Education	Haseba, Makino.	Shibata.	Okuda, Ocka.
Agr. & Com.	Makino.	Nakashoji.	Yamamoto (Tatsuo).
Com'tions	Hayashi.	Goto.	Motoda.

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IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two legislative Houses virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges, only the Lower House has precedence over the Upper in discussing Budgets. The terms of the Peers are seven years against four of the Commoners while those members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

Emperor's Prerogatives

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determing the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of the siege, etc., etc.

House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength for the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), all the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on December 1st, 1915, on the occasion of the 37th ordinary session:—

Princes of the Blood... ...	12	Barons...	66
Princes...	12	Imperial Nominees	121
Marquises	34	Highest Tax-Payers... ...	43
Counts	17	Total	374
Viscounts	69		

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries, mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. The groups are as follows:—

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Kenkyu-kai...	108	Koyu Club...	33
Chawa-kai	61	Koin Club	13
Independents (Nominal) ...	63	Princes of the Blood... ...	12
Independents (Real)... ...	55	Total	374
Doyo-kai	29		

Names of Successive Presidents.—Count (late Prince) Ito, Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct. 1896—Dec. 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec. 1903—.

Names of Successive Vice-Presidents.—Count Higashikuze, Oct. 1890—Sept. 1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept. 1891—Nov. 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov. 1893—Oct. 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct. 1894—.

Chief Sec. of the House.—Kuni-o Yamagita.

House of Representatives

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House at first consisted of 300 members but subsequently it has been increased to 381 of which 181 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

Sessions of the House (D.=Dissolution)

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
1st .....29 Nov., 1890— 8 Mar., '91		Late Baron Nakajima	Late Baron Tsuda.
2nd (D) 29 Nov., '91—25 Dec., '91			
3rd ..... 5 May, '92—15 June, '92		Late T. Hoshi.	Late Baron Sone.
4th .....29 Nov., '92— 1 Mar., '93			Late Bar. Kusumoto.
5th (D) 28 Nov., '93—30 Dec., '93			I. Abei.
6th (D) 16 May, '94— 2 June, '94		Late Baron Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.
7th .....18 Oct., '94—22 Oct., '94			S. Shimada.
8th .....24 Dec., '94—27 Mar., '95			
9th .....28 Dec., '95—29 Mar., '96			
10th .....25 Dec., '96—24 Mar., '97		Late Dr. K. Hatoyama.	
11th (D) 24 Dec., '97—25 Dec., '97			
12th (D) 19 May, '98—10 June, '98		Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
13th ..... 3 Dec., '98—10 Mar., '99			
14th .....22 Nov., '99—24 Feb., '00			
15th .....25 Dec., '00—25 Mar., '01			
16th .....10 Dec., '01— 10 Mar., '02			
17th (D) 9 Dec., '02—28 Dec., '02			
18th .....12 May, '03— 5 June, '03			T. Sugita.

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Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
19th (D)	10 Dec., 1903—11 Dec., '03	H. Kono.	T. Sugita.
20th	.....20 Mar., '04—30 Mar., '04	Mr. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st	.....30 Nov., '04—28 Feb., '05		
22nd	.....28 Dec., '05—27 Mar., '06	T. Sugita.	K. Minoura.
23rd	.....28 Dec., '06—28 Mar., '07		
24th	.....24 Dec., '07—28 Mar., '08		
25th	.....28 Dec., '08—25 Mar., '09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th	.....24 Dec., '09—24 Mar., '10		
27th	.....24 Dec., '10—24 Mar., '11		
28th	.....24 Dec., '11—24 Mar., '12		
29th	.....21 Aug., '12—23 Aug., '12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th	.....24 Dec., '12—26 Mar., '13		
31st	.....26 Dec., '13—26 Mar., '14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	
32nd	..... 5 May, '14— 8 May, '14	H. Oku.	
33rd	.....20 June, '14—26 June, '14		
34th	..... 3 Sept., '14— 9 Sept., '14		
35th (D)	7 Dec., '14—25 Dec., '14		
36th	.....20 May, '15—10 June, '15	S. Shimada.	Dr. T. Hanai.
37th	..... 1 Dec., '15—29 Feb., '16		Dr. Hanai; S. Hayami.

Chief Secretary of the House.—Kuniomi Okazaki.

Dissolutions and General Elections

General elections			Dissolutions		
1890.....July		(First)	1891.....Dec.	25	(2nd Session)
1892.....Feb.	15	(Extra)	1893.....Dec.	30	(5th „)
1894.....		(„)	1894.....June	2	(6th „)
1894.....Sept.	1	(„)	1897.....Dec.	25	(11th „)
1898.....March	15	(„)	1898.....June	10	(12th „)
1898.....Aug.	10	(„)	—		
1902.....Aug.	10	(Regular)	1902.....Dec.	28	(17th „)
1903... ..March	1	(Extra)	1903.....Dec.	19	(19th „)
1904.....March	1	(„)	—		
1908.....May	15	(Regular)	—		
1912.....May	15	(„)	1914.....Dec.	25	(35th „)
1915.....March	25	(Extra)	—		

The Composition of the House.—The distribution of seats in May, 1916 was as follows as to party colors:—

Doshi-kai	150	Chusei-kai...	34
Seiyu-kai	106	Koyu Club	53
Kokumin-to	28	"Bona fide" Neutrals ...	9
Total			380

M.P.'s of Unbroken Record.—Of the 381 M.P.'s only five enjoy the honour of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary regime in Japan and they are:—

Inukai, *Ki*, Kokumin-to leader, from Okayama-ken.
Kono, *Hironaka*, Doshi-kai leader, from Fukushima-ken.
Minoura, *Katsundo*, Doshi-kai leader, from Oita-ken.

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Motoda, *Hajime*, Seiyu-kai, from Miyazaki-ken.
Ozaki, *Yukio*, Chusei-kai, from Miye-ken.
Shimada, *Saburo*, Doshi-kai, from Yokohama.

Allowances.—With exception of hereditary Peers all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of ¥2,000 a year besides cost of travelling, and free passes over Government railway. The President and Vice-President are allowed ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively, while special allowance of ¥10,000 each to the Presidents of the two Houses was voted in 1910.

Number of Franchise-Holders

Year	M. P.s	Franchise-holders	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.
1890...	300	553,474	1,512	11.50
1899...	300	467,887	1,550	11.42
1903...	376	951,860	2,533	20.96
1904...	379	757,783	1,999	25.77
1908...	379	1,532,676	4,175	32.93
1912...	331	1,501,343	3,941	29.06
1915...	381	1,544,725	4,054	28.82

Note.—In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts.

Violation of Election Rules

The returns for the 12th election as made public April 30th, 1915 by the Legal Affairs Bureau, Department of Justice show that, of the total of 1704 cases accepted for examinatien, involving 9,224 persons, the details were as follows:—

	Cases	Persons		Cases	Persons
Confinement... ...	104	237	Fined	975	4,976
Not guilty	17	151	Acquitted ...	2	43
Non-suited	420	2,007	Under trial...	183	1,810

Those punished with suspension of right of eligibility and of voting numbered 5,209.

Election	No. of cases	No. of offenders	Election	No. of cases	No. of offenders
1st	226	523	9th	109	523
2nd	2,652	523	10th	430	2,595
6th	893	2,455	11th	8,501	19,362
7th	781	3,012	12th	781	3,012
8th	281	1,140			

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NOTE:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

Nature of offence	2nd		9th.	
	Case	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of money	54	239	65	252
Present in kind	33	99	5	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethel weapons ...	2,318	4,358	—	—
Exchanging benefits	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professons of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of the 1912 election, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite notceable.

	1902	%	1912	%
Farmers	120	31.8	80	21.0
Trade, Man'ture, Mining ...	72	19.1	89	23.4
Barristers, Journalists, Authors	58	15.4	85	22.3
Others	126	33.6	127	33.3
Total	376	100.0	381	100.0

Age of Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows:—

1st election	42.3	3rd election	44.3
5th „	44.8	9th „	47.1
7th „	46.1	10th „	48.1

Sittings.—Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. In the 26th session the House sat for 27 days. The number of days from the 1st to 26th seesions aggregated 1,954 but the days when the House actually sat numbered only 648, i.e. 1993 hours 24 minutes correspouding to 83 days 7 hours and roughly 14 minutes.

Election Expenses.—There is no rule specifying the limit of election expenses, though bribery and other corruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate has to spend is ¥2,000 chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency containing 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to ¥1,500 supposing a candidate confines himself in canvassing to sending postal cards alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 6,000 and ¥7,000. In recent elections two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over ¥50,000 each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent ¥60,000 more.

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POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative government in Japan dates from 1890, but the partymen being too often men who are devoid of means and are moreover moved more by selfish consideration than by conviction still fail to command respect among ordinary people. Thoughtful men keep aloof from politics, while businessmen who, at the moment of enthusiasm, enter the House, hasten to get out of it. For all this party politics are considered in Japan, as elsewhere, as a necessary expedient in administration in the absence of a better alternative.

Noteworthy features in Japanese politics are the absence of conservative and sociological element as organized power. All the political parties equally avow progressive policy and there is but little to differentiate them as to platforms. They exist not on any fixed conviction, but chiefly from historical, personal and other external grounds.

Alliance and Power

The bitter lessons learned from the too headlong attempts to take the citadel of the bureaucratic Government by storm taught the political parties, especially after their short tenure of office as administrators, that in discipline and constructive talent they had to learn much, and that the bureaucratic Government was too deeply rooted to be easily overthrown by assaults. The parties saw a wiser plan would be to arrive at some understanding with leaders of the bureaucracy. It was in persuasion of this matured view that the Seiyu-kai joined hand with the bureaucratic Government and tried to gradually infuse the spirit of democracy among the bureaucratic statesmen. The plan has on the whole succeeded admirably. A similar attempt made by a section of the Kokumin-to, in order to effect an entente with the late Prince Katsura, caused a split of the party.

Bureaucracy and Democracy

Bureaucracy exists in two different shapes in Japan, that is as an administrative expedience of Prussian nature and as an ultra-constitutional body that is opposed to the spirit of party politics. In the latter sense Japanese bureaucracy is represented by the *Genro*, Privy Council, the House of Peers, and their followers. These bureaucrats hold that the idea of Government being responsible to the people's representatives is preposterous and inadmissable in a country like Japan, they should be responsible solely to the Throne. However the number of these extreme thinkers is steadily dwindling.

With all respect to the illustrious memory of the great Meiji Tenno, it may be noted that the Emperor was naturally disposed to place unbounded trust on statesmen of tried ability and established prestige like the late Prince Ito, and Marshal Yamagata who had done distinguished service in rearing up the magnificent fabric of New Japan. The party leaders were to him an unknown quantity. The partymen had to resign themselves to this state of affairs, but with the demise of the Emperor and the formation of the 3rd Katsura Ministry with no particular following in the House, the situation underwent a change with the suddenness of a pent-up discontent. The agitation of "Constitution in Danger" and "Down with Bureaucracy," spread like a wild fire. A consummate manipulator as he

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was, he had to relinquish his wonted trick, and tried to overpower the opposition of the partymen by organizing a party of his own. Unfortunately the party so hastily formed was not strong enough to cope with the situation and he resigned.

The formation of Okuma Ministry is generaly believed to further the cause of government by party, being regarded as a connecting link between the old and the new regime.

SEIYU-KAI (*Constitutionalists*)

This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900. At first it held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. He had to resign the leadership in July, 1903, on condition of exchanging it with Marquis Saionji, then the President of the Privy Council. This further weakened the power of the party. In the general election of 1912 the party got 206 seats in the Lower House and this absolute majority was retained till the dissolution in Dec. 1914. The loss by death first of Baron Matsuda and next Mr. Haseba, early in 1914, and the formal resignation of Marquis Saionji as leader followed by the installation of Mr. Hara as his successor in June 1914 perceptibly affected its credit, though this was largely repaired by the enrolment of Baron Takahashi and Messrs. Okuda, Yamamoto and Tokonami, all of whom, expect Mr. Tokonami, sat in the Yamamoto Cabinet. The proud position of commanding an absolute majority was lost in the general election of 1915. The Board of Council comprises Baron Takahashi, Messrs. Kunisuke Okazaki and Tatsuo Yamamoto; Whips are, Messrs. Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami; Secretaries, K. Inouye, T. Hata, Y. Tomiyasu, R. Nakanishi, Y. Ueno, S. Koizumi, C. Mitsuchi, U. Hirooko.

DOSHI-KAI (*Unionists*)

The party was formed in Feb. 1913 with the seceders from the Nationalist party and the members of the Central Club which was thereby dissolved. The organization having been an outcome of sudden development of affairs, the party, though sufficiently strong in leaders, was at first weak in provincial following. The list comprises several leaders of Ministerial prestige, as Baron Kato, the leader, Viscount Oura, and Mr. R. Wakatsuki while it also includes such trained party politicians as Messrs. Shimada, Taketomi, Kono, and Minoura who had seceded from the Nationalist party. The formation of the Okuma ministry with the support of the anti-Seiyukai parties placed the Doshi-kai in the position of great importance, for though holding less than 100 seats in the House, it was relatively the strongest. It secured five chairs in the Cabinet. The result of the extraordinary general election of Mar. 1915 reversed the relative position of this party and the Seiyu-kai, and the Doshi-kai is now the strongest party of all in the House where none commands an absolute majority. The Board of Council consists of Messrs. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Choku-on Kataoka, Kenzo Ando, Ryu Koezuka, Niichiro Sakaguchi; they also acting as leaders in the House. Secretaries.—Messrs. J. Nishikawa, T. Torii, R. Kurosu, M. Furihata, M. Koizumi, G. Arakawa, Y. Amano.

KOKUMIN-TO (*Nationalists*)

This was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the

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Progressives and is historically the remnant of the Progressive party created in 1882 by Count Okuma and his followers and also by members who generally kept pace with them. The sudden resolution of Prince Katsura to form his own party ended in the split of Nationalists, for out of the 90 members holding seat in the House 47 went over to the new party. The Nationalists that have thus been reduced to a small party are led by Mr. Inukai, who firmly pledges himself to uphold the cause of party politics and who played the foremost part in pulling down the 3rd Katsura Cabinet in combination with a section of the Seiyu-kai. Being bitter enemy of the Doshi-kai the party has gradually drifted to the opposition of Okuma Cabinet. Secretary K. Aijima.

Chusei-kai

A collection of free lances with no official leaders to follow or no platform to bind, the Chusei-kai is hardly a political party. It was formed at the end of 1913 by the fusion of two independent bodies, the Seiyu Club and the Yekiraku-kai. Antipathy to the Seiyu-kai has forced the party to join hands with the Doshi-kai. The members often fail to present a united front on questions of importance and the party also frequently omits passing a platform so as not to commit itself to either a pro or anti-Government policy. Messrs. Ozaki and Hanai are leaders; Secretaries,—Messrs:—K. Kase, K. Morita, Y. Kawasaki, R. Takiguchi, K. Kobayashi.

Koyu Club

In Nov. 1915 the "Neutrals" who were on the whole friendly to the Government, and Okumaites formed themselves into a political club under the above style, being more a social organization and less a political union. Thus the so-called "*bona fide* Neutrals" have been reduced to a small body of men who are either hostile to the Government, or who, though less so, are persuaded to keep aloof from any party, from certain consideration of their own. Whips are Messrs. K. Togano-o, S. Koyama.

THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

They are a relic of the old regime and are statesmen who played a distinguished part in consummating the work of the Restoration. They still continue to enjoy considerable influence, being consulted by the Crown whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and now comprise Princes Yamagata and Oyama and Marquis Matsukata. In historic prestige the three tower above all their contemporaries, and continue to exert potent influence on active politics, especially Prince Yamagata who is surrounded by a large number of personal adherents.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

In the 37th session (Dec. 1st, 1915 to Feb. 29th, 1916) a prominent feature was the strong attitude shown by the Peers to the Ministry, especially over the Arms Sale affair, and the Loan question, while in the Lower House the Impeachment motion occasioned most animated discussion.

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The Arms Sale.—The sale of disused arms by the Army to China, Siam and other quarters was, as is still the case, in charge of the Taiheiyo Firm organized by the three trading houses of Mitsui Bussan, Okura and Takata who were paid a certain rate of commission for the job. The matter did not attract any particular attention before the present war, but with the swelling of the amount of sales since then, owing to supply to Russia, critical eyes began to be turned upon it. The Opposition in the Lower House and the Peers unfriendly to the Ministry argued that the Government was guilty of irregular practice when it transferred, as it did, the arms that formed an item of the War Office's ordinary account to the special account of the Arsenal, and that the sale through a specified firm instead of through an agency determined by public tender made the matter worse. After much wrangling, especially in the House of Peers, the supplementary Budget bearing on the subject was passed with a warning. It may be added that the commission paid was at first 5%, but was afterward reduced to 3 and lastly to 2%.

The Loan Affair.—When the Okuma Ministry adopted the no-loan policy and proposed to reduce the prescribed ¥ 50,000,000 annual redemption of debts to 30,000,000 and to appropriate the balance of ¥ 20,000,000 to the railway program and to dispense with raising of loans for it, as provided in the Railway Finance Law, the Government, in order to placate the opposition of the Peers, pledged to restore the original ¥ 50,000,000 plan whenever the state of finance allowed it. The Peers insisted that this restoration should be done in the 1916-7 Budget, in view of the large increase of the Government specie hoard and the slack state of home market. Government, alarmed at the firm attitude shown by the Peers, hastily sent in an additional Budget for raising domestic loans with which to convert one half of the 200,000,000 franc bonds, and was further obliged to propose a Bill to amend the Sinking Fund Law to the effect that loan might be floated over and above what is provided in Art. V. of the Law, and to send in another additional Budget for raising ¥ 20,000,000 at home and to appropriate it to the Sinking Fund. It was not after the interference of Prince Yamagata that the Peers at last agreed to that compromising measure.

The Impeachment.—Seiyukai and the Kokumin-to introduced Impeachment Bill on those grounds:—(1) Government bribed a number of M.P.'s in the 35th session to carry the additional Division and reduction of Sinking Fund schemes, this bringing about the Takamatsu Local Court case in which Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, and 15 M.P.'s and ex- M.P.'s were implicated; (2) exemption of Viscount Oura, the Cabinet Minister, from accusation on the excuse he had resigned as an act of expiation the Ministership and also rank in favor of his son and that this self-abnegation was in itself sufficient to absolve him from the implication; (3) the Premier, even after the Foreign, Finance and Navy Ministers had resigned to share responsibility with the Viscount, remained in office on the plea that his resignation was not accepted by his Majesty; (4) the late Gen. Nogi's title was resuscitated, aganist his express will, by creating Genchi Mori, a scion of the house of Viscount Mori, the General's former feudal lord, as second Count Nogi. The Impeachment was explained by Mr. Hara, leader of the Seiyukai, was opposed by Mr. Ryu Koezuka on behalf of the Doshikai, and then three other members spoke for or against it. At last the Premier appeared on the rostrum and defended the Ministry. When the Count stated "Your argument about the

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Ministerial responsibility almost encroaches on the Imperial prerogatives," the Opposition members sprang to their feet and clamorously exclaimed, "Order, order," and "President, president," all equally eager to get permission to speak. The President merely remained a passive spectator and neglected to take any step to restore order. Meanwhile the more excitable members, first of the Opposition and soon followed by those of the Ministerialist, rushed up to the President's seat to rebuke him for not quelling the disturbance. It took fully a quarter of an hour before order was restored of its own accord and meanwhile the Premier left the chamber, but not before he had been roughly shaken by an Opposition member and even his note on which he spoke snatched and torn by another Opposition member. At last the Bill was thrown out by 221 to 132 after extraordinarily disgraceful scene in which blows were freely exchanged. Eventually five Opposition M.P.'s were deprived right of sitting in the House from 2 to 1 weeks.

The Budgets.—The Budgets were passed with the exception of a single item (¥100,000) for the removal of a Court house, but the Fleet replenishing program and other items (see above) occasioned animated debate. As regards the program the Opposition, though obliged to approve of it in principle, objected on the ground that the Budget made for only one year's appropriation and withhold to furnish any definite provision for the other six years. The objection was overruled.

Other Important measures.—Among the important measures discussed were the Post Insurance (passed see Chap. Insurance), the Bill to authorize the Formosan Government-General to suspend the operation of Criminal Law in Formosa for another five years (passed), the Bill to renew for eight years the annual subsidy of ¥300,000 to the Oriental Colonization Co. (shelved), the Bills to establish a Japan-China Bank and a Manchurian Bank (shelved). Another Want of Confidence Resolution on the President for the alleged hurrying of debate on the Supplementary Budgets was introduced by the Opposition, but was thrown out.

THE THREE PARTY LEADERS' CONCLAVE

Between May 24 and June 6 three political leaders, Baron Kato, Messrs. Hara and Inukai met three times at Viscount Miura's residence and agreed to place diplomatic and national defence policy beyond party interest. It is understood that they also agreed to oppose the formation of a non-party Ministry.

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY SINCE 1868

Before the Advent of the Constitutional Regime

1868. Emperor Meiji ascended the Throne in August; promulgated the Five Articles of Oath stating that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly": removed the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1869. The rebels at Hakodate were suppressed.

1871. The feudatories were mediatized and most of the former daimyos who were appointed local Governors were relieved of office.

1873. Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, Eto and others who proposed to send expedition to Korea for gross breach of courtesy resigned.

1874. Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, Eto, Yuri and others memorialized the Government for the establishment of a popular assembly. These memorialists formed a league styled the Aikoku Koto (Public Society of Patriots).

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1874. The Saga insurrection led by Eto broke out and suppressed in a few months.

1874. Itagaki established a private school (Risshisha) in Tosa to propagate democratic principles.

1875. The Osaka conference was held in January and was attended by Kido (just resigned), Itagaki, Okubo and some others; the conference passed a resolution to establish constitutional monarchic government. Kido and Itagaki re-entered the Government. In April an Imperial Message was issued expressing the Emperor's desire to establish constitutional government after due preparation, and as first step the Genro-in (Senate) and the Daishin-in (Supreme Court) were established. In July an assembly of prefectural governors was convoked with two representatives from each prefecture. In October Itagaki again severed connection with Okubo, who was opposed to radical reform.

1877. In January Saigo's followers in Kagoshima broke out into a rebellion; Itagaki again memorialized the Government urging the establishment of a popular assembly; Mutsu (Senator) and several lieutenants of Itagaki were arrested for having attempted a rebellious plot against the Government.

1878. In May Okubo was assassinated; laws relating to prefectural, municipal and village assemblies were enacted. Itagaki organized the *Aikokusha* and held its opening meeting at Osaka.

1879. The second meeting of the *Aikokusha* was held at Osaka.

1880. The third meeting held in the same place in March was ordered dissolution by the Government which enacted a law prohibiting public meetings. The memorialists then organized the Kokkwai Kisei Domeikwai (League for Ensuring the Establishment of a National Assembly), and again forwarded a petition to the Government. The democrats in the provinces formed themselves into local societies, and democratic movement in the provinces acquired great power.

In November Itagaki organized the *Jiyuto* (Liberal Party).

1881. In July public opinion was excited over the question of selling the Government properties in Hokkaido at a nominal price; Okuma and others in the Government also opposed the measure, which were finally withdrawn.

Okuma and others who were equally dissatified with the Sat-cho oligarchic form of government memorialized the Throne to establish a National Assembly by 1883. On Oct. 12 an Imperial decree was issued announcing the establishment of a National Assembly in 1890. On the same day Okuma and his followers were relieved of office.

1882. In February Ito was dispatched to Europe to investigate Constitutional systems. In March the *Kyushu Kaishinto* (Kyushu Progressive Party) and the *Rikken Kaishinto* (Constitutional Progressive Party) were created, the latter by Okuma and his followers. About the sametime a number of conservative politicians formed the *Rikken Teiseito* (Constitutional Imperial Party) pledged to support the Government policy.

1884. The interference of the Government with political parties had grown so excessive that the *Jiyuto* and *Kyushu Kaishinto* openly dissolved themselves, while in the *Kaishinto*, Okuma and T. Kono, (President and Vice-President respectively) resigned formal connection and the register of members was destroyed. Many of the Liberals, enraged by the despotic measures of the Government, attempted to retaliate by desperate means.

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1885. In December the old executive arrangement was superseded by the present Cabinet system, and Ito was appointed the first Premier.

1886. In May the Treaty revision negotiations were started by Inouye, then Foreign Minister.

1887. In October Goto, a promoter of the Liberal Party, but long engaged in mining business, started the ambiguous *Daido Danketsu* (Great Combination) movement in the country.

On Dec. 25th the Government by one coup expelled 570 leading agitators out of Tokyo who had assembled there to carry on the Treaty Revision agitation.

1888. In February Ito resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by Kuroda, who invited Okuma to take charge of Foreign Affairs.

1889. On February 11th the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and amnesty was accorded to the prisoners imprisoned for political offences. In the same month Goto entered the Cabinet, and the *Daido Danketsu* propagandism collapsed. On October 18th the public agitation against Okuma's Treaty Revision programme culminated in the attempt on his life by a young chauvinist, and the Kuroda Cabinet resigned, to be succeeded in December by the first Yamagata Cabinet.

After the Advent of the Constitutional System

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Rikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto, Daido Danketsu,* and two others.

1st Session (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, and reduced the Budget by *yen* 8½ millions. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsukata was installed as Premier.

2nd Session (21 Nov.—25 Dec. '91) saw the Liberals and Progressives united as Opposition and rejected all the Government Bills; the House was dissolved. The Ministry, under the lead of Shinagawa freely interfered with the election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places.

3rd Session (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Government for its abuse of power. The Ministry went out of office on Aug. 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the **4th Session** (Nov. '92—Mar. '93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10% out of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering a similar contribution from all Government officials and officers, besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagawa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

5th Session (Nov.—Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the Ministry and after two prorogations the House was dissolved.

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6th Session (May—June '94) fared a similar fare and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had become rather friendly towards the Ministry.

7th Session (18th—21st Oct. '94) was held at Hiroshima and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

8th Session (Dec. '94—Mar. '95) also passed quiet.

In the **9th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '96) which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals, while the *Kaishin-to, Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition combined and formed the *Shimpo-to* (Progressionist Party). The Ministry gave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpo-to*.

10th Session (Dec.—Mar. '97) was passed in peace; amended the Press Law, making it very liberal, and effected the gold standard system. The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. '97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpoto* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpo-to* combinendly passed a vote of nonconfidence in the Cabinet at the very opening of the **11th Session**. It was of one day session (24-25 Dec. '97) for on the following day the Ministry also resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

12th Session (May—June '98) was dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and Ito recommended the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. All the chairs except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, and the general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party. The two component sections soon became jealous of each other as to balance of power. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the same time the Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Government at the same time resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was next formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the **13th** (Dec.—Mar. '99) and **14th** (Nov.—Feb. '00) **Sessions** in peace.

When Ito organised on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), the *Kensei-to* joined, as also many personal followers of the veteran statesmen. On the formation of the *Seiyukai* the Yamagata

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Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals.

15th Session (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01). The Ministry had no strong opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealously between the old Liberals and the chief's personal followers sorely tried their patience. The Upper House also proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues over the Budget ended in collapes of the Cabinet. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata.

The first Katsura Cabinet could pass the **16th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '02) safely, and was moreover fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The **17th Session** (Dec. '02) ended in dissolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after the ordinary general election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the **18th** (May—June '03) **extraordinary Session** of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropriating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter installed as leader of the *Seiyu-kai*.

19th Session (10 Dec.—11 Dec. '04) ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved for leaving adopted a highly jingoist reply to the Throne.

The **20th** and **21st Sessions** convoked during the War gave to the Government measures undivided support.

22nd Session (D.c.—Mar. '06) saw the resignation of the Katsura Ministry and the formation of the 1st Saionji Cabinet in Jan. '06. The Progressionists now parted hands with the Constitutionalists and became their opponents.

23rd Session (Dec. '06—Mar. '07) caused the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet over postbellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month.

24th Session (Dec.—Mar. '08) ended in peace and passed all the important financial program elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance.

In the **25th Session** (Dec.—Mar. '09) the *Seiyu-kai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial party, but with attitude of forced friendship. The Progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their adversaries. The Diet effected retrenchment of over ¥3½ millions in the Budget.

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26th Session (Dec. '09 Mar. '10) with the friendly though half-hearted support of the *Seiyu-kai* the Ministry could steer successfully its financial program. The House, however, obliged the Government to reduce the Land Tax by 0.8%, and the total burden of tax-payers was reduced on this and other accounts by about ¥15 millions. The other principal measures adopted were the increase of the civil list, salaries of civil and military services, adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. In the course of this session, the minor parties were obliged to combine, and on March 1st 1910 the Central Club was formed by the Daido Club and other members who considered themselves direct supporters of the Ministry, though they had only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Rikken Kokumin-to* (Constitutional Nationalists Party).

27th Session (Dec. 1910—Mar. 11). The passive support given by the *Seiyu-kai* enabled the Katsura Ministry to pass the session with no great trouble. The understanding between the Premier and the *Seiyukai* made outwardly a new development in the conclusion of an *entente* between them in January 1911, the Government promising to postpone the Railway Broad Gauge question and the *Seiyukai* to give post de facts approval to the Korean annexation Ordinances. The principal Bills passed were the projects of laws relating to Factory, Sericulture, amendment of the Commercial Code, amendment of the Civic Corporation Law, Electric business etc. The Legitimacy question of the Southern and Northern Courts, in reference to the Government school textbooks and the Opposition impeachment about it and the Anarchist affairs enlivened the session, which was otherwise dull.

28th Session (Dec. '11—Mar. '12). The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

29th (Extraordinary) Session (Aug. '12). Three days session for voting the Funeral expense of Emperor Meiji, whose demise on July 30th '12 plunged the whole nation into profound grief.

30th Session (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons was issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministry resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created. The Amendments of the Law of Organization of Courts (for cashiering superannuated Judges and retrenching expenses), of the Income Tax Law (for raising the taxation limit from ¥300 to 400) were passed.

31st Session (Dec., '13—March, '14). The House of Peers held its meeting for 18 days and the House of Representatives 26 days. On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony. The principal Bills passed were:—revision of Law of Tuberculosis of Cattle, Business Tax, Succession Tax, Registration-Fee, Census Registration, Customs Tariff, Measuring Ship's Bottom, Land Tax, Organization of Courts of Justice, Law for Barristers. New laws:—Law of Patent Medicine, Law of Personal Registration, Tuberculosis Hospital Law.

32nd (Extraordinary) Session (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

33rd Extraordinary Session (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14-15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

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official interference in the last General election, and a similar project on the Home Minister about the election interference, and on Mr. Shimada, new Speaker, about irregular doings. The principal measures passed were the increase of Army Division, Amendment of the Sinking Fund Law, Fleet Replenishing Law, of the Railway and Riparian Work Special Account Laws, of the Savings Bank Law, the Hypothec Bank Law, and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank Law; adoption of the Wireless Telegraph Law; Dye and Medical-Stuffs Encouragement Law, etc.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Abbrev.—(*N.*)=Neutrals (absolute); (*D.*)=Doyo-kai; (*Ke.*)=Kenkyu-kai; (*Koi.*)=Koin Club; (*Koy.*)=Koyu Club; (*C.*)=Chawa-kai; (*Ind.*)=Independent.

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Sadanaru
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Fushimi, Yorihito
Higashi-Kuni, Narihiko
Kan-in, Kotohiko
Kitashirakawa, Narihisa
Kuni, Kuniyoshi
Kuni, Taka
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Takeda, Tsunehisa

Princes

Ichijo, Saneteru (*N.*)
Ito, Hirokuni (*N.*)
Kujo, Michizane (*N.*)
Mori, Motoaki (*N.*)
Nijo, Motohiro (*D.*)
Oyama, Iwao (*N.*)
Shimazu, Tadashige (*N.*)
Takatsukasa, Hiromichi (*N.*)
Tokudaiji, Sanenori (*N.*)
Tokugawa, Iyesato (*N.*)
Tokugawa, Yoshihisa (*N.*)
Yamagata, Aritomo (*N.*)

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto (*N.*)
Date, Munenobu (*N.*)
Hachisuka, Shigeakira (*N.*)
Hirohata, Tadataka (*Ke.*)
Hosokawa, Goritsu (*N.*)
Ikeda, Nakahiro (*N.*)
Inouye, Katsunosuke (*N.*)
Kazan-in, Chikaiye (*Ke.*)
Kido, Takamasa (*N.*)
Kikutei, Kocho (*N.*)
Komatsu, Teruhisa (*N.*)
Komura, Kin-ichi (*N.*)
Kuga, Michihisa (*N.*)
Kuroda, Nagashige (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Yasutaka (*Ind.*)
Matsukata, Masayoshi (*N.*)
Mayeda, Toshinari (*N.*)
Nabeshima, Naohiro (*N.*)
Nakamikado, Keikyo (*N.*)
Nakayama, Takamaro (*N.*)
Nozu, Chinnosuke (*N.*)
Oimikado, Ikumaro (*N.*)
Okubo, Toshikazu (*N.*)
Saga, Kinto (*N.*)
Saigo, Torataro (*N.*)
Saigo, Yorinori (*N.*)
Saionji, Kinmochi (*N.*)
Satake, Yoshiharu (*N.*)
Shijo, Ryuai (*N.*)
Sho, Ten (*N.*)
Tokugawa, Kuninori (*N.*)
Tokugawa, Rairin (*N.*)
Tokugawa, Yoshichika (*N.*)
Yamanouchi, Toyokage (*N.*)

Counts

Hayashi, Hirotaro (*Koi.*)
Kawamura, Tetsutaro (*Koi.*)
Kiyosu, Iyenori (*Ke.*)
Kodama, Hideo (*Koi.*)
Madenokoji, Michifusa (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Naoyuki (*Koi.*)
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi (*Koi.*)
Matsu-ura, Atsushi (*Koi.*)
Ogimachi, Sanemasa (*Ke.*)
Ohara, Shigetomo (*Ke.*)
Okudaira, Masayasu (*Koi.*)

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Seikanji, Tsunefusa (*Koi.*)
Shimazu, Tadamaro (*Koi.*)
Terajima, Seiichiro (*Koi.*)
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu (*Koi.*)
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi (*Koi.*)
Yoshii, Kozo (*Koi.*)

Viscounts

Akizuki, Shuei (*Ke.*)
Aoki, Nobumitsu (*Ke.*)
Aoyama, Yukinobu (*Ke.*)
Arima, Yoriyuki (*Ke.*)
Enomoto, Takenori (*Ke.*)
Fujii, Yukinori (*Ke.*)
Fujinami Kototada (*Ke.*)
Fujitani, Tanehiro (*Ke.*)
Funabashi, Suiken (*Ke.*)
Fushiwara, Noritari (*Ke.*)
Hachijo, Ryusei (*Ke.*)
Higashibojo, Tokunaga (*Ke.*)
Higuchi, Seiko (*Ke.*)
Hitotsuyanagi, Suenori (*Ke.*)
Honda, Chuho (*Ke.*)
Honda, Chukei (*Ke.*)
Honda, Sanekata (*Ke.*)
Horikawa, Morimaro (*Ke.*)
Hosokawa, Rikko
Ii, Naoyasu (*Ke.*)
Ijuin, Kanetomo (*Ke.*)
Ikeda, Masatoki (*Ke.*)
Imajo, Sadamasa (*Ke.*)
Inagaki, Taisho (*Ke.*)
Inouye, Kyoshiro (*Ke.*)
Ito, Sukehiro (*Ke.*)
Itsutsuji, Harunaka (*Ke.*)
Kageyukoji, Suketsugu (*Ke.*)
Kano, Hisanobu (*Ke.*)
Karahashi, Arimasa (*Ke.*)
Katagiri, Teiwo (*Ke.*)
Kato, Yasuaki (*Ke.*)
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kuroda, Yoriyuki (*Ke.*)
Kurushima, Tsukau (*Ke.*)
Kushi, Ryutoku (*Ke.*)
Kyogoku, Takabi (*Ke.*)
Kyogoku, Takanori (*Ke.*)
Kyogoku, Takayoshi (*Ke.*)
Makino, Sadayasu (*Ke.*)
Makino, Tadatoku (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Naohira (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Naonori (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Norinaga (*Ke.*)
Matsudaira, Noritsugu (*D.*)
Matsudaira, Yasutami (*Ke.*)
Mayeda, Toshisada (*Ke.*)
Mishima, Yataro (*Ke.*)
Mizuno, Choku (*Ke.*)
Mori, Sei (*Ke.*)
Mori, Takanori (*Ke.*)
Nabeshima, Naotora (*Ke.*)
Nagai, Shobin (*Ke.*)
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu (*Ke.*)
Niwa, Naganori (*Ke.*)
Nomiya, Teikoku (*Ke.*)
Nomura, Masuzo (*Ke.*)
Okochi, Masatoshi
Omiya, Mochisuye (*Ke.*)
Otawara, Issei (*Ke.*)
Reizei, I-yu (*Ke.*)
Sakai, Churyo (*Ke.*)
Sengoku, Seiko (*D.*)
Tachibana, Tanetada (*Ke.*)
Toyooka, Keishi (*Ke*).
Tsutsumi, Yucho
Yabu, Atsumaro (*Ke.*)
Yamaguchi, Hirosato (*Ke.*)
Yonetsu Seiken
Yoshida, Seifu (*Ke.*)

Barons

Akamatsu, Noriyoshi (*D.*)
Ando, Tadao (*Ke.*)
Arichi, Shinanosuke (*Ind.*)
Aoyama, Hajime (*C.*)
Fujii, Hoso (*Ke.*)
Fujioji, Chikaharu (*Ind.*)
Fukuwara, Toshimaru (*C.*)
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke (*Ind.*)
Haraguchi, Kensai (*C.*)
Hirano, Nagayoshi (*Ind.*)
Honda, Seii (*D.*)
Honda, Shinsai (*Ind.*)
Iseji, Yoshinari (*Ind.*)
Itami, Haruo (*C.*)
Ito, Gigoro (*Ind.*)
Iwakura, Michitomo (*C.*)
Kanda, Naibu (*Ke.*)
Kikkawa, Chokichi (*Ke.*)
Kinotsuki, Kenko (*D.*)
Kitajima, Seiko (*Ind.*)
Kitaoji, Sanenobu (*D.*)

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Kobayakawa, Shiro (*Ke.*)
Koyama, Gunsho (*Ind.*)
Kuroda, Nagakazu (*Ind.*)
Kurose, Yoshikado (*Ind.*)
Kusumoto, Masatoshi (*C.*)
Mikino, Nobuaki (*N.*)
Manabe, Ton (*Ind.*)
Minamiiwakura, Tomotake (*C.*)
Miyahara, Jiro (*Ke.*)
Mori, Goro (*N.*)
Murata, Tsuneyoshi (*N.*)
Nakagawa, Okinaga (*Ind.*)
Nakamizo, Tokutaro (*Ke.*)
Narahara, Shigeru (*Ind.*)
Nashiba, Toki-oki (*Ind.*)
Nijo, Masamaro (*D.*)
Nitta, Tadazumi (*C.*)
Nyakuoji, Bunken (*C.*)
Okihara, Kofu (*Ke.*)
Ozaki, Rintaro (*Ind.*)
Sakai, Shigesuye (*C.*)
Satake, Gijun
Sanada, Kosei (*D.*)
Seki, Yoshiomi (D.)
Senge, Takatomi (*N.*)
Senshu, Suyetaka (*Ind.*)
Shimazu, Hayahiko (*Ind.*)
Shimazu, Kyuken (*C.*)
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Shimizu, Sukeji (*Ind.*)
Shoda, Yomozo (*C.*)
Sugitani, Kotonaga
Takegoshi, Masami (*Ke.*)
Todo, Takauari (*Ke.*)
Togo, Yasushi (*Ind.*)
Tokugawa, Atsushi (*Koy.*)
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro (*Ind.*)
Tsuda, Hiromichi (*Ind.*)
Tsuji, Kensuke (*C.*)
Tsutsumi, Seigi (*Ind.*)
Uchida, Masatoshi (*Ind.*)
Uzumasa, Tomoyasu (*Ind.*)
Yamana, Giro (*C.*)
Yamanouchi, Nagato (*Ind.*)
Yamanouchi, Toyomasa (*Ind.*)
Yasuba, Maki (*Ind.*)

Imperial Nominees

Abe, Ko (*Koy.*)
Adachi, Tsunayuki (*Ind.*)
Anraku, Kanemichi (*Koy.*)
Arakawa Gitaro (*C.*)
Arimatsu, Eigi (*Ke.*)
Asada, Tokunori (*C.*)
Chikami, Kiyoomi (*Koy.*)
Den, Kenjiro, Baron (*C.*)
Ebara, Soroku (*Koy.*)
Egi, Senshi (*C.*)
Fujita, Shiro (*C.*)
Fukano, Ichizo (*Ke.*)
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke (*Koy.*)
Furuichi, Koi (*C.*)
Ga, Reishi (*D.*)
Gejo, Masao (*C.*)
Goto, Shimpei, Baron (*C.*)
Hara, Yasutaro (*C.*)
Hashimoto, Keizaburo (*Koy.*)
Hattori, Ichizo (*C.*)
Hirai, Seijiro (*Ke.*)
Hirata, Tosuke, Visc. (*C.*)
Hirayama, Seishin (*C.*)
Ichiki, Kitokuro (*Ind.*)
Ishiguro, Isoji (*Ind.*)
Ishiguro, Tadanori, Baron (*Ind.*)
Ishii, Shoichiro (*C.*)
Ishiwata, Binichi (*Koy.*)
Isobe, Hogi (*D.*)
Isobe, Shiro (*Koy.*)
Ito, Shunkichi, Baron (*C.*)
Iwamura, Kaneyoshi (*Koy.*)
Izawa, Shuji (*Ind.*)
Kabuto, Kuninori (*Ke.*)
Kamada, Eikichi (*Koy.*)
Kato, Takaaki, Baron (*N.*)
Kato, Tsunetada (*Koy.*)
Kawamura, Jozaburo (*Koy.*)
Kiuchi, Jushiro (*C.*)
Koba, Teicho (*Ke.*)
Kodama, Toshikuni (*Ind.*)
Koga, Renzo (*Koy.*)
Komaki, Masanari (*Ind.*)
Komatsu, Kenjiro (*Ke.*)
Kubota, Jo, Baron (*D.*)
Kurachi, Tetsukichi (*C.*)
Kuratomi, Yuzaburo (*Koy.*)
Kurooka, Taito (*N.*)
Matsuoka, Koki (*Koy.*)
Mayeda, Masana (*N.*)
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron (*D.*)
Minami, Hiroshi (*Koy.*)
Miyake, Hiizu (*Ind.*)
Miyamoto, Shoichi (*N.*)
Mizuno, Rentaro (*Koy.*)

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Moriyama, Shigeru (*Ind.*)
Murakami, Yeijiro, Baron (*Ke.*)
Muraki, Masayoshi, Baron (*C.*)
Murota, Yoshibumi (*Koy.*)
Nagamatsu, Tokuboku, Baron (*C.*)
Nakajima, Eigen (*D.*)
Nakakoji, Ren (*Ind.*)
Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron (*C.*)
Nio, Koreinochi (*C.*)
Nishimura, Ryokichi (*D.*)
Nomura, Sokai, Baron (*Ind.*)
Oka, Kishichiro (*Koy.*)
Okada, Ryohei (*Ke.*)
Okano Keijiro (*Koy.*)
Okuda, Yoshito (*Koy.*)
Okuyama, Masayoshi (*Ind.*)
Omori, Shoichi, Baron (*Ind.*)
Onoda, Genki (*C.*)
Orita, Hikoichi (*C.*)
Oshikawa, Noriyoshi (*C.*)
Ozaki, Saburo, Baron (*Ind.*)
Ozawa, Kenji (*C.*)
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron (*D.*)
Sakamoto, Sannosuke (*Ke.*)
Samejima, Takenosuke (*Koy.*)
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc. (*Ind.*)
Sawayanagi, Masataro (*C.*)
Seki, Seici (*Ind.*)
Shibata, Kamon (*C.*)
Shoda, Kazuye (*N.*)
Sugita, Teiichi (*Koy.*)
Takahashi, Korekiyo, Baron (*C.*)
Takahashi, Shinkichi
Takagi, Kenkwan, Baron (*Ind.*)
Takagi, Toyozo (*Ind.*)
Takata, Sanae (*N.*)
Takazaki, Shinsho (*C.*)
Takei, Morimasa, Baron (*C.*)
Tanabe, Teruzane (*C.*)
Tanimori, Mao (*D.*)
Tokutomi, Iichiro (*Ind.*)
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron (*Ind.*)
Tomii, Seisho (*Ind.*)
Umayahara, Akira (*D.*)
Wada, Hikojiro (*Ind.*)
Wakatsuki, Reijiro (*C.*)
Watari, Masamoto (*N.*)
Yamada, Haruzo (*Ke.*)
Yamagata, Isaburo (*C.*)
Yamagawa, Keijiro (*N.*)
Yamamoto, Tatsuo (*Koy.*)
Yamanouchi Kazutsugu (*N.*)
Yamanouchi, Masuji, Baron (*Ke.*)
Yamawaki, Gen (*D.*)
Yasuda, Zenzaburo (*Ke.*)
Yuchi, Sadamoto (*C.*)
Yuchi, Teikan (*Ind.*)

Highest Tax-Payers

Amagasaki, Isaburo (*C.*)
Arai, Taiji (*Ind.*)
Aso, Takichi (*Ke.*)
Ebara, Yoshihei (*C.*)
Fukushima, Bunemon (*Ke.*)
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro (*C.*)
Hatta, Tokusaburo (*Ke.*)
Hidaka, Eizaburo (*Ke.*)
Hirose, Mitsumasa (*Ind.*)
Homma, Kinnosuke (*Koy.*)
Hori, Shoichi (*Ke.*)
Horiuchi, Hazaburo (*Koy.*)
Hoshijima, Kin-ichiro
Hosodani, Iwataro (*C.*)
Ishibashi, Kinji (*C.*)
Ito, Yoshitaro (*Ind.*)
Izeri, Yasuya
Kaieda, Jun-ichiro (*Koy.*)
Kamata, Katsutaro (*D.*)
Kimoto, Genkichi (*Ke.*)
Kimura, Seitaro (*D.*)
Kuwata, Kumazo (*D.*)
Matsuo, Hirokichi (*Ke.*)
Mima, Giichiro (*Ke.*)
Morita, Shobei (*Koy.*)
Nakamura, Jihei (*Koy.*)
Nishikawa, Jingoro (*Ind.*)
Ono, Kokei (*C.*)
Sasata, Tsutomu (*C.*)
Sato, Tomoemon (*Koy.*)
Suzuki, Shuzaburo (*D.*)
Tachibana, Seijiro (*N.*)
Tajima, Takenosuke (*N.*)
Takazaki, Sanjuro (*Ke.*)
Takeishi, Kitsuji (*C.*)
Takemura, Yoemon (*Ke.*)
Takigawa, Benzo
Tanaka, Gentaro (*Ind.*)
Tsunakura, Heisuke
Uyematsu, Taizo
Uyetake, San-emon (*D.*)
Yoda, Sen-emon (*Ke.*)
Yoshio, Mototaro (*Koy.*)

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Abbrev.– (*C.*)=Chusei-kwai; (*D.*)=Doshi-kwai; (*Ind.*)=Independent; (*K.*)=Kokuminto; (*K. C.*)—Koyu Club; (*S.*)=Seiyu-kwai; of which (*C.*), (*D.*), and (*K. C.*) are pro-Government parties. Figures in brackets are full number of M.P.s in the electoral district.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (2)
- Isogai, Ko (*D.*)
- Koyama, Matsutoshi (*K. C.*)

Counties (11)
- Hayakawa, Ryusuke (*D.*)
- Ito, Gihei (*Ind.*)
- Kobayashi, Nakaji (*D.*)
- Miwa, Ichitaro (*S.*)
- Morita, Korokuro (*C.*)
- Oda, Ryo (*D.*)
- Oiwa, Yufu (*D.*)
- Oshima, Kumaji (*S.*)
- Shimizu, Ichitaro (*S.*)
- Suzuoki, Kurajiro (*D.*)
- Tanaka, Zenryu (*C.*)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1)
- Inouye, Hiroi (*D.*)

Counties (6)
- Ito, Kyonosuke (*D.*)
- Machida, Chuji (*D.*)
- Nakamura, Chiyomatsu (*K.*)
- Saito, Uichiro (*D.*)
- Sakakita, Seibei (*S.*)
- Soyeda, Hiyutaro (*D.*)

Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1)
- Osaka, Kinsuke (*K. C.*)

Hirosaki City (1)
- Kikuchi, Takenori (*C.*)

Counties (4)
- Kato, Uhei (*S.*)
- Kikuchi, Ryoichi (*D.*)
- Nomura, Jisaburo (*S.*)
- Takasugi, Kinsaku (*S.*)

Chiba-ken

Counties (10)
- Enomoto, Jiroemon (*D.*)
- Kaibara, Buntaro (*K.*)
- Kase, Kiitsu (*C.*)
- Kobayashi, Katsutami (*D.*)
- Nagashima, Washitaro (*S.*)
- Nakamura, Hisatake (*D.*)
- Seki, Kazutomo (*K. C.*)
- Suzuki, Kyujiro (*D.*)
- Uzawa, Sonei (*S.*)
- Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (*S.*)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1)
- Kono, Kaneshige (*C.*)

Counties (7)
- Furuya, Hisatsuna (*S.*)
- Imanishi, Rinzaburo (*K. C.*)
- Masao, Tokichi (*S.*)
- Narita, Eishin (*S.*)
- Shimizu, Takanori (*D.*)
- Takeuchi, Sakuhei (*D.*)
- Watanabe, Osamu (*S.*)

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1)
- Hatta, Yujiro (*C.*)

Counties (4)
- Imamura, Shichihei (*K. C.*)
- Namura, Chuji (*S.*)
- Ohashi, Matsujiro (*S.*)
- Yamaguchi, Kashichi (*S.*)

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1)
- Okumura, Shichiro (*K. C.*)

Kokura City (1)
- Iimori, Tatsujiro (*K. C.*)

Kurume City (1)
- Asano, Yokichi (*D.*)

Moji City (1)
- Ishida, Heikichi (*D.*)

Counties (10)
- Abe, Kumanosuke (*S.*)
- Hori, Santaro (*S.*)
- Kurauchi, Jirosaku (*S.*)
- Matono, Hansuke (*K. C.*)
- Nagaye, Jun-ichi (*S.*)
- Ohara, Giko (*D.*)
- Tomiyasu, Yasutaro (*S.*)

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Yamanouchi, Hanzo (*S.*)
Yoshida, Isokichi (*K. C.*)
Yoshiwara, Seiryu (*S.*)

Fukushima-ken

Wakamatsu City (1)
Shiba, Shiro (*D.*)
Counties (8)
Handani, Seiju (*D.*)
Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*)
Ichihara, Matajiro (*D.*)
Kono, Hironaka (*D.*)
Nagasawa, Kurakichi (*D.*)
Oshiba, Sokichi (*S.*)
Shirai, Tohei (*S.*)
Suzuki, Torahiko (*D.*)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1)
Kawasaki Suketaro (*K. C.*)
Counties (7)
Furuya, Keiryu (*K. C.*)
Hikida, Eikichi (*S.*)
Nagao, Mototaro (*D.*)
Oba, Takejiro (*D.*)
Okazaki, Kyujiro (*D.*)
Sakaguchi, Setsuzo (*D.*)
Yasuda, Izayemon (*C.*)

Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1)
Okuma, Nobutsune (*K. C.*)
Takasaki City (1)
Yajima, Hachiro (*D.*)
Counties (6)
Hazumi, Rizo (*S.*)
Honma, Saburo (*D.*)
Kobayashi, Ushigoro (*K. C.*)
Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*)
Negishi, Kuntaro (*K. C.*)
Sudo, Kakichi (*D.*)

Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1)
Hayami, Soji (*C.*)
Onomichi City (1)
Hashimoto, Takichi (*C.*)
Counties (10)
Arakawa, Goro (*D.*)
Arita, Onzo (*C.*)
Hanai, Takuzo (*C.*)
Kanao, Ryogan (*K. C.*)
Miyahara, Kozaburo (*C.*)
Mochizuki, Keisuke (*S.*)
Tatsuguchi, Ryoshin (*C.*)
Yamamichi, Joichi
Yokoyama, Kintaro (*C.*)
Yuasa, Bompei (*Ind.*)

Hokkaido

Hakodate City (1)
Hirade, Kisaburo (*C.*)
Otaru City (1)
Kaneko, Motosaburo (*K. C.*)
Sapporo City (1)
Nakanishi, Rokusaburo (*S.*)
Hakodate County (1)
Sato, Eiemon (*D.*)
Nemuro County (1)
Koike, Ninro (*D.*)
Sapporo County (1)
Igarashi, Saichi (*D.*)

Hyogo-ken

Himeji City (1)
Maruyama, Yoshisuke (*K. C.*)
Kobe City (2)
Nozoye, Munezo (*K.*)
Tamura, Shinkichi (*K. C.*)
Counties (11)
Hirooka, Uichiro (*S.*)
Hori, Toyohiko (*S.*)
Kajima, Hidemaro (*D.*)
Kawaguchi, Kishichiro (*K.*)
Kodera, Kenkichi (*D.*)
Koyezuka, Ryo (*D.*)
Nakagawa, Kotaro (*K.*)
Saito, Takao (*D.*)
Shimooka, Chuji (*K. C.*)
Taki, Kumejiro (*K. C.*)
Yokota, Koshi (*D.*)

Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1)
Hirayama, Gokai (*D.*)
Counties (9)
Aijima, Kanjiro (*K.*)
Hara, Shujiro (*D.*)
Hatsumi, Hachiro (*D.*)
Ishibashi, Shigeru (*D.*)
Kawamura, Jun (*D.*)
Kono, Masayoshi (*D.*)

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Kokubo, Kishichi (*S.*)
Nemoto, Sho (*S.*)
Otsu, Jun-ichiro (*D.*)

Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1)
Yokoyama, Sho (*K. C.*)
Counties (5)
Nishimura, Masanori (*S.*)
Muroki, Yajiro (*D.*)
Sakurai, Heigoro (*K. C.*)
Sekito, Toramatsu (*D.*)
Tanaka, Kitaro (*D.*)

Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1)
Hara, Takashi (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Abe, Tokusaburo (*S.*)
Abe Yuji (*D.*)
Hirai, Rokuyemon (*S.*)
Kudo, Kichiji (*S.*)
Sakurai, Gunnosuke (*D.*)

Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1)
Kaji Suyekichi (*D.*)
Takamatsu City (1)
Tanaka, Sadakichi (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Hayashi, Kiroku (*Ind.*)
Konishi, Kazu (*C.*)
Masuda, Jozo (*K. C.*)
Mitsuchi, Chuzo (*S.*)
Tabuchi, Teishiro (*K. C.*)

Kagoshima-ken

Kagoshima City (1)
Kono, Shotaro (*S.*)
Counties (7)
Hirata, Tei (*S.*)
Kio, Toranosuke (*Ind.*)
Kodama, Yoshikuma (*S.*)
Okuda, Einoshin (*S.*)
Shishime, Fujihiko (*S.*)
Takemitsu, Yoshio (*S.*)
Tokonami, Takejiro (*S.*)
Oshima Island (1)
Tanaka, Shozo (*K. C.*)

Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (2)
Hiranuma Ryozo (*K. C.*)
Shimada, Saburo (*D.*)
Counties (6)
Kawai, Kosaku (*D.*)
Koizumi, Matajiro (*D.*)
Sato, Masagoro (*S.*)
Sugiyama, Shigoro (*S.*)
Toi, Kasaku (*D.*)
Yamamiya, Tokichi (*D.*)

Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1)
Hamaguchi, Yuko (*D.*)
Counties (5)
Ishimoto, Kwantaro (*D.*)
Sengoku Mitsugu (*D.*)
Shiraishi Naoharu (*S.*)
Takeuchi, Meitaro (*S.*)
Tomita, Kojiro (*D.*)

Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1)
Yamada, Shuichi (*D.*)
Counties (8)
Adachi, Kenzo (*D.*)
Eto, Tetsuzo (*S.*)
Harada, Juye (*S.*)
Ide, Saburo (*D.*)
Mitsuya, Tsutayuki (*D.*)
Munekata, Masa (*S.*)
Oka, Shinki (*D.*)
Okoye, Tatsuo (*D.*)

Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (3)
Kato, Kotaro (*D.*)
Morita, Shigeru (*C.*)
Watanabe, Akira (*K.*)
Counties (5)
Kataoka, Naoharu (*D.*)
Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (*C.*)
Nojiri, Iwajiro (*S.*)
Tsuhara, Takeshi (*C.*)
Yamaguchi, Shun-ichi (*D.*)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1)
Muramatsu, Sanju (*D.*)
Counties (7)
Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (*D.*)
Koyama, Tosuke (*K. C.*)
Muramatsu, Kameichiro (*D.*)
Sudo, Rikuzo (*D.*)

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Sugawara, Tsutaye (*S.*)
Watari, Tanemasa (*D.*)

Miyazaki-ken

Counties (4)
Hida, Kageyuki (*K. C.*)
Komori, Yukai (*S.*)
Miura, Tokuichiro (*K. C.*)
Takayama, Shimpei (*K. C.*)

Miye-ken

Tsu City (1)
Matsumoto, Tsunenosuke (*C.*)
Yokkaichi City (1)
Kuki, Monshichi (*K. C.*)
Counties (7)
Hamada, Kunimatsu (*K.*)
Kaga, Unokichi (*D.*)
Kawasaki, Ko (*C.*)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (*C.*)
Ozaki, Yukio (*C.*)
Shigemori, Nobuchika (*K. C.*)
Tsuji, Kwan (*D.*)

Nagano-ken

Nagano City (1)
Ozawa, Tatsujiro (*D.*)
Counties (9)
Furihata, Mototaro (*D.*)
Higuchi, Hideo (*D.*)
Kazama, Reisuke (*C.*)
Kozaka, Junzo (*S.*)
Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*)
Okabe, Jiro (*C.*)
Shiogawa, Kota (*S.*)
Tamai, Gonyemon (*S.*)
Yajima, Urataro (*D.*)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1)
Okabe, Seitaro (*D.*)
Counties (6)
Honda, Tsuneyuki (*D.*)
Kuramitsu, Tota (*D.*)
Nakakura, Manjiro (*S.*)
Tagawa, Daikichiro (*C.*)
Usui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*)
Yokoyama, Toraichiro (*S.*)
Tsushima Island (1)
Urase, Saishi

Nara-ken

Nara City (1)
Yoneta, Minoru (*D.*)
Counties (4)
Fukui, Saburo (*D.*)
Iwamoto, Heizo (*S.*)
Mori, Sho (*D.*)
Nakayama, Umejiro (*K.*)

Niigata-ken

Niigata City (1)
Saito, Kijuro (*K. C.*)
Counties (12)
Iizuka, Yaichiro (*D.*)
Kawakami, Eitaro (*S.*)
Kusumi, Toma (*D.*)
Maruyama, Toyojiro (*S.*)
Meguro, Kohei (*D.*)
Nakano, Kwan-ichi
Otake, Kwan-ichi (*C.*)
Sakaguchi, Ni-ichiro (*D.*)
Takahashi, Koi (*S.*)
Takatori, Junsaku (*S.*)
Tanabe, Kumaichi (*S.*)
Torii, Teijiro (*D.*)
Sado Island (1)
Yamamoto, Teijiro (*S.*)

Oita-ken

Counties (6)
Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*D.*)
Matsuda, Genji (*S.*)
Minoura, Katsundo (*D.*)
Mori, Kwan (*D.*)
Motoda, Hajime (*S.*)
Tsuzuye, Ryosuke (*D.*)

Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1)
Sakamoto, Kin-ya (*Ind.*)
Counties (8)
Ando, Toshiyuki (*D.*)
Fujiwara, Mototaro (*K.*)
Ikeda, Torajiro (*K.*)
Inukai, Gentaro (*K.*)
Inukai, Ki (*K.*)
Kobashi, Mozaye (*K.*)
Mandai, Kaheiji (*K.*)
Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*)

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Okinawa-ken

Counties (2)
Kishimoto, Gasho (*K. C.*)
Gotoku, Choi (*D.*)

Osaka-fu

Osaka City (6)
Ishibashi, Tamenosuke (*C.*)
Kanazawa, Nisaku (*K. C.*)
Kanazawa, Tamejiro (*K. C.*)
Kato, Akikado (*K. C.*)
Murayasu, Shinkuro (*K. C.*)
Taniguchi, Buhei (*D.*)
Sakai City (1)
Onishi, Goichiro (*C.*)
Counties (6)
Ihara, Momosuke (*D.*)
Iwasaki, Kojiro (*S.*)
Kawai, Tameki (*D.*)
Tanaka, Man-ichi (*C.*)
Nishida, Tameyuki (*D.*)
Uyeba, Hei (*S.*)

Saga-ken

Saga City (1)
Toyomasu, Ryojiro (*D.*)
Counties (5)
Ihara, Kiyotaro (*D.*)
Kawahara, Mosuke (*S.*)
Nanri, Takuichi (*S.*)
Nishi, Eitaro (*D.*)
Taketomi, Tokitoshi (*D.*)

Saitama-ken

Counties (9)
Ayabe, Sobei (*D.*)
Fukuda, Mataichi (*D.*)
Hada, Toyosuke (*S.*)
Kato, Masanosuke (*D.*)
Nagashima, Ryuji (*Ind.*)
Saito, Keiji (*S.*)
Saito, Yasuo (*S.*)
Sashida, Yoshio (*S.*)
Takagi, Rihei (*D.*)

Shiga-ken

Otsu City (1)
Nishikawa, Tajiro (*D.*)
Counties (5)
Fujii, Zensuke (*K.*)
Inouye, Keinosuke (*S.*)
Mochizuki, Nagao (*K.*)
Nishida, Shosuke (*K. C.*)
Shimada, Yasunosuke (*C.*)

Shimane-ken

Matsuye City (1)
Okazaki, Umbei (*D.*)
Counties (5)
Haramoto, Daisaburo (*K. C.*)
Hoshina, Yoji (*D.*)
Ishida, Kokichi (*D.*)
Miura, Rinkichi (*D.*)
Takahashi, Kyujiro (*D.*)
Oki Island (1)
Watanabe, Shintaro (*K. C.*)

Shizuoka-ken

Shizuoka City (1)
Ozaki, Motojiro (*C.*)
Counties (9)
Ikeda, Isoji (*S.*)
Iwasaki, Hikoo (*D.*)
Kato, Sadakichi (*C.*)
Koizumi, Sakutaro (*S.*)
Masuda, Jiro (*K. C.*)
Matsuura, Gohei (*S.*)
Sei, Kintaro
Sugiyama, Totaro (*D.*)
Takayanagi, Kakutaro (*K.*)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1)
Murayama, Kimpei (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Tamura Junnosuke (*S.*)
Takata Umpei (*D.*)
Togano, Kun-yu (*K. C.*)
Tomotsune, Kokusaburo (*S.*)
Yokoo, Terukichi (*D.*)
Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1)
Aoki, Iwao (*K. C.*)
Counties (5)
Banto, Kangoro (*S.*)
Kawamata, Tokusaburo (*Ind.*)
Miki, Yokichiro (*K. C.*)
Okubo, Bentaro (*Ind.*)
Sumi Senjiro (*K. S.*)

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Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (11)
Akiyama, Teisuke (*Ind.*)
Ema, Shun-ichi (*D.*)
Hatoyama, Ichiro (*S.*)
Imai, Kihachi (*D.*)
Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*)
Kurosu, Ryutaro (*D.*)
Seki, Naohiko (*K.*)
Suzuki, Manjiro (*D.*)
Suzuki, Umeshiro (*K*).
Takagi, Masutaro (*K.*)
Tanomogi, Keikichi (*K. C.*)
Counties (5)
Akimoto, Kishichi (*S.*)
Morikubo, Sakuzo (*S.*)
Moriya, Konosuke (*D.*)
Murano, Tsuneyemon (*S.*)
Takagi, Seinen (*K. C.*)

Tottori-ken

Tottori City (1)
Hamamoto, Yoshiaki
Counties (3)
Honda, Chikakiyo (*K. C.*)
Nishitani, Kinzo (*S.*)
Okuda, Ryuzo (*D.*)

Toyama-ken

Toyama City (1)
Sekino, Zenjiro (*D.*)
Takaoka City (1)
Kizu, Tarobei (*S.*)
Counties (5)
Morioka, Kakuhei (*D.*)
Nomura, Karoku (*D.*)
Tani, Kintaro (*S.*)
Uyeno, Yasutaro (*S.*)
Yamada, Shonen (*D.*)

Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1)
Oba, Shigema (*K. C.*)
Yonezawa City (1)
Kobayashi, Genzo (*S.*)
Counties (6)
Eguchi, Katsunosuke (*D.*)
Hoso, Umesaburo (*S.*)
Inuzuka, Katsutaro (*S.*)
Ito, Tomoya (*K.*)
Nakano, Teiji (*D.*)
Takemura, Kinjiro (*D.*)

Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1)
Hayashi, Heishiro (*K. C.*)
Counties (7)
Fukuda, Tamihei (*D.*)
Kodama, Shunso (*D.*)
Mistumi, Tetsuo (*D.*)
Ogawa, Gen-ichi (*D.*)
Saiga, Shinzaburo (*D.*)
Sasaki, Yasugoro (*K.*)
Yamane, Massji (*D.*)

Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1)
Oki, Kyomei (*K. C.*)
Counties (4)
Ichikawa, Bunzo (*D.*)
Mochizuki, Kotaro (*D.*)
Nezu, Kaichiro (*D.*)
Ushida, Yuiitsu (*S.*)

Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1)
Obori, Ko (*K.*)
Counties (5)
Kimura, Heiyemon (*K. C.*)
Kodama, Ryotaro (*S.*)
Koyama, Tanizo (*C.*)
Mayekawa, Torazo (*K.*)
Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*)

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CHAPTER XXXIII

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Amelioration Movement

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has begun to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only ¥43,000, was including in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1908, text of which is quoted below.

The Late Emperor's Rescript on Thrift and Diligence

The promulgation in Oct. 1908 of this Rescript, popularly called the "Boshin Rescript," must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people of better classes, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message. The text runs thus:—

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share full in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indulgence.

"The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous

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observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation, We hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augmented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

Non-Taxing Communities

Of over 12,000 rural self-governing communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken, Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken. The first owns forests, bonds, etc. yielding net income of ¥ 2,123 a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates, etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which ¥ 3,134 is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of ¥ 41,000 a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For convenience of administration, Japan Proper is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefectures), 43 *ken* (rural prefectures) and Hokkaidō. The island of Formosa and the peninsula of Korea may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Sakhalien and Kwantung Provinces. The 46 prefectures and Hokkaidō comprise, as returned at the end of December, 1914, 636 *gun* or *kori* (sub-prefectural counties), 71 cities, 1,263 rural towns, and 11,004 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500.

In regard to municipal communities Fukuoka claims the honor of standing at the head of the list, possessing, at present, five cities legally organized as self-governing bodies. On the other hand, Chiba, Saitama, and Miyazaki prefectures do not yet possess even one. As to the inferior self-governing bodies of towns or villages Hiroshima with 429, Hyōgo with 426, Fukushima 419, Niigata with 415, and Okayama with 401 lead the other prefectures. Okinawa with 53 and Miyazaki with 100 are at the bottom of the list, the average per perfecture being 263.

Prefecture	Governor	Square ri	Gun	City	Town	Village
Aichi-ken	K. Sakata	312.78	18	2	70	193
Akita-ken	G. Kojima	754.00	9	1	43	196
Aomori-ken	M. Ohama	607.03	8	2	10	158
Chiba-ken	T. Sayanagi	326.15	12	—	73	276
Ehime-ken	R. Fukamachi	341.17	12	1	25	272

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Prefecture Governor	Square *ri*	*Gun*	City	Town	Village
Fukui-ken—K. Sato...	272.40	11	1	10	168
Fukuoka-ken—T. Taniguchi ...	317.81	19	5	47	294
Fukushima-ken—T. Kawasaki	846.07	17	2	40	379
Gifu-ken—T. Shimada	671.45	18	1	44	299
Gumma-ken—G. Miyake... ...	407.25	11	2	38	816
Hiroshima-ken—E. Mabuchi ...	520.78	16	3	37	392
Hokkaido—H. Nishikubo ...	6,095.36	87	4	21	315
Hyogo-ken—C. Seino	556.98	25	2	39	387
Ibaraki-ken—U. Okada	385.18	14	1	45	335
Ishikawa-ken—M. Ota	270.72	8	1	18	202
Iwate-ken—R. Otsu	899.19	13	1	23	217
Kagawa-ken—R. Wakabayashi	113.50	7	2	14	163
Kagoshima-ken—N. Takaoka ...	602.31	12	1	3	135
Kanagawa-ken—K. Ishihara ...	155.67	11	2	22	178
Kochi-ken—K. Doki...	454.72	7	1	17	180
Kumamoto-ken—C. Kawakami	465.47	12	1	37	327
Kyoto-fu—J. Kiuchi	296.55	18	1	22	259
Miyagi-ken—M. Tawara	540.79	16	1	25	168
Miyazaki-ken—T. Ariyoshi ...	487.34	8	—	10	90
Miye-ken—H. Nagata	363.55	15	3	21	316
Nagano-ken—Y. Chikaraishi ...	853.76	16	2	24	368
Nagasaki-ken—R. Rinoiye ...	235.15	9	2	6	192
Nara-ken—H. Kawaguchi ...	201.42	10	1	18	143
Niigata-ken—N. Kitagawa ...	824.59	16	3	44	371
Oita-ken—T. Kurogane	402.73	12	1	27	230
Okayama-ken—N. Kasai	420.98	19	1	36	365
Okinawa-ken—K. Suzuki... ...	156.91	5	2	1	52
Osaka-fu—T. Okubo	160.08	9	2	25	273
Saga-ken—W. Ishibashi	115.72	8	1	9	125
Saitama-ken—A. Masaya... ...	265.99	9	—	43	329
Shiga-ken—J. Ikematsu	258.44	12	1	16	186
Shimane-ken—K. Orihara ...	435.82	16	1	15	272
Shizuoka-ken—K. Yuasa... ...	503.82	13	2	40	299
Tochigi-ken—H. Hiratsuka ...	411.77	8	1	32	143
Tokushima-ken—K. Kameyama	271.28	10	1	18	121
Tokyo-fu— T. Inouye	102.84	8	1	33	169
Tottori-ken—T. Mimatsu ...	224.16	6	1	12	201
Toyama-ken—T. Hamada ...	266.41	8	2	32	238
Wakayama-ken—K. Kanokogi	310.62	7	1	23	208
Yamagata-ken—K. Soyeda ...	600.15	11	2	24	206
Yamaguchi-ken—T. Akaboshi	389.99	11	1	14	211
Yamanashi-ken—S. Sakamoto	389.85	9	1	7	235
Total	636	71	1,263	11,004	

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

In each prefecture a Governor represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fite* self governing entities.

Prefectural Assembly

A Prefectural assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least ¥3 a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than ¥10. The term is four years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected for every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 700,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. A prefectural Council undertakes amplifying the resolutions passed by the Assembly whose work it may also see under trust. The Council is composed of ten honorary members for a municipal prefecture and seven for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governor acts *ex-officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administrative does not differ in organization from that of the prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex-officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the larger Assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is ¥5. The District as Administrative organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyu-kai party.

City, Town and Village

"City" or urban community is clearly distinguished from "town" and "village" or rural community, for purposes of self-government. The former constitutes an independent self-government body and enjoys various privileges. It is also burdened with obligations. "City" is financially and politically independent, but in this respect the rural community forms part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligibility is the payment of at least 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and villages and their expective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen

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of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. The law bearing on the civic corporations was amended in 1911.

Communal Improvement

As means of communal improvements, there are the co-operative societies and the Hotoku Sha, mentioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners' societies, the citizens' societies, etc. Young men's societies exist in almost every town or village and are moral and educational in character. They are secular bodies and in many cases the societies undertake road-making and other work of public utility. Landowners' societies have for the object encouragement of tenant farmers, of subsidiary work by them, and other matters calculated to improve farming. Citizens' societies generally exist in urban districts and are intended to spread knowledge of self-government.

Encouraging Self-Government Spirit

In order to encourage self-government spirit the Home Office inaugurated in 1910 the praiseworthy practice of giving monetary grant on 45 villages, village headmen and societies which have shown exemplary work.

Young Men's Associations as Communal Organizations

Young men's associations as secular organizations to promote communal interest have existed throughout the country from former times. In not a few cases they existed merely as social bodies and too often for frivolous purposes, but the majority were of more serious character and were devoted to promoting knowledge on farming, general education, and other matters inducive to communal benefit. The authorities, specially on the alert since the war to recognize and foster all affairs judged to contribute to national prosperity and strength, decided to take steps for encouraging the healthy growth of these associations. In Sept. 1915 the Ministers of Home Affairs and Education, after consulting with the War authorities issued an instruction over their joint signatures to the Prefectural Governors enjoining them to properly guide the Y. M. A's in their jurisdiction to the end that they may be made to serve efficiently as organs for encouraging and furthering the culture of the members and for inculcating the idea of good citizenship, of thrift and diligence, always founded on the spirit of patriotism and filial virtue. At the same time the Vice-Ministers of the two Departments issued circulars as to modus operandi and suggested that the members should be confined to the boys who have completed the six years national education or of similar status and those not more than 20 years of age, that the local school-masters, local Town or Village Heads or persons of similar status be made to supervise over the associations, and that they should be made self-supporting. As reported by the Prefectural Offices, except Hokkaido and Chiba, 28,376 associations existed throughout the country.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President of Imp. Railways, President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of this supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice Ministership of the Departments of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment. The new post of senior and junior Parliamentary Under-Secretaries have been created, and these are to resign with a change of the Cabinet. The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State and President of Imperial Railways. The public servants numbered as follows in 1912:—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 648; *So-nin*, 8,750; *Han-nin*, 63,843; Employe, 131,836; Total 205,077.

Military Officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin* Army, 153, Navy, 85; *So-nin* A. 13,358 N. 3,887; *Han-nin*, A. 1,933, N. 11,570; Cadets, N. 224; Total A. 15,444 N. 15,766.

Scale of Salaries

The scale o. salaries was increased by about 20 per cent. in April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts of civil and military services.

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Shin-nin Rank

Duty	per annum ¥
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
President of Privy Council	6,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	5,500
Resident General at Seoul	8,000
Privy Councillor	5,000
Ambassador	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	6,000
" of the Board of Audit	6,000
" of the Railway Board	7,500

Choku-nin Rank

Director, Civil Affairs, Formosa	5,000
Vice-Minister of State	5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	5,000
Chief Sec. of Cabinet	5,000
President of Imp. Steel Works	5,000
" of Board of Decorations	4,200
Bureau Directors	3,700
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	4,200—3,700
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	5,000
Local Governors	4,500 4,000 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥600: and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥400).

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Ambassador	6,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Min: Ple. & En. Ex.	5,000 4,000	17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Holland). 12,000 (China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam).
Councillor	5,000 4,000	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia). 9,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident	3,700	12,000 (Brazil).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	3,000 1,200	1st Class Sec. 7,000—3,200 2nd " 5,800—2,600 3rd " 4,500—2,000
Consul-General	3,000 2,000	8,000 4,500

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Consul...	2,700	6,000
	1,200	1,600

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	6,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	8,000
Vice-Minister...	5,500
Lord Steward to Empress	5,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)...	6,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	5,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	5,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,200 to 3,7000 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President...	6,000
Prosecutor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	4,200
	2,500

Appeal Courts

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
Presidents (other places)	4,200
Chief Proc. (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
	4,200
Chief Proc. (other places)	4,200
	3,700
Judges and Procurators	2,500
	1,200

District Courts

Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka) ...	3,700
	2,700
" (other places)	3,000
	2,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000
	750

Military Officers

General	7,500
Lieut.-General	5,000
Major-General	3,900
Colonel	2,940

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Lieut.-Colonel	2,196
Major	1,548
Captain	1,260–900
Lieutenant	684–552
Sub-Lieutenant	480
Special Sergeant	684–396

Naval Officers

Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	5,000
Rear-Admiral	4,161
Captain	3,146
Commander	2,349
Lieut.-Commander	1,694
Lieutenant	1,211–985
Sub-Lieutenant	730–657
Midshipman	547

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation

Generals and Non-Combatants (Army)	...	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
Admirals and „ „ (Navy)	...	9,000 (Austria & Germany).
	...	8,000 (Italy).
	...	478 (China).
Colonels and „ „ (Army)	...	7,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
Captains and „ „ (Navy)	...	6,500 (Germany, Austria, Italy).
	...	2,700 (China).
Lieut. and „ „ (Navy)	.....	6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia).
	.....	5,700 (Germany, Austria, Italy).
	.....	2,400 (China).

Residency-General in Korea

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Governor-General (*Shin-nin*)	8,000	12,000
Vice-Gov.-Gen. („)	6,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Choku-nin*)	5.000	3,000
Councillor	5,000–3,700	2,000
Director of Police Bureau	5,000	
Director of Communications	4,200	

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PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to Civil and militay officers, Annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or in case of death, on their families make the following record. Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant*	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1910	17,285	¥ 2,693,507	7,870	¥ 374,192	—	—
1911	18,198	2,898,493	6,430	411,356	—	—
1912	19,045	3,075,993	6,919	449,221	217	¥ 9,174
1913	22,356	3,840,055	7,485	488,903	202	9,078
1914	23,897	4,206,386	8,078	536,129	201	8,013

Note.—*Policemen and prison guardians are excluded.

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1910	86,761	¥ 8,136,956	95,726	¥ 5,086,937	—	—
1911	89,835	8,606,728	95,227	5,062,858	—	—
1912	92,034	9,111,147	94,159	5,028,399	724	¥ 96,607
1913	94,491	9,676,508	92,886	4,979,059	837	101,353
1914	96,940	10,172,140	92,172	4,960,150	1070	125,034

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1910	18,016	¥ 1,824,314	5,298	¥ 337,146	—	—
1911	19,518	2,035,847	5,528	349,538	—	—
1912	21,191	2,264,759	5,736	363,688	112	¥ 26,416
1913	22,802	2,639,984	5,790	374,206	108	20,591
1914	24,663	2,938,890	6,157	403,577	168	34,152

Annuity of the Orders of Golden Kite (Military Honour) and Rising Sun

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipient	Total amount
1910	67,939	¥ 8,731,700	6,495	¥ 361,144
1911	67,415	8,657,700	6,360	352,930
1912	66,839	8,570,400	6,208	342,282
1913	66,291	8,484,400	6,070	333,347
1914	66,412	8,486,200	5,929	322,598

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court etc.

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Pensions and Retiring Allowance

(1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed a pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60/240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1/240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7/10 of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationaly, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

(2) *Military Pensions*

Military pensions are of three kinds:—1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years, retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum varying from ¥1,050 to ¥2,475 in the case of those in the *shinnin* or *chokunin* ranks, from ¥180 to ¥1,236 for the *sonin* rank and from ¥150 to ¥240 for the *hannin* rank comprising sergeant-major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

(3) *Retiring Allowance*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *hannin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary received by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service

(4) *Allowance to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grandparents in the order given.

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DIRECTORY

CABINET

Prime Minister ... ... Marquis S. Okuma.
Chief Secretary ... ... Y. Egi.
Director, Bureau of Statistics ... ... T. Ushizuka.
,, ,, ,, Pensions ... ... Dr. S. Takahashi.
,, Printing Bureau ... ... I. Tsukuda.
,, Bureau of Decoration ... ... Count S. Ogimachi.
,, ,, ,, Legislation ... ... Dr. S. Takahashi.

Imperial Government Railways:

President ... ... Dr. J. Soyeda.
Vice-President ... ... Dr. S. Furukawa.

Board of Council.—R. Daido, Dr. K. Hasegawa, T. Inoki, Y. Kinoshita, H. Nagao, Y. Nomura, K. Morimoto, E. Ozono Dr. Y. Shima, S. Sugiura, S. Suzuki

Directors.—Y. Kinoshita (Traffic), S. Sugiura (Engineering), E. Ozono (Administration), K. Morimoto (Finance), Dr. Y. Shima (Construction).

Divisional Superintendents.—K. Hasegawa (Central), Dr. T. Okada (Eastern), Y. Nomura (Western), H. Nagao (Kyushu), S. Suzuki (Hokkaido).

PRIVY COUNCIL

President ... ... Marshal Prince A. Yamagata.
Vice-President ... ... Count A. Yoshikawa.
Chief Secretary ... ...H. Arimatsu.

Councillors:

Marquis M. Matsukata.	Viscount M. Ito.	Baron A. Hamao.
Adm. Ct. S. Kabayama.	Viscount K. Kuroda.	Viscount Y. Hanabusa.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.	Viscount K. Kaneko.	Dr. Bar. D. Kikuchi.
Dr. Baron J. Hosokawa	Dr. Vis. K. Suyematsu.	Lt.-Gen. Vis. S. Soga.
Vis. S. Kawase.	Viscount K. Kiyoura.	Vic. C. Okabe.
Baron R. Kuki.	Baron M. Nambu.	Dr. Baron C. Hozumi.
Viscount M. Sugi.	Dr. Baron K. Tsuzuki.	Mr. B. Yasuhiro.
Marquis M. Hachisuka.	Lieut.-Gen. Vis. Miura.	Mr. E. Komatsubara.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Minister ... ... Baron S. Hatano.
Vice-Minister ... ...K. Ishihara.
Grand Chamberlain ... ...Maj.-Gen. Prince T. Takatsukasa.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain ... ... Count S. Tokugawa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... Count U. Toda.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... Prince H. Ito.
Grand Master of Rituals ... ... Prince M. Kujo.

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Director, Treasury Bureau ... ... S. Yamasaki.
,, Archives Bureau ... ... Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
,, Peerage Bureau ... ... Marquis M. Kuga.
,, Medical Affairs Bureau ... ... H. Katayama.
,, Culinary Affairs Bureau ... ...Viscount H. Fukuha.
,, Imperial Tombs Bureau ... ... Dr. E. Yamaguchi.
,, Police Affairs Bureau... ... ... J. Yoshida.
,, Architecture Bureau ... ... S. Baba.
,, Imperial Mews Bureau ... . Viscount K. Fujinami.
,, Hunting Affairs Bureau ... ... Count U. Toda.
,, Supplies and Purchase Bureau ... ... Baron S. Obara.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal ... ... Marshal Prince I. Oyama.
,, Steward to the Empress ... ... Baron S. Omori.
,, ,, ,, ,, Crown Prince... ... ... Baron A. Hamao.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince ... Viscount T. Iriye.
,, Imperial Auditor ... ... I. Matsumuro.
,, ,, Forest Bureau ... ... M. Nambu.
,, ,, Poetry Bureau ... ...Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peer's School... ... ... Gen. Visc. N. Osako.

DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister ... ... Viscount K. Ishii.
Vice-Minister... ... ...K. Shidehara.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary... ... ... S. Shiba.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary... ... ... N. Okuma.
Director, Political Bureau ... ... C. Koike.
,, Commercial Bureau ... ... J. Sakata.

N. B. For the List of Diplomatists and Consular service vide Chap. Diplomacy.

DEPARTMENT FOR HOME AFFAIRS

Minister ... ... Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ... ... S. Kubota.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary... ... ... I. Fujisawa.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary ... ... T. Torii.
Director, Shrine Bureau ... ... S. Tsukamoto.
,, Local Affairs Bureau... ... ... S. Watanabe.
,, Police Bureau ... ... K. Yuasa.
,, Public Works Bureau ... ... I. Kobashi.
,, Sanitary Bureau ... ... N. Nakagawa.

DEPARTMENT FOR FINANCE

Minister ... ... T. Taketomi.
Vice-Minister... ... ... M. Sugawara.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary... ... ... M. Kato.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary ... ... S. Murayasu.
Director, Account Bureau ... ... O. Ichiku
,, Taxation Bureau... ... ... J. Matsumoto.
,, Finance Bureau ... ... K. Kanno.

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Director, Banking Bureau .. .. S. Mori.
,, Mint .. .. H. Ikebukuro.
,, Monopoly Bureau .. .. T. Kano.
Chief of Customs House: Yokohama, M. Tano; Kobe, K. Nonaka; Osaka, S. Suzuki; Nagasaki, K. Iwamasa; Moji, G. Kawasaki; Hakodate, H. Yoshida; Formosa, T. Hara.

DEPARTMENT FOR JUSTICE

Minister .. .. Y. Osaki.
Vice-Minister .. .. Dr. K. Suzuki.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary .. .. D. Tagawa.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary .. .. K. Seki.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau .. .. S. Tanida.
,, Judiciary Affairs Bureau .. .. Dr. N. Toshima.
President, Supreme Court .. .. Dr. K. Yokota.
Prosecutor-Gen., Supreme Court .. .. Dr. K. Hiranuma.
President, Tokyo Appeal Court .. .. Dr. S. Tomiya.
Chief Pros. ,, ... Z. Kawamura.
President, Osaka Appeal Court.. .. .. Dr. J. Saito.
Chief Pros. ,, ... Y. Kobayashi.
President, Nagoya Appeal Court .. .. C. Mizukami.
Chief Pros. ,, ... B. Takahashi.
President, Hiroshima Appeal Court .. .. K. Shikata.
Chief Pros. ,, ... R. Kawabuchi.
President, Nagasaki Appeal Court .. .. T. Tezuka.
Chief Pros. ,, ... M. Koyama.
President, Miyagi Appeal Court .. .. I. Shimizu.
Chief Pros. ,, ... I. Miki.
President, Hakodate Appeal Court .. .. T. Kakihara.
Chief Pros. ,, ... E. Tsunematsu.

DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION

Minister .. .. Dr. S. Takata.
Vice-Minister .. .. R. Fukuhara.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary .. .. J. Otsu.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary .. .. T. Koyama.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau.. .. .. .. U. Matsuura.
,, General ,, ,, ,, ... Y. Tadokoro.
,, Religions Bureau .. .. K. Shibata.
President, Imperial Tokyo University .. .. .. Dr. K. Yamakawa.
Chief Librarian .. .. M. Wada.
Director, Botanical Garden .. .. Dr. J. Matsumura.
,, Marine Laboratory .. .. D. S. Iijima.
,, Astronomical Observatory.. .. .. Dr. H. Terao.
,, Hospital .. .. Dr. S. Sato.
President, Imperial Kyoto University .. .. .. Dr. T. Araki.
Director, Hospital .. .. Dr. H. Ito.
,, Infectious Disease Laboratory.. .. Dr. H. Hayashi.
President, Imperial Tohoku University.. .. .. .. T. Hojo.
Director, Botanical Garden .. .. Dr. K. Miyabe.

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Director, Hospital .. .. Dr. C. Yamagata.
President, Imperial Kyushu University.. .. .. Dr. B. Mano.
Director, Hospital .. .. Dr. H. Miyake.
N. B. For names of Deans and Directors of Gov.' Schools, vid. Chap. on Education.

DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

Minister .. .. H. Kono.
Vice-Minister .. .. M. Kamiyama.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary .. .. C. Machida.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary .. .. .. Baron K. Tsuboi.
Director, Agriculture Bureau .. .. H. Doke.
,, Commercial and Industrial Bureau .. .. M. Oka.
,, Forestry Bureau .. .. H. Okamoto.
,, Mining Bureau .. .. M. Isobe.
,, Fishery Bureau .. .. J. Matsuzaki.
,, Imp. Gov't Steel Works .. .. N. Oshikawa.
,, Patent Bureau .. .. S. Sakikawa.

DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Minister .. .. K. Minoura.
Vice-Minister .. .. M. Yukawa.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary .. .. K. Kinoshita.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary .. .. W. Seki.
Director, Communication Bureau .. .. J. Tanaka.
,, Electric Affairs Bureau .. .. K. Munesuye.
,, Mercantile Marine Bureau .. .. Y. Wakamiya.
,, Postal Savings Bureau .. .. H. Shimomura.
Eastern Divisional Superintendent, S. Shishido; Northern, K. Nakagawa; Western, S. Sugi; Kyushu, H. Higo; Hokkaido, S. Umemura.
Director, Nautical College .. .. .Vice-Adm. Eng. H. Ishibashi.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN (KOREA)

Governor-General .. .. Marshal Count M. Terauchi.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs .. .. .. I. Yamagata.
Chief, Foreign Affairs Section .. .. M. Koniatsu.
Director, General Affairs Bureau .. .. .. Count H. Kodama.
,, Public Works Bureau.. .. .. R. Mochiji.
Director, Home Department .. .. K. Usami.
,, Educational Bureau .. .. T. Sekiya.
Director, Finance Department .. .. K. Arai.
Chief, Taxation Section .. .. B. Suzuki.
,, Accountant Section .. .. K. Arai.
Director, Agriculture, Trade and Technical Dept. .. E. Ishidzuka.
Director, Justice Department .. .. S. Kokubu.
Superintendent of Police Affairs .. .. Maj.-Gen. I. Furumi.
Director, Railway Bureau .. .. Dr. G. Oya.
,, Communication Bureau .. .. T. Ikeda.

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GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Governor-General	Gen. Baron T. Ando.
Director of Civil Affairs	H. Shimomura.
Councillor	K. Hirose.
Director, Finance Bureau	T. Nakagawa.
,, Communication Bureau	K. Hirose.
,, Industrial Bureau	M. Takata.
,, Public Works Bureau	G. Sumi.
,, Forestry Bureau	M. Nagata.
Chief, Police Superintendent	K. Yuji.
,, Army Staff	Maj.-Gen. M. Kinoshita.
,, Navy ,,	Capt. Y. Akizawa.
Director, Appeal Court	T. Ishii.
,, Railway Bureau	K. Uchida.
,, Monopoly Bureau	S. Kaku.
,, Customs House	K. Iwamasa.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

Governor-General	Gen. Baron. K. Nakamura.
Director-General of Civil Affairs	T. Shirani.
Director, Foreign Affairs Section	C. Royama.
,, Civil Affairs ,,	M. Kurosaki.
,, Police Affairs ,,	T. Sato.
,, Finance Affairs ,,	C. Royama.
,, Public Works ,,	S. Matsumuro.
Chief, Army Staff	Maj.-Gen. T. Nishikawa.

GOVERNMENT OF KARAFUTO

Governor.. .. .. B. Okada.

BOARD OF AUDIT

President	Dr. Viscount I. Tajiri.
Sectional Chief	K. Hama (1st Sec.), K. Nakakuma (2nd Sec.)

COURT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION

President .. .. Dr. K. Okano.

Councillors:

Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. S. Koba, S. Kubota, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, K. Suyematsu, E. Baba, K. Miyauchi, Dr. G. Endo, M. Iwata.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

Inspector-General .. .. K. Nishikubo.

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IMPERIAL DIET (Vide Chap. Politics)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Minister .. .. Lieut.-Gen. K. Oshima.
Vice-Minister .. .. Maj.-Gen. R. Yamada.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary .. ..Lieut.-Gen. Baron T. Manabe.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary .. .. Paym.-Gen. T. Miura.
Director, Personnel Affairs Bureau .. .. Maj.-Gen. S. Kikuchi.
,, Military ,, ,, ... Maj.-Gen.
,, Arms Bureau .. .. ,, T. Tsukushi.
,, Finance ,, ... Pm. Gen. T. Kuma.
,, Medical Affairs Bureau .. .. Surgeon-Gen. T. Tsuruta.
,, Law ,, ,, ... K. Shimizu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty .. Lieut.-Gen. Dr. K. Uchiyama.
,, ,, ,, Crown Prince .. .. Cap. Baron I. Yamane.
Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal .. .. Maj.-Gen. T. Miyata.
,, Osaka ,, ,, ... Lieut.-Gen. T. Muraoka.
,, General Ordnance Department .. Maj.-Gen. K. Naraoka.
,, Technical Investigation Department ,, B. Shimakawa.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie .. .. ..Gen. Y. Koike.
,, ,, ,, of Chosen Maj.-Gen. I. Furuumi.
Chief, War-horse Department .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. H. Yoshida.
,, Fortificatin ,, ... Lieut.-Gen. T. Abe.
,, Horse Administration .. .. .. ,, T. Asakawa.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory .. .. Paym.-Gen. S. Kato.
,, Provision Department .. .. .. Paym.-Gen. K. Miyazato.
,, Clothing ,, ... ,, G. Yuasa.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

Chief .. ..Gen. Y. Uyehara.
Vice-Chief .. .. Lieut.-Gen. G. Tanaka.
Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gens. S. Ono (General), I. Ugaki (3rd), K. Machida (2nd), O. Tamura (4th), M. Ono (1st).
Director, Surveying Bureau .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. N. Ibe.

MILITARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Inspector-General of Education .. .. Gen. H. Ichinohe.
Chief, General Affairs .. .. Lieut.-Gen. H. Yamanashi.
Inspector, Cavalry .. .. Lieut.-Gen. S. Toyobe.
,, Field Artillery .. .. ,, K. Hoshino.
,, Heavy ,, ... Maj.-Gen. K. Sato.
,, Engineering .. .. ,, K. Chikano.
,, Commissariat ... ... Lieut.-Gen. A. Adachi.
Chief, Examination Committee .. .. Maj.-Gen. R. Saito.
,, Mil. Staff School .. .. Lieut.-Gen. M. Kawai.
,, Art. & Eng. School .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. S. Takeda.
,, Toyama School .. .. Col. N. Hayashi.
,, Riding ,, ... Maj.-Gen. S. Suzuki.
,, Field Artillery School .. .. Col. S. Nagao.
,, Heavy Artillery School .. .. .. Maj.-Gen. H. Yokoyama.

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Chief, Infantry School.. .. .. Maj.-Gen. S. Kojima.
,, Cadets ,, ... ,, K. Yokura.
,, Central Military Boys School .. .. .. Col. H. Iwasai.

List of Divisional and Brigade Commanders

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.
Guards.. ..	Y. Akiyama.	11th	T. Kakizaki.
1st	T. Semba.	12th	G. Shiba.
2nd	S. Nambu.	13th	I. Ando.
3rd	I. Oba.	14th	N. Kurita.
4th	S. Nitawara.	15th	M. Yui.
5th	T. Ohara.	16th	T. Matsukawa.
6th	M. Umesawa.	17th	F. Hongo.
7th	T. Utsunomiya.	18th	K. Shiba.
8th	N. O-i.	19th	K. Tachibana.
9th	K. Hashimoto.	20th	
10th	K. Yamaguchi.		

Infantry Brigades

Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.	Division	Brigade	Maj.-Gen.
Guards	1st	H. I. H. Prince Kuni.	10th	20th	T. Uchino.
	2nd	G. Johoji.	11th	10th	H. Yamaguchi.
1st	1st	H. Takeshita.		22nd	S. Mukai.
	2nd	G. Tanaka.	12th	12th	T. Imaya.
2nd	3rd	K. Iguchi.		35th	R. Kawachi.
	25th	K. Takayama.	13th	15th	G. Arikawa.
3rd	5th	O. Takajima.		26th	S. Fukuhara.
	30th	S. Kojima.	14th	27th	M. Shiki.
4th	7th	Y. Sugimura.		28th	H.I.H.Prince Nashimoto.
	32nd	E. Okumura.	15th	17th	T. Wakami.
5th	9th	Y. Shirakawa.		29th	A. Suzuki.
	21th	K. Sato.	16th	18th	M. Kanekubo.
6th	11th	K. Okazawa.		19th	T. Takashima.
	36th	K Mori.	17th	33rd	K. Matsuura.
7th	13th	Y. Hashiguchi.		34th	S. Ito.
	14th	T. Nozawa.	18th	23rd	S. Muto.
8th	4th	S. Namatame.		24th	R. Yamada.
	16th	T. Miyata.	19th	37th	N. Omura.
9th	6th	T. Suto.		38th	..
	31st	H. Inoguchi.	20th	39th	K. chikawa.
10th	8th	K. Shirakawa.		40th	J. Shiramizu.

Cavalry Brigades

Guards	1st	H. Nagamura.	8th	3rd	T. Nakayama.
1st	2nd	H. Uchida.	15th	4th	W. Kase.

Field Artillery Brigades

Guards	1st	S. Narita.
1st	2nd	G. Arita.
	3rd	G. Shimmen

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Heavy Artillery Brigades and Communication Corps

1st Guards Communication — 1st .. I. Watanabe. N. Inouye.
12th — 2nd .. C. Kawanaka.

Commanders of Garrisons and Forts

Tokyo Garrison	General Baron	M. Kan-o.
Tokyo Bay Fort	Lieut.-Gen.	Y. Usuku.
Yura Fort	Maj.-Gen.	T. Igata.
Hiroshima Bay Fort	,,	Y. Tsutsumi.
Maizuru Fort	,,	N. Ibe.
Shimonoseki Fort	Lieut-Gen.	K. Shigemi.
Sasebo Fort	Maj.-Gen.	M. Watanabe.
Tsushima Garrison	,,	I. Kida.
Hakodate Fort	..Col.	Y. Takahashi.
Nagasaki ,,	..Col.	M. Kawata.
Keelung ,,	Maj.-Gen.	M. Sugiyama.
Pescadores ,,	,,	N. Sanshu.
Chinhai Bay ,,	.. Col.	K. Yanagi.
Independent Garrison (Kwantung)	Maj.-Gen.	Y. Koike.
Port Arthur Fort	Maj.-Gen.	R. Yamada.
Formosa 1st Garrison	Maj.-Gen.	J. Itabashi.
,, 2nd Garrison	,,	A. Oshima.
Karafuto Garrison	.. Col.	A. Namatame.
China Garrison	Maj.-Gen.	M. Ishimitsu.
Tingtao Garrison	,,	K. Otani.
Korean Garrison	Lieut.-Gen.	S. Iguchi.
Chief Staff of Korean Garrison	,,	U. Kinoshita.
,, ,, ,, Kwantung	,,	T. Nishikawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Minister	Adm.	T. Kato.
Vice-Minister	Rear-Adm.	K. Suzuki.
Parliamentary Senior Secretary		J. Okabe.
Parliamentary Junior Secretary		Z. Tanaka.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau		S. Akiyama.
,, Personnel Affairs Bureau		K. Okada.
,, Medical Affairs Bureau	Sur.-Gen.	T. Honda, Dr.
,, Finance Affairs Bureau	Paymaster-Gen.	M. Shisa.
,, Law Affairs Bureau		S. Uchida.
,, Engineering Bureau	Vice-Adm.	S. Ishikawa.
,, Administration Bureau	Rear-Adm.	N. Nakano.

Members of Admirals Council: Vice-Adm. H. Yamada, Vice-Adm. H. I.H. Prince Higashi Fushimi, Rear-Adm. K. Suzuki, Rear-Adm. Sakiyama, Vice-Adm. Baron H. Shimamura, Vice-Adm. S. Ijichi, Vice-Adm. G. Yamashita, Vice-Adm. K. Murakami.

Technical Board	Vice-Adm.	S. Tochinai.
Chief, Education Board	Vice-Adm.	Teikichi Kato.
Sectional Chiefs	...Col.	S. Horiuchi.
Chief, Hydrographical Department	Rear-Adm.	R. Kamaya.

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Chief, Provisional Construction Dep't ..	Rear-Adm.	K. Suzuki.
Director, Naval Staff College	,,	T. Sato.
,, Cadets School	Vice-Adm.	R. Arima.
,, Engineering School .. ..Eng.	Rear.-Adm.	K. Kisaki.
,, Medical School	Surg.-Gen.	T. Yabe.
,, Gunnery School	Rear-Adm.	K. Togo.
,, Torpedo School	,,	T. Kondo.
,, Paymaster School..	Pm.-Gen.	S. Aihara.
,, Arsenal	Rear-Adm.	K. Yoshimi.
Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty	,,	K. Sekino.
,, to the Crown Prince	Com. Baron	T. Usagawa.

Naval Staff Board

Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron	H. Shimamura
Vice-Chief	,,	T. Yamaya.

Admiralty

	Yokosuka	Kure
Com.-in-Chief.. ..	V.-A. K. Fujii.	V.-A. S. Ijichi.
Chief of Staff.. ..	R.-A. K. Kimura.	R.-A. S. Yamanaka.
,, Engineer ..	E.-R.-A. T. Date.	E.-R. T. Funabashi.
,, Arsenal	V.-A. R. Eguchi.	V.-A. O. Ito.
,, Finance	P.-G. U. Shimizu.	P.-G. T. Akiyama.

	Sasebo	Maidzuru
Com.-in-Chief.. ..	V.-A. G. Yamashita.	R.-A. M. Nawa.
Chief of Staff.. ..	R.-A. C. Chisaka.	Capt. Y. Nagata.
,, Engineer ..	E.-R.-A. S. Ohashi.	E.-Capt. S. Ezure.
,, Arsenal ..	R.-A. M. Tanaka.	R.-A. O. Kamimura
,, Finance ..	P.-G. K. Sakura.	P.-G. T. Fujita.

Port Arthur Naval Station. Com-in-Chief, V.-A. H. Takarabe.
Chief of Staff, Capt. S. Nakagawa; *Harbor Master*, Capt. S. Baba.
Mekon. Commander, Vice-Adm. T. Kuroi.
Ominato. V.-A. K. Tsuchiya.
Chinkai. R.-A. K. Yamaguchi.

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CHAPTER XXXV

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude 33° 13′ N. and 43° 2′ N. and longitude 124° 13′ E. and 130° 54′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan Proper, covering an area of 14,123 sq. *ri*. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan that indents far on the east coast and the river Tadong that empties into the Yellow Sea practically divide the peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. The northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In the southern Korea the peak of Kongo noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificient Buddhist temples towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan Proper and in full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft. though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north rigorous climate almost like that of Siberia prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

Temperature

	Fusan c.	Ninsen c.	Gensan c.	Seoul c.	Pingyang c.
Jan.	3.5	–2.3	–2.9	–2.8	–6.7
Feb.	2.2	–3.0	–3.3	–3.0	–5.9
March	6.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	0.8
April	12.1	9.2	9.4	10.2	8.9
May	16.5	14.3	15.1	15.7	15.1
June	19.7	19.1	18.9	20.5	20.0
July	23.3	23.0	21.8	23.9	23.4
Aug.	25.1	24.3	22.9	25.1	24.0
Sept.	21.8	20.2	18.9	20.2	19.1
Oct.	16.5	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2
Nov.	10.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	3.2
Dec.	4.0	–1.6	–1.0	–3.2	–.62
Average	13.5	10.5	10.0	10.6	9.0

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RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS & NO. OF DAYS THEREOF

	Fusan		Ninsen		Gensan		Seoul		Pingyang	
	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days	mm.	No. of days
Jan.	83.4	9.0	15.3	7.9	55.9	8.1	19.2	8.2	12.7	7.4
Feb.	20.0	4.7	9.0	5.1	28.5	5.0	11.1	5.8	7.0	3.6
March ...	74.3	10.9	21.9	5.3	53.8	7.3	37.8	7.8	24.3	6.6
April	144.1	10.0	56.4	7.3	84.4	9.0	79.3	7.0	40.6	7.4
May	101.1	9-0	84.1	8.0	90.9	8.9	62.0	9.6	49.2	7.8
June	212.0	12.9	86.3	9.7	156.6	14.3	103.5	10.2	79.2	9.6
July	344.6	14.4	192.6	14.3	309.6	20.7	300.3	17.2	229.2	15.8
Aug.	216.1	12.1	178.9	11.7	374.5	19.9	162.9	14.0	209.8	13.4
Sept.	172.2	11.4	138.8	9.0	208.6	12.6	89.0	9.4	155.0	10.0
Oct.	64.6	8.0	38.8	6.9	76.1	10.9	31.6	6.0	43.0	7.8
Nov.	50.1	6.9	40.6	8.3	88.1	9.1	53.6	9.2	63.1	11.8
Dec.	24.7	4.7	21.6	9.0	22.3	4.1	18.5	8.4	19.5	8.2
Total...	1,507.2	114.0	884.3	102.5	1,549.3	129.9	968.8	112.8	932.6	109.4

AREA AND POPULATION

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the Peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the former Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,123 square Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of the Main Island in Japan Proper. The Government started in 1910–11 year a surveying work at an outlay of ¥15,000,000 spread over seven years.

NATIVE POPULATION

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total	Pop. per sq. ri
1911	2,813,925	7,271,526	6,560,850	13,832,376	979,4
1212	2,885,404	7,585,674	6,981,109	14,566,783	1,013,4
1913	2,964,113	7,870,875	7,299,048	15,169,923	1,077,5

	Birth			Still birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1911	148,447	129,026	277,473	2,783	2,460	5,243
1912	223,507	197,993	421,500	2,478	2,079	4,557
1913	239,203	213,522	452,725	2,348	2,281	4,629

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1911	87,587	75,666	163,253	85,612	5,621
1912	123,674	108,441	232,115	121,993	8,488
1913	144,353	128,882	273,235	231,495	9,915

	Ratio per 100 population				
Dec. 31	Birth	Still birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1911	20.06	0.38	11.80	6.19	0.41
1912	28.98	0.31	15.93	8.37	0.58
1913	29.84	0.31	18.01	8.67	0.65

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Population in Principal Cities, 1913

	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
Seoul	42,841	183,240	2,089	228,170
Chemulpo	11,440	13,442	1,571	26,453
Kaisong	1,478	40,166	86	41,730
Taiku	7,374	23,175	5,177	35,726
Fusan	27,610	83,505	241	111,356
Pingyang	8,300	36,680	561	45,541
Gensan	6,936	15,646	514	23,096

Japanese in Korea

Till the War of 1904–5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 39 per cent. annually until now there are 17 Japanese for every 1,000 Koreans and 37 Japanese in every square *ri*. This means that each square *ri* in Japan has contributed about ten persons to each square *ri* in Korea.

Dec. 31	Family	Male	Female	Total
1910	50,992	92,751	78,792	171,543
1911	62,633	114,759	95,930	210,689
1912	70,688	131,518	112,211	243,729
1913	77,129	146,215	125,376	271,591
1914 (July)	82,578	157,252	133,203	290,455

The real estates held by the Japanese settlers are estimated at 52,652,560 *tsubo* in land and 394,152 *tsubo* in buildings, the investment being valued at ¥ 128,500,000 approximately.

Foreigners in Korea

Dec. 31	Chinese	American	English	French	German	Russian	Total
1912 ...	15,517	630	212	103	55	24	16,589
1913 ...	16,222	661	215	106	67	23	17,349
1914 ...	16,882	687	230	97	53	14	18,025

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea are summarized below:—

Government-General.—The Governor-General of Chosen is invested with the power of control over all Korea. He has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, and within the sphere assigned to him controls all affairs pertaining to the defence of Korea. The Governor-General also supervises all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister President.

In the Government-General is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs, whose function it is to assist the Governor-General and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and five departments: Departments of Internal Affairs;

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Finance; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank. Their staff includes three Directors (*Chokunin* rank) of Bureaux, three councillors, two private secretaries, thirty-six commissioners, one School-Inspector, one Chief compiler, twenty-seven technical experts, translators and 387 clerks, assistant experts and student interpreters. Besides these there are several affiliated offices of Government-General as,—Central Council, Railway Bureau, Communication Bureau, etc.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea and their Governors are as follows:—

Prefecture	Seat of office	Governor
Kyongki-do	Seoul	N. Higaki.
North Choongchong-do ...	Chongju	R. Suzuki.
South Choongchong-do ...	Kongju	S. Ohara.
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Doowhang Yi.
South Choula-do...	Kwanju	E. Kudo.
North Kyongsang-do... ...	Taikn	Chinho Yi.
South Kyongsang-do	Chinju	T. Sasaki.
Whanghai-do	Haiju	Imoon Cho.
North Pyong-an-do	New Wiju	T. Kawakami.
South Pyong-an-do	Phongyang	T. Matsunaga.
Kangwon-do...	Choonchon	Kyuwan Yi.
North Hamkyong-do... ...	Kyongsong	H. Kuwabara.
South Hamkyong-do	Hambeung	Unghi Shin.

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of fifteen Advisers, twenty Councillors and thirty-five Junior-Councillors. They are nominated by the Cabinet of the Home Government on recommendation of the Governor-General, from among the Koreans who held at one time or another a Ministerial post, but the post of President is reserved for the Director of Political Affairs. The officers are the President and Vice-President, a Chief Secretary and two Secretaries, two interpreters and eight clerks. The Advisers alone enjoy the right of vote.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

As a result of the annexation the former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the Crown Prince, Prince Heir, while the ex-Emperor is called His Imperial Highness Tai Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses receive the treatment of Princess of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i. e. *yen* 1,500,000.

CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS

In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts and 45 Barons. The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and 100,000 *yen*, 150,000 *yen* and

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200,000 *yen* respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis, this being four or five times that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan.

MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

Monetary Endowment on Communities.—In commemoration of the Annexation the Municipal and rural districts had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. bonds. The total grant amounted to *yen* 17,398,000.

The grants are kept in charge of the provincial Governors and the use of the principal is prohibited. The Governor-General orders that three-fifths of the interest accruing be devoted to workgiving purposes, three-tenths to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the former official caste known as yangpan and literati who do not possess adequate means of livelihood receive attention first of all. The total number of yangpan and literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly yangpan, are in official service.

Monetary Gifts to Old Folks.—On the occasion of the late Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 1911, 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 20 each on those over 100 years old.

Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives.—On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government defrayed from the Central coffer in course of four years prior to the annexation in 1910 an amount of *yen* 104 millions, of which *yen* 14,200,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This disbursement was made in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and in consequence the expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolved on the Imperial Treasury. After the annexation the ordinary expenditure has been met with the revenue of Korea, while the extraordinary expenditure covering expenses for maintaining military force, laying railway and other undertakings, is met with public loans or aids from the General Account of the home Government. The latter amounted to *yen* 12,350,000 each in 1911 and 1912, decreasing to *yen* 10,000,000 in 1913 and *yen* 9,000,000 and *yen* 8,000,000 in 1914 and 1915 respectively. It is expected that by 1919 the Government-General will become financially independent and no advance will be demanded from Imperial Government.

The Budget.—Revenue and expenditure of the Korean Government were 17 million *yen* each in 1907 and 29 million *yen* in 1909, but the revenue included advances from the Imperial General Account, exclusive of the military and other expeneses borne by the Imperial Treasury as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

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Budgets (in *yen* 1,000)

Revenue

Ordinary	1915–16	1916–17
Tax	17,121	16,684
Stamp receipts	1,715	2,402
Yök-tun receipts	1,521	1,520
Gov't undertaking and property	18,616	20,098
Other receipts	801	854
Total	39,776	41,561
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	—	—
Loans	8,634	10,585
Subsidies to meet deficit	8,000	7,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	2,111	402
Total	18,745	17,987
Total Revenue	58,522	59,549

Expenditure

Ordinary	1915–16	1916–17
Prince Yi's Household	1,500	1,500
Gov.-General's Office	3,244	3,300
Justice and Prison	2,581	2,724
Police	3,300	3,314
Local administration	4,163	4,273
Education	333	467
Custom-house	592	595
Model Farms	195	211
Pingyang mining	775	785
Central Experimental Station	168	113
Afforestation	148	1,204
Communication	3,663	3,775
Railway expense	7,716	7,690
Repairs	320	320
Sundry expenses	349	363
Transferred to General Account	6,385	5,011
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-In	400	420
Reserves	1,000	1,000
Total	36,691	37,073
Extraordinary		
Industrial expense	237	232
Gendamerie	1,104	1,104
Garrison	134	127
Land surveying	3,596	3,785
Subsidies	3,002	3,050
Repair and Construction	1,398	1,084
Public works	3,183	3,202
Railways	7,580	8,390
Investigations	481	560
Others	795	938
Total	21,514	22,475
Total Expenditures	58,205	59,549

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Continuing Expenditure

With the approval of the Diet in the session of 1910-11 the continuing expenditure of Korean undertakings in form of loan program spreading over a number of years has been adopted. The money is to be appropriated for these works:—

Road reconstruction, to be completed by	1916-17 year at	¥	10,500,000
Customs construction, ,,	1919-20 ,,		10,268,995
Railway making and repairing, ,,	1913-19 ,,		94,736,218
Waterworks at Chinnampho, ,,	1914-15 ,,		420,000
Riparian Work of the Akata, ,,	1914-15 ,,		107,500
Seoul post-office, ,,	1915-16 ,,		300,000
Ninsen harbor repair, ,,	1917-18 ,,		431,061
New Wiju street and river repair, ,,	1915-16 ,,		240,000
Total estimated			117,003,774

Debts of Chosen

	Floated in year	Amount ¥ 1,000	Interest %	To be redeemed in
1st Undertaking Loan	1906	35,000	6.5	1912-16
2nd Undertaking Loan.. ..	1908	12,963	6.527	1918-33
1st 4% Public Loan	1910	1,052	4.0	1920-70
Chosen Undertaking Exchequer Bond	1913	30,000	5.0	1917
Undertaking Loans	1913	6,000	6.2	Within three years from floatation
Undertaking Loans	1914	5,000	5.5	
Undertaking Loans	1915	2,460	5.5	
Undertaking Loans	1915	3,000	5.5	
Undertaking Loans	1915	1,500	6.0	
Total	—	65,657	—	—

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

	Merchandise			Specie & Bullions	
Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1911	54,087	18,856	72,944	4,739	12,857
1912	67,115	20,985	88,101	1,472	10,124
1913	71,580	30,878	102,459	202	10,944
1914	63,231	34,388	97,620	304	10,824
1915	59,199	49,492	108,691	813	11,764

Staple Exports (in *yen* 1,000)

Staple items	1914	1915	Staple items	1914	1915
Beans & Peas	4,161	5,328	Wheat and Barley ..	204	145
Rice	7,098	24,516	Coal	458	629
Live Stock	495	338	Fertilizers	955	917
Cow Hide	1,597	3,538	Ginseng	497	1,241
Fishes, dried salt ..	688	896	Cotton, raw and ginned	1,107	1,157
Gold ore	569	929			

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STAPLE IMPORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

Staple items	1914	1915	Staple items	1914	1915
Rice	2,723	316	Woollen fabrics	788	565
Italian Millet	1,147	766	Silk fabrics	926	973
Flour	1,237	683	Paper	1,319	1,504
Sugar	1,510	1,541	Wrought iron	1,192	781
Sake	880	910	Machinery	1,481	1,222
Petroleum	1,486	1,701	Coal	1,741	1,762
Cotton yarn	2,069	2,435	Timber, planks and sleepers	1,694	1,436
Sheetings, gray	5,879	6,247	Straw bags, ropes, and mats	1,082	1,101
Sheetings, white	1,757	2,103	Post parcels	3,912	3,991
Cotton fabrics, Japanese	1,983	1,941			
Hempen fabrics	1,617	1,153			

TRADE AT LEADING PORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

	1913		1914		1915	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Ninsen	5 818	17,589	5,225	14,217	8,131	12,833
Fusan	9,845	17,555	11,794	16,909	17,899	14,355
Chinnampho	4,283	3,024	3,959	2,358	4,987	2,545
Gensan	1,327	5,386	1,141	4,201	3,439	3,308
Kunsan	4,199	3,281	6,177	2,173	7,288	2,292
Seoul	336	11,049	631	11,136	1,040	11,445

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (in *yen* 1,000)

	1912		1913		1914	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Japan Proper	15,369	40,756	25,313	40,429	28,587	39,046
China	4,058	7,027	4,183	9,764	4,518	7,760
Great Britain	197	9,802	234	7,545	43	5,434
U.S.A.	95	6,459	89	7,849	92	6,1[illegible]7
Asiatic Russia	1,245	73	1,010	63	1,109	102
Belgium	1	208	10	140	11	187
Hongkong	5	226	24	73	6	39
France	2	89	3	115	1	70
Germany	5	1,591	3	1,686	3	917
Total (inc. others)	20,985	67,115	30,878	71,580		

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when the branch of the First Bank was established and was authorised by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privilegs were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. Provincial hypothec banks were organized in 1906 at various local centres. Besides these banks there are fifteen ordinary banks, i.e. the First, the 130th, the 18th, Suwo, Mitsuyo, Shichisei and Keijo banks by Japanese,

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and Kanjo and Chosen Shogyo Banks by Koreans, and Taikyū, Sennan Keinan and Fusan Banks are combined establishments of the both nations. The statistics are as follows at the end of September, 1915:—

(In ¥ 1,000)

	No. of Banks	Paid up capital	Reserve funds	Gov. subsidies: shares taken up	Gov. subsidies: Loan by
Bank of Chosen	1	10,000	378	3,000	1, 00
Prov. Hypothec Banks ..	6	1,469	517	329	1,459
Ordinary Banks	15	3,315 * 3,600	605	3,000	357
Total	22	14,784 * 3,600	1,500	6,329	3,016

(*Continued*)	Bank nots	Debenture	Balance of deposits	Balance of loans
Bank of Chosen	24,686	——	16,289	26,568
Prov. Hypothec Banks ..	——	2,856	6,608	10,806
Ordinary banks	——	——	13,035	16,221
Total	24,686	2,856	35,922	53,595

Note:—An asterisk* shows those of the branches of banks in Japan.

The Bank of Chosen

(Formerly the Bank of Korea.)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. (2) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea. (3) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government of the Bank of Korea.

The capital is ¥ 10,000,000 paid up in 100,000 shares of ¥ 100 each, of which 30,000 were allotted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors, the remaining 69,600 allotted among Japanese and Koreans.

The Board of Directors comprises Mr. K. Shoda (Pres), Messrs. Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura (Directors) and Messrs. Ito and Hattori, (Auditors).

AGRICULTURE

Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas.—The cultivated area is 2,959,159 *cho*, of which 37% is rice paddy and 63% farm. The land not yet brought under tillage is estimated at 2,302,274 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills etc. The price of land is from ¥ 1,600 to ¥ 150 per *cho* of paddy field and from ¥ 1,500 to ¥ 50 per *cho* of upland farm. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle in opening wild land in Korea.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law regarding the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated,

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providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for village, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this is waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of 1914 the total extent of renting uncultivated lands reached 29,199 *cho*,

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soja bean, cotton, etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in the yield. Yearly products for about 2,960,000 *cho* of the rice fields are about 12,000,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan Proper.

Barley and Soja Bean.—Barley covers 584,644 *cho*, yielding 4,600,000 *koku*. Soja and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to about 5,000,000 *yen* annually; the acreage is 553,077 *cho* and the yield 3,200,000 *koku*.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary in Japan Proper. About 46,000 *koku* of cocoons was produced in 1914. The serious drawback is the danger of parasitic worms and of sudden change of temperature. The total area of mulberry plantation was 10,000 *cho*. Wild silkworms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginsengs.—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Koreans formerly totalled ¥ 1,650,000 worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount fell off. The improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business, it being now a Gov. monopoly. In 1914 the cured roots produced amounted to 17,700 *kin* and in 1915 to 24,042. It is estimated the output in 1916 will reach 34,285 valued at ¥ 2,228,525. The ginsengs are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested.

Cotton.—The experimental cultivations of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese. It was granted ¥ 100,000 by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, it being judged as best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The area under cotton in 1914 increased to 20,000 *cho*, and the crop grew to 6,380,000 *kwan*. The authorities estimate that the area will be extended at no distant date to 100,000 *cho*, of which Chongla province will have 60,000. Ginning is carried on at factories in Mokpho, Fusan, etc.

The latest figures are given below in unit of 1,000:—

	Area (*cho*)		Harvest (*kin*)		Export to Homeland	
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Picul (full)	¥. (full)
1113 ..	14	46	13,445	12,099	26,605	848,429
1914 ..	21	40	17,471	18,652	42,950	1,098,728
1915 ..	30	34	28,668	16,338	60,599	1,982,669

Stock-Farming.—Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Nothern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there

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keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future. The number of cattle was about 1,287,000 in 1914. Cow hides were exported to Japan Proper to the amount of ¥ 1,400,000 in 1914.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea, and covers area of about 25,000 *cho*, i. e. practically same as at the time of the Annexation. The leaf harvest however shows a marked increase owing to improved method of cultivation and of variety. The crop obtained recently reaches five million *kwan* or 2,500,000 *yen* in value. The Koreans are inveterate smokers and consume about seven to eight million *yen* worth a year, so that, plenty of tobacco is imported from Japan and other countries.

Fruit culture.—The climate is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees. Formerly fruits were largely imported from China and Japan but fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the peninsula. Apples, grapes, pears and peaches, persimmons and chestnuts are important items and cover an area of 2,000 *cho*.

Organs of Agricutural development.—To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with its branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

Farming Enterprises by Japanese.—The Japanese farming enterprises as they existed in 1912, represent 126,146 *cho* (315,365 acres) with investment amouting to about *yen* 22,472,983 and by 3,839 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 358,36 Of the investors 177 represented *yen* 14,963,624 and 83.062 *cho*. Independent farming covers 1,227½ and tenantry 65,885 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

MINING INDUSTRY

Gold.—Korea is rich in mines which supply a good field of investment to both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are active in working gold mines. The concessions were obtained from the former Korean Government. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. is an American interest that was organized in 1897 and is working Unsan concession in Pyongon district. It is a largest undertaking, being backed with capital of ¥ 10,000,000 fully paid up. Lately it handled over 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to about ¥ 3,300,000. The second largest mine is at Suan worked by Seoul Mining Co., American, enterprise, though the right belongs to the Korean Syndicate, Ltd., established by British capitalists. The annual output of this mine reaches nearly ¥ 1,500,000. Seventy foreigners are engaged, and 2,000 workers are employed. The establishment of a refining works at Chinnanpo by Kuhara & Co. is expected to afford great facilities for mining gold ores in Korea.

Iron.—Iron ores of various descriptions occur, chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries, including the three important mines of Sainei, Inritsu and Angaku, the last situated in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong and worked by the Okura Firm. In 1914 the output from all the mines along the Tadong amounted to about 170,000 tons. They were purchased by the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the raw material consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The c

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two mines of Sainei and Inritsu were transferred to the Works in 1910. Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output. The latest turnout from the two mines amounted 120,000 tons or 190,000 *yen* in value. The Mitsui's Iron Works at Kennipho when completed will occasion a larger production of the ores.

Graphite.—The production of graphite recently has increased suddenly. The output that did not exceed *yen* 20,000 in 1907 now stands at about ¥ 200,000. Many of the concessions are exploited by British capitalists.

Other Mineral Resources.--Smokeless coal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures producing anthracite are almost inexhaustible in supply, output in 1914 amounting to 150,000 tons. They were transferred to Government in 1907. The discovery of ores of rare metals recently as tungsten and molybdenum has caused something like a boom to mining enterprises in Korea. The purchase of the Kapsan copper mine by Kuhara & Co. in 1916 at ¥ 3,000,000 may be mentioned here.

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTION (in unit of 1,000)

	Gold		Alluvial gold		Iron ores		Graphite		Coal	
	momme	*yen*	*momme*	*yen*	ton	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	ton	*yen*
1912	986	4,644	169	670	122	201	17,237	234	127	557
1913	1,200	5,692	233	970	124	233	20,499	252	127	570
1914	1,288	6,064	142	575	174	267	9,543	122	166	739

Besides there were in 1914 production of gold ores 1,382,000 *kwan* or 110,000 *yen* worth, gold-copper ores 1,887 tons or 500,000 *yen*, and silver and copper-ores valued at some 20,000 *yen*.

With the exception of Unsan gold mines, most of the other mines conceded to either foreigners or Japanese, are not yet in full working order.

LIST OF MINING CONCESSIONS

Mineral	Located	Province	Leased by
Gold	Unsan	North Pyong-an	American
,,	Snau	Whanghai	British-American
,,	Chiksan	South Choongchong	American
,,	Changsong	North Pyong-an	,,
,,	Huchang	,, ,,	Italian
,,	Syenchon	,, ,,	German
,,	Kokkanli	North Choongchong	British
Copper	Kapsan	South Hamkyong	American
Alluvial gold	Syun-an	S. Pyong-an	Japanese
Zinc	Lyongpyow	N. ,,	,,
Iron	An-ak	Whanghai	,,
Graphite	Yungheung	S. Hamkyong	,,
Gold	Changsong	N. Pyong-an	K. Yasukawa
,,	Kusong	,, ,,	Furukawa Firm
Iron	Kaichon	S. ,,	Mitsubishi ,,
,,	Kyomipo	Whanghai	,,
Coal	Anju	S. Pyong-an	Meiji Min. Co.
Zinc	Somin	N. ,,	Japanese

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FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 6,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. If the Korean fishermen were as diligent and progressive as the Japanese the yield would increase as much as five times more than to-day. The existing states of the business excepting whaling, are these:—

At the end of 1914	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Korean	305,191	¥ 5,615,459	¥ 3,938,481
Japanese	11,028	6,449,226	2,953,854
Total	316 219	12,064,685	6,992,335

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods, herrings, etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

Whaling.—Whaling is the sole undertaking of the two Japanese fishing Companies, Toyo and Nikkan Whaling Companies. They have five bases on the Japan Sea.

Salt Industry.—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 244,900,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage will be made up by proper means by Government before long.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions in the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 11,000,000 *cho* (27½ million acres), about 47% of the total area of Korea. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkowa, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting through renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected the planting of 4,650,000 in the first year, 1911, then 10,160,000 in '12, and 12,430,000 in '13, and 13,000,000 and 15,000,000 in '14 and '15 respectively. Besides, it elaborated the system of leasing State-owned forest-land to private individuals or corporations, under promise of transferring the leases to their possession when the work was successfully completed. About 519,000 *cho* of forest-land have been leased under this arrangement.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 1,800,000 *cho* of forests along the Yalu and Tuman Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

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INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered decline through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemical from sea-weeds.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These are still insignificant, the investment reaching about 1,500,000 and comprise thiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. These produce about ¥ 28,000,000 worth of productions. They employe nearly 17,000 workers, 13,000 Koreans and the rest Japanese and Chinese.

Electric Enterprise.—In the fall of 1915 13 electric companies existed with capital ¥ 10,850,000. The total capacity of the plants for generating electricity was 8,100 kilowatts. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands capital of ¥ 6,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native laborers are much cheaper than in Japan, say about a half of the other. Data compiled at Seoul in 1915 are as follows showing daily wages:—

Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*	Occupation	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*
Carpenter	1.44	1.00	Tile-layer	1.64	1.25
Plasterer	1.54	.96	Stone mason ..	1.96	1.02
Sawyer	1.80	1.00	Coolie	.80	.50
Bricklayer	1.40	1.00	Tailor *	18.00	8.00
Blacksmith . ..	1.20	.60	Shoemaker	1.00	.70
Paper hanger ..	1.00	.70	Compositor . ..	.80	.45
Metal-carver ..	1.10	.80	Brewer *	16.00	7.00
Thatcher	1.00	.80			

NOTE. —*=monthly with board.

EDUCATION

The Korean Education System.—Korea had no system of education before the Peninsula was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes did attend schools kept by Korean teachers who at best posse-sed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

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Educational organs of the Korean people are graded into Common schools and Higher Common schools for giving general education and technical schools for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce and engineering. For special education there is the Seoul Special School. At present four Gov. Higher Common Schools exist, two for boys at Seoul and Pyongyang, and two for girls at the same places. The data at the end of May, 1915 are as follows:—

		No of schools	Staff	Pupils: Boys	Pupils: Girls
Public Common Schools		397	1,856	55,917	5,816
Government Common Schools ..		2	15	336	160
Seoul Special School		—	16	152	—
Seoul Higher Common School ..		—	44	704	—
Pyongyang ,, ,, ..		—	19	346	—
Seoul H. C. Sch. for Females ..		—	19	—	194
Pyongyang H. C. Sch. for Females .		—	10	—	151
Private Higher Common Schools ..		4	42	331	132
Technical Schools	Agriculture ..	15	88	1,222	
	Commerce ..	3	29	456	
Elementary Technical Schools	Agriculture ..	53	174	1,275	
	Commerce ..	8	32	343	
	Engineering ..	4	15	117	
	Marine	1	4	15	

There are besides some 1200 private institutes of which about 500 are somehow or other connected with foreign missionaries. They are pretty large in number, but are apparently decreasing. The mission schools have lately been flurried owing to the issue of a Regulation by the Government-General to place them under the same administrative control as schools of other extraction and to forbid religious teaching as part of regular curriculum in the class-rooms.

Korean Students studying in Japan.—These Koreans number about 600, mostly studying in Tokyo. Those prosecuting study at official expenses were in 1915:—Technic 7, Commerce 3, Agriculture 11, Pedagogy 3, Medicine 16, Blind 1, Total 41.

Japanese.—Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools at the end of May, 1915 being:—

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	292	985	31,523
Middle Schools	4	55	1,034
Girl's Higher Schools	7	74	1,247
Technical Schools	5	52	593
Others	7	157	663

RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan Proper, Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan

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Proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, it having entered the field as early as 1836. The Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses a good converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The foreign missionary force numbers about 300, and Korean converts about 190,000. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational object, as mentioned elsewhere.

JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise eight District Courts with 71 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. The staff of the Courts and procurators' office consist as follows:—Judges—197 (of which 160 are Koreans); public procurators—64 (54 Koreans); chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks and student interpreters—410.

The latest statistics on new cases of civil, criminal, preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

		Of which				
	Total	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Probators' visit	Sundry civil
1912 .. .	105,498	37,195	13,525	434	24,937	27,692
1913 .. .	141,911	38,539	16,927	528	31,281	54,542
1914	211,235	36,680	17,819	585	34,832	118,592

Prison record is as follows as to convicts, accused, etc:—

	Male	Female	Total
1912	9,149	432	9,581
1913	9,442	472	9,914
1914	8,940	534	9,474

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions with headquarters at Pingyang and near Seoul. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police stations, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzaisho* (sentry station) The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors-general, 144 Japanese and 102 Korea inspectors, and 884 Japanese and 3,130 Korean policemen In additions there is a force of gendamerie.

Policing is attended to the Gendarmes and police force. The former number roughly 3,500 with 4,500 native assistants, and the latter consisting of 2,500 Japanese and 3,500 natives, total 14,000 i. e. one man per 1 sq. *ri*.

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New Naval Station.—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korea at an estimated outlay of a little over ¥ 8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year.

RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government, on July 1st, '06 at *yen* 20,084,537. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-plo were hurriedly done during the Russo-Japan war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceeds 1000 miles in extention consisting of three main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (585 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Imperial Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic service, i. e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Genzan); (3) Honam Line (175.7 m.), consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section, Kunsan branch, Mokpo-Chyongenp section. A new section connecting Wonsan with Hoiryong is now being constructed, a part already open to traffic.

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at the cost of *yen* 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table device to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over 130,000,000 *yen*.

Traffic results are shown below in 1000:—

Years ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1913	4,399	11 984	1,105	5,827
1914	4,995	13,660	1,389	6,350
1915	4,768	14,547	1,387	6,417

The average per mile per day figures are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1913	563	345	19.86
1914	523	371	19,09
1915	464	388	17,83

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital is ¥ 10,000,000 p. u., divided into 200,000 shares of ¥ 50, and of that number

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the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Korean redeemable in 5–25 years, and also to make temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and in virtue of this privilege issued in Mar. 1913 the French debenture bonds of 50 million francs. The Co's loans reached ¥ 7,892,732 in Sept 1915. State aids of not more than ¥ 300,000 a year were granted for the first eight years, but the privilege was discontinued in '16. President and two Vice-Presidents being to be filled with Japanese nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule for inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two, peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become landowners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co.'s land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease. The Co. owns land covering 73,364 *cho*, of which 49,080 *cho*, are wet land and 19,594 *cho*, upland field, the rest being forests etc. By the end of 1914 the settlers numberd 2,577 families representing 10,668 people.

From the business report in March 1916 we quote:—

Assets	¥ 21,030,385	Liabilities	¥ 31,030,385
Various loans ..	5,813,585	Capital paid up ..	10,000,000
,, deposits ..	3,516,753	Debenture bonds ..	19,350,000
Land	14,405,656	Reserves	511,000
Agr. produce	1,445,897	Brought from last account	315,241
Debentures subscribed	1,690,000	Profit	706,675

President, Saburo Yoshihara; Vice-Pres., Utaro Noda; Board of Directors, I. Hayashi, K. Inonye, Kan Sorya.

CONSPIRACY CASES

On Feb. 13th, 1915 were released as an act of special amnesty six political prisoners, including Mr. (formerly Baron) Yun Chi-ho, and five others, all of whom were sentenced to six years imprisonment on Oct. 9th, 1913 on a charge of conspiracy with assassination of the Governor-General as one of its objects. The case had been brought to light early in 1911, in the course of examination of men arrested on a charge of armed burglary. Researches by the detective force led to the arrest of 123 men consisting mainly of native Christian pastors, teachers and students. On June 23, 1912 these men were put on trial at the Court of First Instance and on Sept. 28 it acquitted 17 and sentenced 105 to penal servitude of five to ten

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years. As a result of appeal the number of convictions dwindled to only 6, and their term of imprisonment was reduced to 6 years. This sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court with which appeal was subsequently lodged twice. Naturally the case attracted wide attention among foreigners, especially missionary circles, while the allegation made by the accused at the public trial that they had been subjected to torture at the police examinations and the Preliminary Court created something like a sensation among those foreigners.

In 1915 a similar though more incipient case was brought to light, and the chief conspirator Seung Nak-hiang and a number of his associates were arrested. It appears that on the fall of Tsingtau in 1914 he, with a number of Korean malcontents, organized at Shanghai a secret society and attempted to form a China-Korean treaty with the avowed purpose of restoring the Korean Kingdom, counting on the backing of Germany, for the conspirator believed she would come out victorious in the great War. They tried to approach Prince Li through one of his native retainers, when the plot came to the ears of the Police, and all the plottors were arrested.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,354 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longitude 120° 2′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores covers about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan Proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most consipicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,65 ft.) stands. In the neighbourhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage to the fields and public works. Sea board extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentations except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts greater parts of available plains have been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 90° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails, and occasions a wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season occurs in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

TEMPERATURE

	Taihoku c.	Taichū c.	Tainan c.	Taitō c.	Kōshun c.	Hōkotō c.
Jan.	15.6	16.1	19.3	19.3	20.6	16.6
April	20.5	21.9	23.3	23.2	24.6	21.8
July	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7
Oct.	23.1	23.8	24.9	24.4	25.3	24.6
Dec.	16.8	18.2	18.4	20.0	21.4	18.2
Average... ...	21.6	22.1	23.1	23.4	24.4	22.5

RAINFALLS

	Taihoku mm.	Taichū mm.	Tainan mm.	Taitō mm.	Kōshun mm.	Hōkotō mm.
Jan.	95.0	46.0	28.8	42.7	24.4	34.2
April	137.0	111.3	55.7	72.8	52.6	4.7
July	195.8	265.1	353.0	236.2	392.6	30.1

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	Taihoku mm.	Taichū mm.	Tainan mm.	Taitō mm.	Kōshun mm.	Hōkōtō mm.
Aug.	372.8	354.8	457.3	339.5	584.0	189.3
Nov.	79.9	16.1	20.7	52.0	7.3	2.7
Total	2030.1	1728.1	1676.7	1794.6	2229.7	958.3

Number of Days of Rainfalls

	Taihoku	Taichū	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkōtō
Jan...	16.9	8.5	5.9	13.0	9.3	6.5
April	15.3	10.4	7.5	15.3	7.7	8.6
July..	13.5	15.3	16.7	12.7	21.4	9.5
Aug.	15.9	18.2	18.7	15.1	22.9	10.3
Nov.	16.3	5.2	4.0	9.3	10.2	4.8
Total	185.8	125.2	107.7	157.8	155.7	91.6

POPULATION

Dec. 31st		Male	Female	Total	Percentage	*Pop. per sq. ri
1912	Japanese ..	72,333	50,460	122,793	3.53	99
	Natives ..	1,675,364	1,537,857	3,213,221	92.42	2,591
	Aborigines	62,034	60,702	122,736	3.53	——
	Foreigners	15,787	2,142	17,929	0.52	14
	Total ..	1,825,518	1,651,161	3,476,679	100.00	2,704
1913	Japanese ..	78,171	55,766	133,937	3.78	——
	Natives ..	1,699,936	1,565,233	3,265,169	92.14	——
	Foreigners	16,701	2,463	19,164	0.54	——
	Aborigines	62,886	62,397	125,283	3.54	——
	Total ..	1,857,694	1,685,859	3,543,553	100.00	2,756
1914		1,890,091	1,722,093	3,612,184	——	——
1915		1,926,569	1,755,329	3,681,888	——	——

NOTE.—In the column marked with *, and also in the following statistics the aborigines are excluded.

	Birth	Death	Still birth	Marriage	Divorce
1910	135,297	90,015	5,317	36,786	5,319
1911	139,333	87,446	5,318	36,985	5,085
1912	140,498	84,963	5,789	37,919	5,082
1913	141,379	86,610	5,802	36,167	5,160

	Death per 100 birth	Per 1000 of Population				
		Birth	Death	Still birth	Marriage	Divorce
1910	66.53	42.03	27.96	1.65	11.43	1.65
1911	62.76	42.41	26.61	1.80	11.26	1.55
1912	60.47	41.89	25.33	1.73	11.31	1.52
1913	——	41.40	25.30	——	10.58	1.51

Principal Cities at the end of 1913

Taihoku..	103,404	Kako	19,082
Keelung..	18,193	Kagi	22,826
Giran	16,355	Tainan	61,893
Shinchiku	17,108	Takao	15,358
Taichū	15,841	Toko	10,777
Shokwa	16,268		

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THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 672 communities with the population of about 130,000, broadly classified into Northern and Southern Aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. Record of raid by the aborigines is :—

	1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Killed	Wounded	K.	W.	K.	W.	K.	W.
Polices etc	116	164	151	178	279	179	661	866
Other officers & people	190	184	193	185	434	209	816	889
Total	306	348	344	363	713	388	1,477	1,755

The capital punishment of aborigines for murder, etc. formerly amounted to generally 100 in July and August each and 50-60 each in other months, the average per day numbering 7 or 8. In 1916, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 15 only 23 cases were reported.

THE WORK OF SUBJUGATION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half the total area of the island and rich in natural resources.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The Guard corps form a force of 5,339 men consisting of 2246 native guards, 3082 police officers and men, and a number of interpreters. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 23 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' district.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥ 15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥ 9,750,000 for guard zone and ¥ 5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed; the 2nd campaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinalji with military and police force of about 3,700. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This last was the largest expedition and was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. The work of subjugation has thus been completed over all the aborigines' region, at least for the present. Strictly speaking, out of the total tribes of 672 with 129,715 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance of 121 tribes with 13,000 are still to be dealt with.

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FORESTS AND PLAINS

At the end March	Protection forest	Other forests, etc.	Total
1911	18,278 *ko*	2,908,831 *ko*	2,927,109 *ko*
1912	24,119	2,902,990	2,927,109
1913	41,921	2,885,188	2,927,109
1914	52,613	2,874,496	2,927,109

"Ko"=2,932 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

Area of Afforestation (*ko*)

Year ended March	Government: Camphor trees	Government: Other trees	Private: Camphor trees	Total
1912	535	777	1,027	2,339
1913	531	582	1,336	2,449
1914	1,309	781	1,206	3,296
1915	1,379	761	1,933	4,073

Primeval Forests—Arisan Lumbering Work

Primeval forests exist in the aborigines' quarters. Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm laid rails at the cost of about ¥ 2,000,000 to bring out the timber. The Firm having given it up the Government took up the business on its own account at an outlay of ¥ 5,900,000 spread over five years ending 1914–15 year.

Arisan.—This is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. It lies east of Kagi, an important city in Southern Formosa. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers about 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shakujime* (abont 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 ,, 18,207,356 ,, ,, ,,

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915–'16 year 250,000 *shakujime* as regards conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively, theoretically speaking. Regeneration will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently. In 1915 about 222,000 *sh'me* was brought to Kagi.

Of the timber trees the following are most important:—

	No. of stamps	*Shakujime*
Chamaecyparis	152,482	3,443,899
Red ,, ...	155,783	4,404,460
"Kashi" oak	267,363	2,709,678
"Shii" ,, ...	247,548	2,803,622

As lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimunpei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥ 3,700,000. This is apart from the sum spent by the Fujita Firm which had laid 9 m. of the total length. The gauge is 30 in. with the maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist, as aaso three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is to be ttended to at Kagi where an extensive sawing yard has been constructed.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Budget for 1916—17

Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)		*Expenditure* (in *yen* 1,000)	
Ordinary :—		Ordinary :—	
Taxes	6,947	Administration Office	1,279
Custom Duties	1,053	Judicial Courts	456
State Undertaking and Property	28,484	Local Governments	947
Stamp Receipts	1,037	Police	148
Various Licenses and Fees	4	Prisons	544
Miscellaneous Receipts	212	Hospitals	579
Total Ordinary	37,739	Customs houses	311
Extraordinary :—		Communications	1,560
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	502	Government Railways	3,410
Proceeds of loans transferred from General Account	1,550	Monopoly Bureau	10,511
Surplus of preceding year transferred	141	Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account	4,071
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	Other Expenses	7,820
Total Extraordinary	2,193	Total Ordinary	31,642
Total Revenue	39,933	Extraordinary :—	
		Special Undertakings	1,550
		Subsidies	1,450
		Public Works	4,092
		Other Expenses	354
		Encouragement of Industry	842
		Total Extraordinary	8,290
		Total Expenditure	39,933

EDUCATION (at end of March, 1914)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	Students
Elementary Schools for Japanese	94	385	10,380
Public School for Natives	268	1345	54,969
Middle School	1	25	623
Girls' Higher School	1	23	341
Language School	1	81	1,919
Technical School	—	—	—
Medical School	1	23	207
Private Schools	13	97	832
Family institutions kept by Native Teachers	576	589	17,284

JUSTICE

	Year ended March	Civil cases No. of cases	Civil cases No. disposed	Civil cases No. remaining	Criminal cases No. of cases	Criminal cases No. disposed	Criminal cases No. remaining
1st Instance	1912	4,753	3,179	1,574	4,984	4,903	81
	1913	5,510	4,403	1,107	5,021	4,909	112
	1914	6,800	5,759	1,041	5,277	5,147	130
Appeal	1912	897	767	130	172	159	13
	1913	898	730	168	163	159	3
	1914	1,047	851	196	185	178	7

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AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the lowland of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of the cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million *koku*, of which about 15% goes to Japan Proper. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

Area of Cultivation

(in 1000 *ko*; 1 *ko* equals 1 *cho* approximately)

End of year	Real area		Area of plantations				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, pease etc.	Sugar cane	Tea
1912 ..	328	345	496	113	34	75	35
1913 ..	332	337	509	120	35	67	36
1914 ..	337	344	515	117	37	77	—

Principal Crops (in 1000)

End of year	Rice	Tea	Sugar cane	Sweet potato	Beans, pease etc.	Jute	Indigo
	koku	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*	*koku*	*kin*	*kin*
1912 ..	4,046	22,378	3,159,026	1,121,766	102	4,036	19,544
1913 ..	5,126	22,516	1,530,518	1,370,970	137	4,621	2,753
1914 ..	4,608	—	2,642,616	1,368,602	133	4,490	—

LIVE STOCK AND MARINE PRODUCTS

	No. of live stock (in 1,000)				Value of marine products (in *yen* 1000)		
	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goat	Catches	Marine products	Aquiculture
1912	291	154	1,276	126	1,013	271	832
1913	289	138	1,321	129	1,551	402	834
1914	271	128	1,313	124	1,662	383	1,066

SUGAR INDUSTRY (Vide Chap. Industry)

The industry was in a highly neglected state when the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. The new rulers, after various experiments, decided to introduce Rose Buds variety and to enforce compulsory measures as in Java. In 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and for some years warm protection was extended to the industry, to the extent even as much as 90% of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been subsequently reduced to about 50% as the industry had become prosperous enough to dispense with such protection and also because the natives no longer required costly interference to compel producing the

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canes. They began to see that cane-raising paid them well, and therefore willingly attended to it. The latest data are these:—

	Area (*ko*)	Cane *kin* per *ko*	Sugar 1000 *kin*	Sugar *kin* per *ko*	% of centrifugal
1911	89,445	52,716	499,817	5,588	10.60
1912	75,328	41,936	331,697	4,403	10.50
1913	68,640	19,000	116,500	1,697	8.93
1914	78,000	33,000	247,500	3,484	10.56
1915 (est.) ..	100,610	47,405	494,536	4,914	13.60

Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the field of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly same. The fact is the Javanese cane-fields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages cost only 23 or 24 *sen* in Java against 40 in Formosa, but the former is less efficient. On the other hand Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥ 3.10 per picul.

Formosan Refineries.—Refineries for centrifugal number 36 in the island, capable to turn out 27,077 tons (English & American tons combined), the Ccs. numbering 13 with investment totalling ¥ 100,000,000 in round figures.

Diseases & Nursery.—The injury from insects has begun to attract the attention of both the planters and the authorities. This is generally accounted for by the degeneration of the shoots and the abuse of the fertility of soil. To supply improved and vigorous shoots the authorities have sent for canes from Java, Hawaii, Louisiana and Cuba and are raising them at the nursery covering about 60 acres at a hilly site in mid-Formosa.

TEA

As a beverage possessing specially high flovor, Oolong tea is a great favorite among the wealthy and refined circles in and about Boston and New York, about 13,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥ 4,000,000 being consumed. It also goes to England where it is used to highten the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. Strange to state the export has remained almost stationary for a number of years. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms, owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor, are losing fertility; the greater attention paid by the authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12 % of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥ 16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines' quarter about 30 miles east of

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Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in 4 or 5 years. Wrapper tea is exported every year to the South Seas about 6,000,000 *kin* valued at ¥ 2,400,000. Amount of tea production is shown below in 1000 *kin*:—

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Total
1911	10,887	6,650	5,148	1,945	24,632
1912	10,449	5,757	4,224	1,946	22,378
1913	11,359	6,283	3,481	1,392	22,516
1914	9,243	7,351	4,417	1,711	22,723

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking and less from revenue purpose. As the result of this policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 76,995 by the end of 1914 against 169,064 in 1900.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. Besides improving the quality the output has increased to 180,000,000 *kin*, of which 46,000,000 *kin* is consumed in the island, the surplus now being demanded in Japan Proper, Chosen, Karafuto and Russian Maritime Province. The area of salt fields now reaches 1600 *ko* (*ko* about, *cho*). It is contemplated to increase the area to 1872 *ko* capable to produce 200 million catties by the end of 1916–7 year.

Camphor.—Mr. S. Karai, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa, stated to this effect in April 1916.—The world's consumption of camphor now amounts to roughly 9,000,000 *kin* of which about one half is supplied by Formosa. The chemical, besides being used for the manufacture of celluloid, is in demand for insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense-making. Fragrant oil containing linala was opened for sale in 1913. It is intended to increase the area of planting and to bring it up to 50,000 acres by 1923. There are private camphor plantations as mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. (Also vid. Camphor, Chap. on Forestry, and State Monopoly, Chap. on Finance.)

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient even to meet the demand in the island, amounting to about 1,560,000 *kin*, only a third of the total consumption. The shortage comes from Japan Proper and from China, the import reaching some 1,000,000 million *yen* worth of leaf, chiefly for consumption of the natives.

Production of Opium, Salt, Camphor and Tobacco
(in 1,000)

Year ended March	Opium *momme*	Salt *kin*	Camphor *kin*	Camphor oil *kin*	Tobacco *kin*
1912	26,400	114,692	4,509	5,306	748
1913	31,377	103,340	3,995	4,532	725
1914	28,097	120,209	4,745	4,821	872

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MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit of 1,000 *tsubo*:—

Year	Gold	Gold-silver-copper	Gold-copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1915	1,565	210	3,400	1,138	3,904	45,838	25,657

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in which the natives are allowed one half of the shares in the output. The production in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	Gold 1,000 *momme*	Alluvial gold 1,000 *momme*	Silver 1,000 *momme*	Copper 1,000 *kin*	Coal 1,000 *kin*	Petroleum 1,000 *koku*	Sulphur 1,000 *kin*	Phosphorus 1,000 *koku*
1912 ..	427	15	896	2,450	464,093	3	2,425	——
1913 ..	300	14	430	2,578	536,543	15	3,849	9,385
1914 ..	365	231	426	3,125	575,882	15	2,008	2,235

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakutei and Denryoko, all being situated near Keelung. Their output in 1914 is as shown below:—

Minerals	Kinkwaseki	Zuiho	Shikyakutei	Denryoko	
				No. 2	No. 3
Gold (*momme*)	265,479	98,985	——	——	
Silver (*momme*)	385,425	41,198	——	——	
Copper (*kin*)	3,133,220	——	——		
Coal (*kin*)	——	——	94,110,110	51,149,477	42,512,145

Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

TRADE

	Trade with Japan Proper (in *yen* 1,000)				Trade with foreign countries (in *yen* 1,000)				
	Commodities		Specie & bullion			Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.	Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1912	47,736	43,320	936	630	1912	14,960	19,307	13	6
1913	40,435	42,829	943	518	1913	12,942	18,023	—	25
1914	45,738	39,879	1,556	208	1914	12,982	13,013	7	70

Chief Commodities of Exports (in ¥ 1,000)

	Tea	Lung-ngaus	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp, jute	Coal (Ex. ship's use)
1912	6,673	234	1,719	4,409	379	117
1913	6,434	105	—	4,493	371	97
1914	6,358	123	—	3,848	440	200

Chief Commodities of Imports (in ¥ 1,000)

	Opium	Rice	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Oilcake, beans, Tea-seed	Timber and board
1912	3,033	1,151	756	890	1,962	704
1913	3,773	2,118	921	649	1,691	634
1914	1,845	289	755	757	1,683	466

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DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (in ¥ 1,000)

	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.
1912.. ..	4,263	392	21	1,086	1,573	4,916
1913.. ..	2,918	359	1,063	1,077	745	5,732
1914.. ..	3,480	391	1,346	641	923	5,600

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (in ¥ 1,000)

	China	British India	dutch Iandies	Great Britain	Germany	U.S.A.
1912.. ..	6,766	2,173	307	3,489	1072	1,699
1913.. ..	7,250	3,050	506	1,731	530	1,264
1914.. ..	7,306	1,017	370	1,278	523	800

COMMUNICATIONS

The complete system of post telegraph service is force, while two cables connect the island with Japan Proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (247 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899 at an estimated outlay of ¥ 28,8000 and was completed in the spring of 1908, and at less than the estimate, owing to the fall of wages and other favorable conditions. The construction of Tansui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m.; deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥ 2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the inland, is now under construction at an estimate of ¥ 4,257,000, spread over six years from 1909–10 year, from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about two-thirds are now open to traffic. The business record for 1913–4 is as given below :—.

Mileage open to traffic, 320 m. 72 ch.; number of passengers 4,959,359 and receipts ¥ 2,309,525; goods carried 1,192,401 tons and receipts ¥ 2,562,459.

Besides the Government railways there are 933 miles of private railways, of which 570 m. for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the 1900–01 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk line railway construction and improvement (¥ 27,585,000), land surveying (¥ 57,56,000), Keelung harbor-works (¥ 8,600,000), building of local Government offices (¥ 1,20,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (¥ 235,000), totalling ¥ 33,376,000. These works having been completed in the years 1899–1911, at the cost of ¥ 42,985,045. The Government next took in hand in 1908–9 year second series of undertaking at the estimate of about ¥ 39,000,000, spread over 21 years ending 1928–9 year, as;—(1) Irrigation, ¥ 30,000, 00. (2) Takao harbor-works, ¥ 4,733,000. (3) Taito Railway, (vid. preceding paragraph).

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Irrigation.—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms. The plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified water-ways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

Takao Habor-works.—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at a time, and to handle goods of about 5,000 tons a year.

The third undertakings.—In 1911–2 year the Government planned another set of undertakings, i.e. extension of the railway trunk line, subjugation of aborigines (which see), enlargements of Keelung and Takao harbor works, building of Taihoku hospital, construction of Tainan water-works, etc. Of these the first two are nearly completed.

PLANTATION WORK

Several plantations by private capitalists have been opened, and of these the Mitsui plantation as described elsewhere, and the Murai plantation, by Mr. Kichibei Murai, a banker, may be mentioned. The former is situated at Hakketsu-cho, about 7 m. from Taikokan and covers about 80,000 acres. The area opened does not yet exceed 2,500 acres, consisting of tea-farms, rice-paddies, camphor-plantation and mulberry-field.

The Murai plantation at Kagi measures about 6,750 acres and was at first carved out, in 1909, for camphor planting, but the plan has lately been modified to combine gum-planting. Camphor-planting has been completed and in June 1915 reached 383,386 stumps; gum-trees numbered 113,298 at the same date.

INSURRECTORY TROUBLES

Presence of large number of settlers from the opposite coast of Kwantung and their continued intercourse with the Cantonneses, who are more bellicose than the other Chinese people, constitute a serious menace to the maintenance of peace on the island where the natives on the whole enjoy far greater security of their life and property than could have been dreamed of while they were under Chinese rule. Since the first outrage by a desperate band of over 100 armed raiders in 1907 at Hokuho, already eight such troubles have been recorded, the last in 1915 having been on the largest scale, though happily detected before any serious mischief had been committed. Of the eight the 4th in 1913 and that of 1915 were of gravest description, the former being known as Byaritsu trouble. In this case one of the archrebels, Ra Fukusei 羅福星, conspired with over 500 natives to assault Government offices at Taihoku, Keelung and other important places in northern Formosa and to murder the Japanese. The plan was detected and the affair ended with the arrest of ringleaders.

The 1915 affair originated chiefly from superstition of ignorant natives who were silly enough to put credence in the wild story of some ring-leaders (Yo Seiho 餘清芳 in South Formosa and Ra Shun 羅俊 from opposite coast in Mid-Formosa) that they could easily create storms by means

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of the special charms they possessed and expel the Japanese with the aid of Chinese troops, and that the faithful upholders of the movement would be amply rewarded with the land now owned by the Japanese. In the summer of the year the plot was discovered and arrests began. Yo's followers, several thousand strong, broke out into open insurrection, attacked Administrative and Police Offices and killed 51 Japanese. They were subdued by aid of troops. Altogether 1,413, including 3 women, were implicated and after examination at the special Court opened at Taiwan in August of the year no less than 866 were convicted of heinous crime and sentenced to capital punishment. As a special grace in honor of the coronation ceremony the number was reduced to 95, and the sentence on all the others were commuted.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers the area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, being separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 46 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (about 3,000), Orotchones (800), Ainus (2,200) and Tungues (100). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consist of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and Russians, in all about 70,000 in summer. The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 7,500), Otomari, Mauka, and Shikika. The average annual temperature records about 33° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikika. The minimum falls in January below 40° F. below freezing point, while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

BUDGET

The estimates for the Island of Karafuto for the fiscal year 1916-17 are as follows (*yen* 1,000):—

Ordinary Revenue	1,626	Extraordinary Revenue ..	591
Taxes	193	National	293
State undertakings and property	793	Sale of State property ..	179
		Surplus of preceding year ..	113
Licence fees and charges ..	562	Miscellaneous	5
Revenue Stamps and others	77	Grand Total	2,218
Ordinary Expenditure	1,225	Exraordinary Expenditure ..	992
Karafuto Shrine	8	State undertakings	992
Civil Administrative expenses	1,187	Harbor works	200
Reserves	30	Grand Total	2,218

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER

The number of people who crossed over to the new dominion totalled in 1912, 42,138 (23,903 males and 18,235 females) and in the following year 44,356 (245,73 males and 19,783 females).

SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1911 totalled 1,037 consisting of 625 males

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and 412 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Schools number 62, of which 3 are public and the rest private, the former having about 2,000 attendants.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan-ji Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having once visited the place.

Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special license and ordinary license. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for a certain number of years at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden to prevent the diminution of fishes.

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters, especially herring for fertilizer leads the list and amounts to nearly three million *yen*.

The Government started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sunaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Catches and marine products in the last few years are as follows:—

	Herring *koku*	Salmon *koku*	Trout *koku*	Cured *yen* 1,000	For manures *yen* 1,000	Fish oil *yen* 1,000
1912 ..	198,824	11,673	127,815	2,756	4,529	227
1913 ..	215,256	10,679	69,255	2,859	3,695	279
1914 ..	207,444	17,977	45,582	—	—	—

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 *cho* are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, they being allowed about 5 acres per family. These settlers number 17,000 in all and are cultivating the area of about 5,500 *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and formid dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, which lasted even three consecutive years before they could spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

The surveying completed in 1909 shows that the southern half contains 3,352,712 *cho* of forest land, with 2,104,462 *cho* of spindle-leaf trees measuring 16,629,456,460 cubic feet, 473,750 *cho* of broad-leaf trees yielding about 643,129,420 cubic feet, and 361,898 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about

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1,740,171,280 feet. The conifers are *todo-matsu* (*Abies sachalinensis*), *ezomatsu* (*Picea ajanensis*) and larch, white birch, *alunus*, and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

The Mitsui Firm started a pulp factory and timber yard in 1914 at Otomari investing ¥1,000,000 in the work. The factory has been merged with Oji Paper Mill, which may be regarded as Mitsui's interest. The factory is expected to produce about 20,000,000 lbs. of pulp a year. Another pulp factory with business connection with the Fuji Paper Mill has also been started in the island.

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations, and hold rich veins of coal, the seams of which measure as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yūbari coal of Hokkaidō.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

Railway

The light rails 26.2 m. that were laid between Otomari (Poroantomali and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage at present extends 57.6 m from Sakayemachi to Sakayehama, the gauge being narrow.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province is the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121°50′ and 122°33′ E. longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ N. latitude. The area totals including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218.757 square *ri*.

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government-General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it, issued on Sept. 1st. '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shinnin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and directs administration, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Governor-General is authorized under special commissions to conduct negotiation with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government-General Office consists of the Military Department and the Department of Civil Administration.

DAIREN, A FREE PORT

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province was, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1913	Japanese	25,905	21,476	—
	Chinese	266,476	203,198	—
	Foreigners	68	47	—
	Total	292,447	224,721	517,170
1914	Japanese	26,749	22,272	49,021
	Chinese	267,289	206,057	473,346
	Foreigners	72	50	122
	Total	294,110	228,379	522,489

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When the inhabitants in the railway zone are added the total was as follows, at the end of 1913:—

		Male	Female	Total
1913	Japanese	42,799	34,864	—
	Chinese	311,106	206,682	—
	Foreigners	88	55	—
	Total	353,993	241,601	595,594

Three Principal Cities at the end of 1913

	Male	Female	Total
Dairen	38,199	17,973	56,173
Port Arthur	10,647	6,449	17,096
Kinchou	4,615	4,059	8,674

BUDGETS FOR 1916–17 (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary Revenue:	
Taxes	269
Public undertaking and State property	1,743
Revenue stamps	94
Other receipts	61
Total	2,159
Extraordinary:	
Sale of State property ..	228
National Treasury grant ..	2,007
Surplus of previous year transferred	287
Total	2,322
Grand total	4,483

Ordinary Expenditure:	
Gov. General's office ..	550
Law-courts and Prison ..	141
Police	867
Education	440
Communication expenses .	1,065
Others	102
Reserves	120
Total	3,288
Extraordinary:	
Undertaking expenses ..	934
Adjustment of land	100
Industrial investigation ..	10
Grant for local expense deficit	150
Total	1,194
Grand total	4,483

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1914)

	Exports to yen 1,000	Imports from yen 1,000	Total yen 1,000
Japan Proper	31,944	21,985	53,929
Korea	917	1,688	2,605
China	15,983	13,194	29,177
Hongkong, India & Australia	2,945	1,076	4,022
Europe & America	5,152	10,305	15,457
Total	56,943	48,250	105,193

EDUCATION

The Government-General maintains Primary schools and three higher organs of education, i.e. the Technical Institute, the Middle School and Girls' High School, all in Port Arthur. They make the following record for 1913:—

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	No. of Schools	Staff	Pupils
Primary Schools in Kwantung	10	108	4,127
,, along the Railway zone ..	.17	105	2,618
Port Arthur Technical School	—	100	219
Kwantung Middle School	—	40	441
Port Arthur Girls' High School ..	—	18	130

There are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese. The South Manchuria Railway keeps also its own schools of various grades in the railway zone.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st 1906, and was renamed by the Japanese Government as South Manchuria Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Namman Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed, and on April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The capital is ¥200 millions divided into one million name-shares of ¥200 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and for ¥ 60,000,000 have been called in. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. Within the limit of *yen* 100,000,000, the Government gurantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of debentures which the Company may issue, subject to the approval of the Government. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute dividend of 7% and in the following year that of 8%. The Co. is now paying dividend of 2% to the Government shares of ¥100 millions.

Co.'s Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise by utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantion.

Railway.—The railway system consists as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Chungchum (440.4 m.), Port Arthur branch line (37.1) Yingkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (30.8), Mukden-Antung line (170.7), 687.6 m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shippings.—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), this route enabling travellers to or from China to economize over two days, compared with that via Vladivostok. The Co. runs also South China coastwise service.

Harbor.—Following in the main the plan started by the Russians, the Company has steadily been carrying on the work of reconstructing a 2nd

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quay, building breakwaters, and a third quay, in the harbour of Dairen. They have all been completed

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output reached 2,240,271 tons in 1915.

The Fushun Colliery situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hum, and contains deposit of 80 to 175 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The storage is estimated conservatively at 800,000,000 tons. At present five pits are in full operation, with the total output of 6,000 tons a day, of which the two pits, Togo and Oyama, both being sunk in 1910, each yields 2,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. and, second of 4 to 6 ft. third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1915, reached 260 tons. The production for late few years, and equipments, are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons Fushun	Yentai	Equipment (March 31, 1915)	Fushun	Yentai	Total
1914.. ..	2,185,453	95,300	Engines.. ..	35	9	44
1915.. ..	2,147,432	96,815	Carriage etc...	46	3	49
1916.. ..	2,169,245	71,062	Dynamo.. ..	—	—	7,500 k.w.

The Penchihu Coal Field.—This mine does not belong to the Company, but is described here for convenience. It was first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, of Tokyo, but is now a joint undertaking of the Firm and the Chinese Government, with capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposits are practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction is made about 500 tons a day.

Electric and Gas.—The former have power stations at Dairen (4,500 k.w.), Mukden (400 k.w.), Changchun (1,150 k.w.), Antung (300), Fushun (7,500), and Yentai (37.5), supplying current for both lighting and mortor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run since 1909 and 1914 respectively. Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces volumes of about 93 million and 18 million cubic ft. with over 5,900 and 1,000 tons of cokes each and some quantity of coal-tar.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of the 'Yamato Hotel,' located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 62,351,825 *tsubo*. Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lot, and 1 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May 1915 over 12,000,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains, according to the report at the end of March 1916, 14 hospitals, 17 primary schools with 3450 attendants, 10 Chinese (common) schools, 28 business schools, 9 girls' practical schools, one medical school at Mukden, and a technical school and

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a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 10 farms in view of encouraging industry, and undertakes 14 water supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserve the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of a President and a Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors, is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Business report for 1915—16 year (¥ 1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses
Railway service	23,894	8,174
Shipping	1,226	1,220
Mining	12,648	10,640
Harbor and wharf	2,292	1,921
Local undertakings	1,517	2,491
Hotels	235	283
Electric undertakings	1,160	723
Gas	244	134
Others	145	695
General affairs	—	3,174
Interest on loan	380	—
Debt charge	—	6,244
Total	43,786	35,705
Profit	8,080	—

Assets and Liabilities (¥ 1,000)

According to the same report principal items are :—

Railway Main line	49,650
„ Antung-Mukden line	24,541
Ships	5,049
Electric plants etc.	5,025
Gas	1,430
Harbor and wharf	13,863
Mines	17,491
Railway factories	6,415
Hotels	2,033
Miscellaneous buildings	11,726
Local equipments	4,535
Land lease etc.	10,843
Capital	160,000
Reserve funds	15,268
Loan (in England)	117,156

Board of Directors.—Pres. Baron Y. Nakamura; Vice Pres. Dr. S. Kuuizawa; Dirs. T. Kawakami, K. Tsukuda, K. Fujita, K. Kaino, S. Kabayama.

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KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1912, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China coucluded in April 1907. It provides that the line be laid with the fund, ¥ 4,500,000, to be borne in equal share by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥ 2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions are organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men, and are under the control of the Department of Communications. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng.

THE SOYA BEAN

The fame of Soya bean has spread all over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. As substitute of cotton seeds for extracting oil the bean met with a favorable reception not only in England but in Germany, France and elsewhere, and the following year the enterprising firm received large orders. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In 1909 the export amounted to 8,000,000 tons of which about 50 % went to Europe, 30 to China and 20 to Japan. The export is made through Dairen, Newchwang (which monopolized it before the export to Europe began), and Vladivostok, the first claiming about one half and the other half divided between the two ports.

The export of beans from Manchuria amounted to 654,705 and 599,278 tons respectively in 1912 and '13, of which 338,451 and 319,410 tons passed through Vladivostock and the rest through Dairen, Antung and Newchwang. But Vladivostock possesses only one crushing mill, as against 15 power mills in Antung, about 50 in Dairen, 15 in Newchwang, 32 power mills in Mukden, and 3 power mills in Harbin. Beans and bean-products from Harbin go direct westward by rail and also by water to Nikolaiesk. Dairen is the most important milling centre where in 1912 304,516 tons and 23,954 tons of oil and in '13 309,159 tons and 25,222 tons were produced.

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APPENDICES

LEARNED & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Social institutions do not yet find atmosphere for healthy growth in Japan, and as an organ of social entertainments they are comparatively magnificant therefore. On the other hand, learned institutions have reached quite large numbers and are far more influential.

Section I. Learned Institutions

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes a monthly organ *Dai Nippon Nokai-ho*, and maintains Tokyo Agricultural University (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution. Members number 15,560, and are Honorary, Special, Ordinary and Associate. Patron Prince Fushimi; Pres. Marquis K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres. Dr. T. Yokoi, the Pres. of the University. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. List of members 350 including residing abroad. Annual subscription ¥12; Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Pres. Sir William Conyngham Greene; Hon. Secy. Ernest Wilson Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1900; funds ¥150,000 to be created. Subscription in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks, ranging from ¥200 to ¥1,000. The members number 69 banks. Pres. Baron E. Shibusawa; Directors, S. Hayakawa, T. Matsukawa; Chief Secy. T. Kuma. Add. Sakamotocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical; members numbered 1,700 at the end of Feb., 1916. Dues, ordinary membership 20 *sen* per month. Directors Y. Ishiyama, S. Ikeda, K. Harada, T. Hanai, etc. Add. Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly, *Botanical Magazine.* Dues ¥3.60 per annum. Members number 400. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Chief Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The results of investigation will be published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. President of the National Committee is Baron Y. Sakatani, and Secy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

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Chemical Industry Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; dues for regular member ¥5 per annum, associate ¥3, these numbering 650 in all. Publishes a monthly *Tokyo Kwagakukwaishi*. Pres. U. Suzuki; Secy. Y. Shibata, K. Aso. Add. Science College, Imp. University, Tokyo.

Electric Association.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥4 to 500 a year. Pres. R. Kimura; Vice-Pres. Dr. I. Nakahara; Chief Secy. B. Kawanishi. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; subscription ¥10 per annum. Members number 500. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. J. Soyeda; Chief Secy. S. Hayakawa. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Fire Insurance Society, Japan.—Created 1907; annual subscription according to the business result of the society. Chairman of the committee is K. Kagami; Chief Secy. K. Takai. Add. Minami-Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; members 466 in all. Representatives, K. Ikeda, K. Otani, O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ikeda. Add. 7 Sojurocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Geographical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; numbers of members 260; dues ¥100 in lump or ¥6 a year. Patron Prince Kan-in; Pres. Marquis N. Nabeshima; Vice-Pres. Visc. Y. Hanabusa, Baron D. Kikuchi; Secys. Dr. F. Omori, K. Inouye, N. Fukuchi. Add. Nishi Konyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Historio-Geographical Society, Japan.—Founded 1899. Dues ¥2 a year. Members number about 800; publishes a monthly organ *Rekishi-Chiri*. Pres. Marquis M. Hachisuka. Add. Aoyagicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Horticulture Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Dues for ordinary members ¥2, special members ¥3, per annum; list of members some 3,000. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Viscount T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Imperial Aviation Society.—Founded 1914; members 7,000 in March, 1916. Dues, regular member ¥100 in lump or annually ¥12 for ten years, common member ¥10 or 3 annually for five years. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Yurakucho Itchome, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes an organ *Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokwai Kwaiho*; members 2,436 in all. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Pres. Count M. Terauchi; Vice-Press. Dr. H. Furukawa, Dr. K. Nomura, etc. Chief Secy. R. Unno. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1896; publishes a monthly journal; subscription, ¥12 per annum. Pres. Viscount Kaneko; Vice-Pres S. Asano. Add. 1 Yamashirocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1894; annual dues ¥2; members some 300 at present. Pres. Dr. Baron Chincho Hozumi; Dirs. T. Minobe, G. Suehiro. Add. c/o Hozumi, Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; publishes a quarterly bulletin; subscription levied in proportion to the business result of the Cos. Pres. Taizo Abe. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

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Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine. Dues, ordinary member ¥2 per annum; members number 337. Pres. Dr. S. Nakamura; Secys. W. Ōishi, T. Okada, T. Yoshida. Add. Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Mining Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes magazine as its organ. Dues, ordinary member ¥6 annually and ¥3 for admission; supporting member is asked to contribute ¥200 or upward in lump; members 1,200 in all, including 18 honorary members and 57 supporting members. Pres. Dr. W. Watanabe. Add. Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

National Aviation Society.—Founded 1915; publishes the *Aviation* as its organ; members number 2,578 at the end of Mar., 1916. Dues, ¥2 per annum. Pres. Lieut.-Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka; Vice-Pres. T. Kusama. Add. Yobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Oriental Association (*formerly called Taiwan Kyokai*).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established school in Tokyo, Seoul, etc. for bringing up students to devote themselves to colonisation work. Subscription ¥6 per annum for ordinary member; issue monthly magazine, *Toyo Jiho*; members number 600. Pres. Komatsubara, ex-Minister of Education; Vice-Pres. Baron Okura; Dirs. M. Kadono, S. Hayakawa. Add. Marunouchi Tokyo.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French *Bulletin* as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Special member ¥10 in lump or ¥12 in course of 4 years, and ordinary ¥1.50; members number 165,477. Patron Prince Kanin; Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Society for the Protection of Industrial Property.—Founded 1905; dues ¥5-30 in lump or ¥2 a year. Pres. Viscount K. Kiyoura; Vice-Pres. K. Otani. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled *Tokei Shushi*, and also issues the *Imperial Japanese Satistic Annual* and a number of statistics. Dues, ¥3 a year and have a membership of 500. Pres. Dr. Baron Yoshiro Sakatani. Add. Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

University Graduate's Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu and Tohoku, and also others who have connections with the above institutions. Dues ¥2 per annum, or ¥20 for life; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Zoological Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; annual subscription ¥6 for class "A" member, ¥3.60 for "B" member; members number about 400; the *Zoological Magazine* is issued monthly, with "Annotationes Zoological Japonensis" as occasional publication. Pres. Prof. S. Watase (c/o Imp. Univ. Tokyo); Secy. Dr. N. Yatsu.

Section II. Social Institutions

America's Friends Society (*Beiyu-Kyokai*).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries. Num-

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ber of members about 300; annual dues ¥12. Pres. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko. Add. Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; members number about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Sakurada, 53 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

British Society.—Formed 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, Viscount Inaba, Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; dues ¥5 a year for ordinary members or ¥50 in one sum for life. The membership numbers about 250. Add British Embassy, Tokyo.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886. List of members numbers over 300 including five grades of members; dues of ordinary member ¥3.60 a year. Patrons|Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. K. Furuichi, D. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1802; covers British India, French Indo-China, Dutch islands in the South Seas. Members 570 in all. Pres. Marquis S. Okuma; Vice-Press. Baron N. Kanda, Dr. F. Nanjo; Secy. Y. Soyejima. Add. Hibiya Bldg., Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Founded 1879 by graduates of and others instructed in K O University and is a social club. Entrance fee ¥30; annual subscription ¥36. Membership over 1,000. Pres. E. Kamada; Chief Dirs. I. Kadono, H. Ishikawa. Add. Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of those republics connected with this country; about 120 in number. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese is a non-political institution. List of members about 500, including country members. Entrance fee ¥30 annual subscription ¥36. The present building was built in 1906. Pres. Count C. Okabe; Hon. Secy. Mr. S. Hayakawa. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo; Tel. No. 625 & 5439 Honkyoku.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; members number 350; dues, ¥6 a year for ordinary members or ¥200 for life, special members ¥500. Pres. Viscount M. Terauchi; Vice-Pres. Baron S. Goto; Hon. Pres. Russian Ambassador. Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

The Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; entrance fee ¥50; annual subscription ¥36 for city members and ¥10 for country members. List of members about 300. The present building was built in 1908 at the cost of ¥300,000. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres., British Ambassador Greene, Baron Makino, Mr. Sonoda; Hon. Secy. Mr. A. Medley; Hon. Treas. Mr. M. Kushida. Add. Aoicho, Akasaka, Tokyo. Tel. No. 225—7 & 760 Shimbashi.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

Abbrev.—*K. K.*=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); *Gm. K.*=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); *Gs. K.*=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital and other sums of money in ¥1,000.

Section I. Banks

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), *K.K.*, Yorozucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '77. Pres. K. Ikeda, Mng. S. Asada.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The fist private Bank in Japan, est. July '73. Pres. Baron E. Shibusawa, Gen.-Mng. Y. Sasaki.

Dai Ni Ginko (2nd Bank), *K.K.*, Sanchome, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. '74. Pres. T. Hara, Mng. K. Yamagata.

Dai San Ginko (3rd Bank), *K.K.*, Kobunecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '78 by the Yasuda family. Pres. Zenshiro Yasuda.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), *K.K.*, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Pres. I. Matsukata, Vice-Pres. M. Naruse.

Kawasaki Bank, *Gs. K.*, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1893 by the late H. Kawasaki. Pres. H. Kawasaki.

Kitahama Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. March '97. Pres. T. Takakura.

Konoike Bank, *Gm. K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May, 1877; is conducted by the Konoike family. Pres. Baron Z. Konoike.

Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatoshi Mitsui in the Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, *K.K.* 1909. Pres. Baron Takayasu Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama.

Mitsubishi Banking Department, Yayesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Chief, Dept. M. Kushida.

Mogi Bank, *Gm. K.*, Bentencho, Yokohama. Est. '98, by the Mogi family. Pres. S. Mogi.

Morimura Bank, *Gm. K.*, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '98, by Baron I. Morimura, President.

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Murai Bank, *Gm. K.*, Moto-Yokkaichicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1906 with capital of ¥2,000 supplied by the Murai tobacco dealers. Pres. K. Murai.

Naniwa Bank, *K.K.*, Awajicho, Osaka. Founded Feb., 1878, formed with the union of the 5th and 32nd national banks. Afterward the bank was amalgamated with four other banks. Pres. M. Matsukata.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Nippon Kwangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), *K.K.*

Sumitomo Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized *K.K.* 1895. Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan, or Formosa), *K.K.*, Taihoku, Formosa. Vid. Chap. Taiwan.

Tokai Bank, *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1989. Pres. C. Kikuchi.

Yasuda Bank, *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '80 by the Yasuda family; reorganized *K.K.* in Aug. '11. Pres. Zennosuke Yasuda.

Yokohama Specie Bank, *K.K.*, Yokohama.

Yokohama Wakao Bank, *Gm. K.*, Yokohama. Est. Mar. 1890 by the Wakao family. Pres. I. Wakao.

Section II. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Honzaimokucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1897. Pres. M. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir. M. Nakano.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1904. Pres. I. Kadono, Mng.-Dir. R. Kitakawa.

Dai Ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1902 by Mr. Yano and others, pioneer mutual life insurance Co. Capital ¥45 p.u. Pres. Count Y. Yanagisawa, Mng.-Dir. T. Yano.

Daido Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902; capital ¥135 p.u. Pres. K. Hirooka, Mng.-Dir. S. Gion.

Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1907; capital ¥1,250 p.u. Pres. T. Okazaki, Mng.-Dir. S. Tanaka.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906; combines accidence ins. Mng.-Dirs. S. Morimoto, S. Kurachi.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. A leading fire ins. Co., est. Dec. 1892. Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co., est. 1881. Pres. T. Abe.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; combines Accidence, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki.

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Nippon Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. **Est. 1889. Pres. C.** Kataoka.

Nippon Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. **Est. 1896;** capital ¥900 p.u. Pres. W. Ukon.

Teikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Koji., Tokyo. **Est. 1888.** Pres. A. Fukuhara.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kitasayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. **Est.** July 1887 for fire insurance only; in '05 started marine and transport insurance with connections abroad. Cap. ¥250 p.u. Pres. Zenyu Yasuda.

Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. **Est. Dec. 1878**, capital ¥3,750 p.n. Pres. M. Suyénobu.

Yokohama Fire, Marine, Transportation and Credit Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Ota-machi, Yokohama. **Est. Aug. 1897 for fire insurance only; afterwards started other insurances. Pres. K. Ono.**

Section III. Spinning and Weaving

(Vide Chap. on Industry)

Amagasaki Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Amagasaki, Hyogoken. **Est.** 1889; output in 1915, yarns 8,500 bales, tissues 41,109,000 yds. Pres. K. Kikuchi; Dirs. R. Honzaki, J. Tashiro, M. Fukumoto, K. Tamura.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Oshima, near Tokyo. Founded 1902; output in 1915, yarns 94,000 bales, tissues 9,695,000 yds. Mng.-Dir. T. Wada; Dirs. E. Kawasaki, R. Inanobe, etc.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Shimo Fukushima, Osaka. Est. 1892; output in 1915, yarns 101,000 bales. Pres. Y. Yashiro; Dirs. T. Nomura, H. Hamamoto.

Japan-China Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. **Est. '07;** rings 60,464, throwings 27,863; output in 1915, yarns 56,000 bales. Chairman of Dirs. K. Abe; Mng.-Dir. S. Miyajima.

Jomo Muslin-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Tatebayashi, Gunma. Est. '02 with capital *yen* ¥1,000; at present ¥2,800 p.u.; reserve ¥150; debts ¥210; output of tissues 3,236,000 yds, yarns 626,000 *kin*. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. H. Matsuo.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. '92; output in 1915, 185,000 bales of yarns and 110,000,000 yds. of tissues. Chairman of Dirs. H. Hibiya; Mng.-Dir. S. Muto.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. 1892; spindles, rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres. J. Terada; Dirs. M. Terada, T. Kawai, T. Kishimura.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984; output of yarns in 1915 57,000 bales. Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. S. Kiyama, J. Hayashi, R. Ohashi, etc.

Muslin-de-Laine Spinning Co. (Mosurin Boseki), *K.K.*, Nakatsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est. 1896; output in 1915, yarns 980,000 kilograms, fabrics 11,900,000 yds. Pres. K. Inabatake; Dirs. Y. Kawase, S. Kawasaki, etc.

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Naigwai Cotton Co. *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1887; spindles, rings 140,124, throwings 4,854; looms 982 stands. Output in 1915, yarns 109,000 bales and tissues 15,362,000 yds. Pres. T. Nakano; Dirs. R. Kawamura, H. Abe, R. Takei, S. Teuki.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92; chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Spindles 9,392. Branches at Shanghai, Hankow, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. S. Shikata; Mng.-Dirs. M. Kita, B. Yamada.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., *K.K.*, Nishidemachi, Kobe. Est. 1896. Have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, with looms 670 stands. Pres. S. Kawanishi; Dirs. I. Arima, K. Kogane, S. Sawada.

Nippon Seifu Co., *K.K.*, Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. '95; capital ¥500; reserves ¥30; loans ¥1,728. Mng.-Dir. K. Inouye.

Nippon Linen Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '14; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; own 4 linen factories in Hokkaido and one fabric factory near Tokyo. Chairman of Dirs K. Takizawa; Mng.-Dir. N. Miyauchi.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1900; output in 1915, yarns 134,000 bales and tissues 12,000,000 yds. Mng.-Dir. F. Taniguchi; Dirs. H. Akiyama, K. Hamaguchi, etc.

Sakai Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sakai, Osaka-fu. Est. '92. Output in 1915, yarns 220,000 bls., tissues 10,726,000 yds. Pres. S. Amagasaki; Mng.-Dir. R. Komuro.

Settsu Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kizugawa, Osaka. Est. 1889; cap. ¥3,500 p.u.; reserves ¥3,850; div. 30%. Spindles, rings 194,952, throwings 6,800, looms 560 stands. Output in 1915, yarns 165,000 bls. and tissues 2,432,000 yds. Pres. K. Kikuchi.

Teikoku Linen Co., *K.K.*, Shinagawacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥6,500 p.u.; reserves ¥971; div. 12%. Output for 2nd half, 1915 fabrics 2,178,914 yds., yarns 3,918,400 lbs. Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs. Doki, R. Saiga.

Temma Weaving Co., *K.K.*, Temma, Osaka. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; reserves ¥255; div. 10%. Output in 1915, tissues 20,000,000 yds., yarns 15,000 bales. Pres. Fujii, Mng.-Dir. K. Oka.

Tokyo Calico Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; reserves ¥24; loans ¥500; div. 8%. Spindles 29,000; output for 2nd half, 1915, yarns 1,912,484 lbs., fabrics 4,406,675 yds. Chairman of Dirs. J. Sugimura; Mng.-Dirs. K. Horigoshi, G. Aoki.

Tokyo Woolen Fabrics Co. (Tokyo Keorimono Co.), *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥1,600 p.u.; reserves ¥30; div. 12%. Chairman of Dirs. H. Hibiya; Mng.-Dirs. K. Moroi, K. Kusaka.

Tokyo Woolen Fabrics Co. (Tokyo Seiju Co.), *K.K.*, Oji, near Tokyo. Est. 1895; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; loans ¥416; reserves ¥539; div. 10%. Pres. Baron K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. K. Tsukaguchi.

Tokyo Muslin-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Mfrs. of mousseline-de-laine and other woolen fabrics. Est. '96. Output in 1915

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fabrics 15,600,000 yds., yarns, 1,125,000 lbs. Chairman of Dirs. J. Sugimura; Mng.-Dir. G. Aoki.

Toyo Muslin Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '07; reserves ¥233. Output in 1915, yarns 1,800,000 lbs, fabrics 11,500 000 yds. Chairman of Dirs. T. Maeda.

Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Ise. Est. '14 with incorporation of the **Miye** and the **Osaka**; cap. ¥17,475 p.u.; reserves ¥9,100; loans ¥2,000; div. 20%, spindles 465,040, throwings 4,560, and looms 11,369. Pres. T. Yamabe; Vice-Pres. D. Ito.

Section IV. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, Etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shijo-dori Takakura, Kyoto. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Pres. S. Shimomura.

Funakoshi & Co., Minami-Kyuhojimachi, Osaka. Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in handkerchiefs and other cotton goods; recently extended business operations to China and South Seas. Prop. Tatsujiro Funakoshi.

Ishii Hosiery Factory, Temmabashi-suji, Osaka. Manufacturer and wholesale exporter of hosiery, cotton singlets, knitted underwear, etc. Prop. Katsujiro Ishii.

Ito Dry Goods Store, *K.K.*, Sakaecho, Nagoya. Organized as *K.K.* in 1910; have big branches in Tokyo and Kyoto. Pres. M. Ito; Mng.-Dir. K. Kito.

Kamon & Co., Itchome, Kita-Kyuhojimachi, Higashiku, Osaka. Manufacturers and exporters of knitted goods.

Kawashima Jimbei, Higashi Horikawa Ichijo, Kyoto, is upholsterer and embroider to the Court, and manufacturer of silk fabrics, cut-velvet, kimono, embroidery, being a leading house at Nishijin, Kyoto. Tokyo Branch (Uyedaya), 15 Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store, known as "Harrods in Tokyo," or "Marshal Field in Tokyo." Reorganized as *K.K.* with capital of ¥2,000 in which the Mitsui family holds larger share. Branches: Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Pres. H. Nozaki; Mng.-Dirs. R. Nakamura, T. Asabuki.

Nishimura Dry Goods Store, dealers in and manufacturers of high grade fabrics, embroideries, cut-velvet, kimono, etc., being one of the oldest in Kyoto. Saijo, Karasumaru, Kyoto; Tokyo branch house, Yamashitacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Knitting and Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥600 p.u.; manufacturers of cotton hosiery goods with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as selling agents; supply 600,000 lbs. of cotton knittings per annum now largely shipped to Europe. Pres. S. Nango; Dirs. C. Kamo, S. Koizumi, M. Kita; Auditor K. Kure.

Shibakawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Koraibashi, Osaka. Est. 1903, capital ¥500; general importers and exporters of dry goods; have branches in

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Tokyo, Kobe and London. Chiefly deal in handkerchiefs, woolen goods and general textile fabrics. Prop. Eisuke Shibakawa.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo, founded 1662.

K. Sowa & Co., Nichome, Ginza, Tokyo. Sole agents for Kyoto Weaving Co.; have branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and Kyoto. Prop. K. Sowa.

Takashimaya (Iida & Co.), *Gm. K.*, Kyoto and Tokyo, Karasumaru-dori, Takatsuji, Kyoto. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida; reorganized in 1909 as *Gm. K.*, cap. ¥1,000. Branches at Yokohama, Kobe, Fukui, Lyon (Fr.), London (Eng.), Tentsin (China). Prop. S. Iida.

Section V. Arts, Curios, Jewels, and Toys

Ando Shippo-ten, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥30,000. Branch, Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs, etc.

Hattori Watch and Clock Store, Manufacturer of and dealer in watches and clocks, jewels, surveying instruments, etc. Prop. Kintaro Hattori, Ginza, Tokyo.

Ikeda Gm. K., curio merchant, Shimmonzen, Kyoto. Formed Mar. '96, succeeding former Ikeda firm; capital ¥300 with eight partners; branch at Ginza, Tokyo.

Isetsu & Co., 19 Motoiwaicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. 1862; manufacturers and exporters of various kinds of toys, 'kakemono,' etc. Prop. Tatsugoro Hirose.

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tomino-koji, Kyoto. Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

Kuramochi & Co. (Toyodaya Co.), 13 & 14, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1851; wholesale manufacturers and exporters of Japanese toys.

Mikimoto Shinju-ten, jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba, and cultivates pearls by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith depts. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

Miyamoto Shoko, silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts.; awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

Muramatsu Firm, jewellers and makers of platinum vessels used in laboratories, etc.; gold-medal at St. Louis World's Fair, Grand Prize at Paris World's Fair, etc., etc. Temma-cho, Kyobashi; Tokyo.

Samurai Shokai, 20 Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1900, carved wood furniture-maker and dealer, gold and silver work, also deals in ivory, bronze, gold lacquer, damascene wares, embroideries, etc. Pres. Y. Nomura.

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Tensho-do, manufacturers of and dealers in silver and bronze art objects, jewels, etc. Gold medals and Grand Prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Ginza, Tokyo.

H. Yamada & Co., Itchome Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893; is the manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of toys and dolls, and also exports a great deal abroad. Prop. H. Yamada.

Yamanaka Co., partnership unltd., Awadaguchi, Kyoto. Est. 1908, a leading curio establishment in Japan. Branch shop at Boston.

Section VI. Toilets, Chemicals and Drugs

Azumi Isaburo, apothecary and druggist, Tomitacho, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in insecticide, est'd 1894.

Fukuhara Shiseido, exporter and importer of all toilet goods, drugs, patent-medicines, etc. Est. 1880. Ginza, Tokyo.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Minami-Demmacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥250 p.u.; manufactures patent medicines. Pres. H. Hoshi; Dirs. T. Arai, K. Ishimoto.

Iseya Kichijiro, toilet articles, Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency; speciality, tooth powders styled "Takarako," "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

Kidani Firm, druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment; speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease. Proprietor, Kidani.

Kobayashi, T., Sototemachi, Honjo, Tokyo. Manufacturer of and dealer in tooth powder ("Lion" brand) and toilet soaps; established by his father. His brands are exported to China, India, Australia, South Seas and Russian markets; awarded high medals at foreign and domestic fairs.

Marumiya Shoten, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in toilet-articles, drugs, nutriments, fancy-goods, etc. Keeps a well equipped laboratory. Prop. Zembei Miwa.

Morishita, H., Kitakyutaromachi, Higashiku, Osaka; is the manufacturer of popular patent medicines "Jintan," etc, which are shipped largely to China and South Seas.

Naikoku Seiyaku Kaisha (Japan Drug Co.), *K.K.*, 10, Muromachi Sanchome, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov., 1915; cap. ¥1,000 (¥500 p.u.), Government, guaranteeing profit of 8%. The Co. produce ascetylic salicylic acid, antifebrin, phenacetin etc. Works at Mitake, Minamishinagawa, Tokyo. Pres. Y. Fukuhara; Mng. Dirs. M. Shiobara, Dr. K. Ikeguchi.

Sankyo & Co., *K.K.*, druggists and chemists, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, renowned chemist and originator of "Taka Diastase" and Adrenalin and Mr. Shiohara, now Mng.-Dir. of the Co.; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U.S.A.; removed to Tokyo in '01; incorporated Shiohara's firm with capital ¥500 in '07; *K.K.*, '13 with capital ¥1,212 p.u. Pres. Dr. J. Takamine; Mng.-Dir. Y. Shiobara.

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Toyama Baiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Patent Medicine Co.), Hoshinoimachi, Toyama; the district known from ancient time for patent medicines of all kinds.

Tsumura Juntendo, Tori Sanchome, Tokyo. **Manufacturer of "Chujo-to," patent medicine for women's disease, and has wide connections abroad.**

Yamada Firm, *Gm. K.*, Minami Kyutaromachi, **Osaka; wholesale dealers in dye-stuffs and similar chemicals. Est. 1855.**

Section VII. Gas and Electricity

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap, Railways).

Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. **Est.** '11; cap. ¥1,650 p.u.; div. 9%; supplies light, etc. to Hamamatsu City and environs. Directors: Pres. A. Kabayama; Dirs. K. Sonoda, S. Kuno, E. Nakamura, etc.

Hokkaido Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. **Est. July** '11. Directors: Pres. J. Sonoda; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuki.

Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. **Est.** '11. Directors: Pres. R. Toyokawa; Mng.-Dirs. N. Shiraishi, R. Kondo, R. Hara, etc.

Katsuragawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. **Est.** '10; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo Municipal electric undertakings as trams, light, etc. Directors: Pres. W. Amemiya; Dirs. S. Iwata, S. Hara, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. **Est.** '10; supplies Tokyo City Trams about 50,000 h.p. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs. S. Kobayashi. T. Otsuka.

Kobe Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. **Est.** '13, by amalgamation of Kobe Elec. Light, and Kobe Railway Cos. Directors: Mng.-Dir. N. Uchimura; Dirs. T. Akiyama, S. Kawanishi, etc.

Kobe Gas Works, *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. **Est.** '98. **Capacity** 1,600,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Kubo.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. **Est.** '89. Directors: Pres. Z. Ozawa; Mng.-Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. G. Tanaka, S. Arakawa, etc.

Kyoto Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yanagibaba, Kyoto. **Est.** '09. Directors: Pres. H. Oku; Dirs. J. Uchiki, T. Inagaki, Y. Shibata.

Nagoya Electric Light Co., *K K.*, Nakaku, Nagoya. **Est.** '89. Directors: Mng.-Dirs. M. Fukuzawa, T. Shimode.

Nagoya Gas Works, *K.K.*, Otsucho, Nagoya. **Est.** '06. **Directors:** Pres. M. Inouye, Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto.

Nippon Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Fujishirocho, Honjo, Tokyo. **Est.** '11; the power being supplied from Katsuragawa Elec. Power Co. Directors: Mng.-Dir. K. Shima, K. Ando; Dirs. S. Kokura, K. Ono, etc.

Osaka Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. **Est.** '87; capacity 23,250 k.w.; besides, 20,000 k.w. supplied by Ujigawa Co. Directors: Pres. M. Doi; Mng.-Dir. T. Sakano.

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Osaka Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1896. Directors: Pres. C. Kataoka; Dirs. C. P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Watanabe.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1883; amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; capacity 134,000 k.w. (coal) and 52,000 (hydro), besides supplied 45,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. and 100,000 h.p. by Kinugawa Co. Directors: Pres. I. Wakao; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kambe, I. Nakahara, T. Koshiyama.

Tokyo Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. '85; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c. ft. Directors: Pres. R. Kume; Dirs. S. Ohashi, F. Watanabe, K. Koda, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Co., *K.K.*, Shichijo, Kyoto. Est. 1906; capacity 30,000 k.w.; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co. (25,900 k.w.), Kyoto Elec. Light Co. (1,000 k.w.) and Osaka Municipal Trams (4,000). Directors: Pres. T. Nakabashi; Dirs. M. Muraki, M. Doi, M. Asai, S. Ikeda; Mgr. Y. Hayashi.

Tone Electric Power House, *K.K.*, Maebashi, Gumma-ken. Est. '07; capacity 13,000 k.w., supplying light and running trams (9 m. 16 ch.), also undertake gas (50,000 c. ft.).

Section VIII. Mining, Refining and Metallurgy

(For output of Metals, Petroleum oils and Coals vid. Chap. Mining.)

Daito Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1912; cap. ¥1,700 p.u.; reserves ¥32; div. 10%. Pres. K. Koyeta; Mng.-Dir. S. Sukinoye.

Fujita Co., unltd., Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1902; work Kosaka copper mine, etc.; produce and export electrolytic copper and zinc, ferro alloy; also carries on farming, forest-planting, etc. Cap. ¥3,000 subscribed by the three members of the Fujita family. Pres. Baron H. Fujita.

Furukawa Mining Co., *Gm. K.*, Yayesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Late Ichibei Furukawa's copper works reorganized as such in '05 with capital ¥5,000; own Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; manufacture copper wire, bar and cokes. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dir. R. Kondo; Dirs. B. Konda, Inouye, K. Odagawa.

Hoden Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Nagaoka, Niigata-ken. Est. 1893; one of the leading petroleum Cos.; capital ¥15,250 p.u.; reserves ¥1,665; div. 14%. Pres. K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dir. T. Watanabe.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service, also undertake the manufacture of cokes and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Capital ¥23,400 p.u.; reserves ¥1,958; debts ¥6,000; div. 2% (premium shares 7.5%). Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Uno, T. Isomura.

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Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Akashicho, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Est. 1893; capital ¥350 p.u.; reserves ¥139; div. 7%. Chairman M. Takeuchi; Dirs. K. Ninomiya, K. Kimura.

Iriyama Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Yagembori, Tokyo. Est. '95; capital ¥875 p.u.; reserves ¥1,060; div. 20%; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors: Pres. S. Go; Mng.-Dir. N. Uchida; Dirs. K. Ito, E. Yamagiwa.

Ishikari Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho I, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥3,000 p.u.; reserves ¥342; div. 5%. Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. B. Nakano, G. Mudaguchi, H. Shiota.

Iwaki Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Minato-gashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '84; capital ¥1,200 p.u., reserves ¥303; div. 20%. Directors: Chairman S. Asano; Mng.-Dir. K. Kurata.

Kaijima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nokata, Fukuoka-ken. Est. 1899 by Kaijima family; transformed as *K.K.* in Dec., '09; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; own five collieries in Kyushu turning out annually over one million tons of coal. Pres. T. Kaijima; Mng.-Dirs. E. Kaijima, H. Nakane.

Kuhara Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1912 and reorganized 1915 as Co. ltd. increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000, (20,000 p.u.); mining, chemical-industry and machine-making relating to mining, etc.; possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases, altogether covering 220,800 acres and annual prod. copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz.; reserves ¥3,264; profit, 2nd-half 1915 ¥3,248,350; dividend 28%. Pres. F. Kuhara; Dirs. I. Saito, G. Ayukawa.

Meiji Mining Co., *Gs. K.*, Eita, Kahogun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; reserve ¥130 div. 7-8%. Directors: Pres. K. Yasukawa, Vice-Pres. K. Matsumoto; Mng. Z. Shiratsuchi.

Mitsui Mining Co., *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; capital 5,000 p.u.; largest coal miners in Japan producing about 4,000,000 tons a year. See Mitsui Firm, under Sec. General. Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. G. Mitsui; Mg.-Dir. N. Yamada.

Nippon Petroleum Co., *K.K.*, Mitsubishi Buildings, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1888; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining) etc.; capital ¥12,500 p.u.; reserves ¥1,987; div. 20%. Pres. H. Naito; Dirs. T. Yamaguchi, S. Hemma, H. Kusumi, O. Matsukata.

Osaka Zinc Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka; refineries and makers of zinc wares, granulated zinc, zinc for coating and galvanizing, etc. Est. '12; cap. ¥800 p.u., dividend over 180% in 1st half '16. Mng.-Dir. M. Shiomi.

Sumitomo Firm, Osaka, one of the oldest millionaire houses in Japan, combining banking, mining, refining, electric wire dep'ts, etc., owns Besshi Copper Mine, etc., and runs copper works, electric wire and cable works, both at Osaka, Fertilizer Factory at Niihama, Iyo; manufactures steel ingots, steel forgings, etc. for railways, shipbuilding yards, etc. Pres. Baron Sumitomo; Mng.-Dir. K. Nakada.

Section IX. Brewery

(Vid. Brewing, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Brands;

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"Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir. C. Uemura.

Eigashima Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Okubo, Akashi, Hyogo-ken. Est. June 1888; annual products 15,000 *koku*. Directors: Pres. Kyokichi Tobe; Mngr. Toyotaro Tobe.

Kabuto Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96; Brand, "Kabuto." Pres. K. Nezu.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 in *K.K.* with Japanese and foreign share-holders; brands, "Lager," "Pilsena," etc. Mng.-Dir. G. Yonei; Dirs. R. Kondo, S. Uryu, T. Tanaka, S. Ida.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Yokohama. Sole agent for the above. Is also a leading grocer and provision establishment. (Vid. Sec. XXIV.)

Nishinomiya Sake Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. Est. Apr. 1889; annual products 24,000 *koku*; is the largest sake brewery.

G. Tanaka & Co., Choshi, Chibaken. Est. 1616, one of the oldest brewery of Japanese soy, "Higeta Shoyu;" have been honored with several medals at exhibitions home and abroad. Prop. G. Tanaka.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Dairi, Fukuoka-ken. Est. May, 1912. Have capacity to produce 65,000 *koku* a year. Pres. R. Oka; Mng.-Dir. I. Sumida.

Teikoku Mineral Water Co., *K.K.*, Hirano, near Kobe; and Saka-moto, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1907; capital ¥480 p.u. Own Mitsu-ya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring at Hirano village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. Awarded gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Chairman of Directors K. Hamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Nakaya; Dirs. J. Yamana, T. Kuwawara.

Section X. Sugar Manufacturing

Chutai Colonization and Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nawa, Loochoo. Est. Oct., 1910; capital ¥2,750 p.u.; reserves ¥78, div. 10%. Pres. K. Abe; Mng.-Dir. K. Yano.

Dai Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Suna-mura, Minami-Kazushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896; capital ¥12,000 p.u.; reserves ¥3,195; div. 10%; debts ¥4,709. Factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa. Pres. R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs. C. Takayama, R. Ito.

Ensuiko Sugar Mnf. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907; capital ¥ 7,875 p.u; reserves ¥1,453; debts ¥2,000; div. 14%. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with **Taito Colonization Co.** (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.). Pres. I. Arai; Mng.-Dirs. T. Maki, S. Fujisaki.

Meiji Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est. 1906; capital ¥8,925 p.u.; reserves 2,210; div. 15%. Chairman H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs. T. Takagi, K. Arima.

Niitaka Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. 1909; capital ¥3 500 p.u.; reserves ¥450; div. 12%. Pres. K. Takashima; Mng.-Dir. K. Makiyama.

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Tainan Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est. Nov., 1912; cap. ¥1,620 p.u.; reserves ¥19; div. 7%. The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with **Antai, Co.** and **Giran Co.** Pres. U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kawai.

Taiwan Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Takao, Formosa. Formed 1900; capital ¥18,460 p.u.; reserves ¥3,909; div. 12%. The Co. agreed to amalgamate in Sept., 1916 with the **Taihoku Sugar Mnf. Co.** (capital ¥2 250 p.u. Chairman S. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs. I. Yamamoto, N. Takechi, T. Masuda.

Teikoku Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Taichu, Formosa. Est., 1910; cap. ¥4,500 p.u.; reserves ¥607; debts ¥1.000; div. 12%. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with **Minami-Nippon Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. H. Yamashita; Mng.-Dir. M. Matsukata.

Toyo Sugar Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est., 1907; absorbed in 1914 **Toroku Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥1,200 p.u.) and other Cos. in '15 and **Hokko Sugar Mnf. Co.** (cap. ¥1,500 p.u.) and **Tamaki Co.** in '16 and increased the cap. to ¥6,615 p.u.; reserves ¥2,232; div. 14%. Mng.-Dir. I. Shimosaka.

Section XI. Flour Milling and Confectionery

(For details of Flour Mills vid. Chap. Industry)

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Tieling, Manchuria, China. Est. Dec., 1906. Pres. T. Yoshimura; Mng-Dir. K. Nakai; Dirs. K. Abe, H. Sometani, S. Iwasaki.

Morinaga & Co., *K.K.*, confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionary business, with capital ¥500; awarded medals at several domestic exhibitions. Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen. Mng.), T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch.)

Nippon Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Higashi-Ogibashi, Fukagawa. Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Mng.-Dir. H. Mayeyama; Dirs. T. Murakami, S. Kojima, K. Abe, D. Kamiya, N. Uchida.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar. '07. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. T. Shota; Dirs. K. Kimura, K. Matsushita, T. Nagaye, T. Ishijima.

To-a Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Oshimacho, suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Chairman S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir. S. Moroi.

Section XII. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry)

Chuo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Nakatsu, Gifu-ken. Est. 1908; capital ¥1,000 (625 p.u.); annual product about 13 million ℔. Pres. H. Okawa; Dirs. Y. Arai, E. Tanaka, Y. Konishi.

Fuji Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887; own 8 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido & Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 100 million ℔. Pres. R. Hara; Mng.-Dirs. N. Takayama, S. Kubota.

Japan Chemical Pulp Mnf. Co., *K.K.* Sakaehama, Karafuto, Hokkaido. Est. 1915; cap. ¥750 p.u. Branch office: No. 21 Mitsubishi building, Yaesucho, Kojimachi. Pres. K. Koike, Dirs. K. Tsukakoshi, S. Arita.

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Nakanoshima Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Tamaecho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '06; cap. ¥166 p.u.; annual product, Match-paper 2 million ℔ and packing paper 16 million ℔. Directors: Pres. Dembei Shimogo; Mng.-Dir. Torataro Shimogo; Mng. K. Baba.

Oji Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Oji, near Tokyo. Founded in Feb. 1873; annual products about 113 million ℔. Pres. G. Fujiwara; Mng.-Dir. M. Sakanouchi.

Okayama Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Okayama. Est. Jan. '03; cap. ¥450 p.u.; div. 6.6%. Exported in 2nd half, 1915, 1450 tons of paper to China, Korea, Australia, South Seas and India. Mng.-Dir. Y. Iwado; Dirs. S. Hatakeyama, T. Mizuta, J. Nakamura.

Tokai Pulp Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Yariyacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1907; div. 8%. Pres. K. Okura; Dirs. Y. Haraguchi, H. Okura.

Tokyo Paper-Board Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. '86; capital ¥1,000 p.u.; reserve ¥387; div. 9%. Products in 2nd half, 1915 printing paper 5,636,000 lbs. and paper-board 3,600 tons. Mng.-Dir. S. Asano; Dirs. R. Yamanaka, T. Miyama, R. Suzuki.

Toyo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Toyosaki-machi, Osaka-fu. Est. 1906; manufacture rice paper for cigarette. Pres. S. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakamura.

Yokkaichi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Yokkaichi, Miye-ken. Est. '87. Product of paper in 2nd half, 1915, 8 million *kin*. Directors: N. Shigemori, H. Okawa. H. Itakura, I. Kumazawa.

Section XIII. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mnf. Co., *K.K.*; Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1909; cap. ¥500 p.u.; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shop established at Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Mng.-Dir. S. Sō.

Onoda Cement Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Onoda Asa-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. Est. 1881; cap. ¥1,600; res. ¥977; loans ¥496; div. 10%. Mng.-Dir. E. Fukuhara. Dirs. S. Kasai, S. Iida, T. Fukuhara.

Osaka Ceramic Co, *K.K.*, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1882; cap. ¥1,150 p.u.; res. ¥240; loans ¥190; div. 10%; annual produce sundry varieties of bricks including ordinary bricks at the factories at Sakai, Kishiwada, Kaizuka, etc. Pres. R. Isono; Dir. K. Hirooka.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., *K.K.*, Funadaikumachi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥504 p.u.; div. 5%. Pres. I. Hiraga; Mng.-Dir. M. Sakamoto.

Shimada Glass Works, Shin-Yodogawa, Osaka. Est. 1903; cap. ¥300; glass wares, as lamp shields, cups, dishes, and flower vases, etc.; largely exported to China, India and South Seas. Prop. M. Shimada.

Shinagawa White Brick Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as *K.K.* in 1903; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; res. ¥195; div. 16%; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fire-proof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 at Fukuoka prefecture. Mng.-Dir. M. Yamanouchi.

Shōfū Porcelain Co., *Gs. K.*, Honcho-dori, Kyoto. Est. about 1861 and organized as such in 1906; manufacturers and wholesale exporters of

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Japanese crockery wares; have a large factory in Nagoya to produce export wares, and sale office at Kyobashiku, Tokyo; largely export to China, India, South Seas and Australia. Prop. Kajo Shofu.

Section XIV. Chemical Industries

Chosen Leather Co., *K.K.*, Kyongkido, Korea. Est. 1911; cap. ¥600 p.u.; res. ¥82; div. 8%. Pres. K. Kaneko; Dirs. A. Uga, N. Takehiro, S. Iligami, S. Sawatari.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Kitashimbori-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥3,437 p.u.; loans ¥2,100; res. ¥977; div. 8%. Chairman K. Anraku; Mng.-Dirs. H. Hirata, I. Abe; Dirs. T. Masuda, M. Tanaka, T. Murai, T. Nishikawa, S. Uemura, G. Murota.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Honkawayacho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1913; cap. ¥125 p.u.; div. 12%; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman K. Magoshi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Otaguro, T. Fujiwara. Dirs. S. Ohashi, S. Uemura, K. Makita, G. Fujiwara.

Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co., *K.K.*, Aboshi, Banshu, Hyogo prefecture. Est. 1908; cap. ¥1,200 p.u. Chairman T. Tanabe; Dirs. K. Iwai, Y. Kawada.

Japan Enamel Co., *K.K.*, Kitahorie, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥186 p.u.; div. 8%. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kitabatake; Dirs. K. Kishimoto, K. Kondo, K. Hirose.

Japan Lye-Stuff, Co. *K.K.*, Yariya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%; cap. ¥8,000 (2,000 p.u.). Line of business, to produce aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. H. Nakaya; Dirs. Shintaro Ohashi, Chozaburo Uemura, etc.

Japan Glycerin Co., *K.K.*, Chifuna, Nishinari-gori, Osaka. Est. 1915 under the official patronage which guarantees profit of 8%; cap. ¥1,050 p.u.; absorbed Japan Seiyu Co., and Imperial Fish-oil Refining Co. emerged on creation of the new Co., chief productions are glycerin, machine oil, painting oil, perfumery, wax, etc. Pres. Y. Hiraga; Dirs. C. Kase, Y. Fujimoto, T. Arima.

Japan Match Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Aratamachi, Kobe. Est. 1907; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥52; div. 10%; output for 2nd half-year 1915, 75,740 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs. I. Honda, J. Goshima; Dirs. T. Takemura, K. Tomono.

Japan Nitro-Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; res. ¥195; loans ¥1,000; div. 15%; factories at Mizumata, Kagami and Hinode. Chairman T. Nakahashi; Mng.-Dirs. J. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa; Dirs. N. Shiraishi, Y. Watanabe, R. Toyokawa.

Japan Paint Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1881 in Tokyo and organized as *K.K.*, 1893; cap. ¥1,100 p.u.; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export large amount to China, India and South-Seas. Pres. T. Tazaki; Dirs. N. Hasegawa, J. Mogi, S. Asada.

Japan Leather Co., *K.K.*, Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1907; cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥185, div. 15%; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido. Chairman

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K. Okura; Vic -Chairman S. Ōsawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Ito; Dirs. K. Gata, K. Takashima, T. Machida.

Meiji Leather Co., *K.K*, Yaesucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥500 p.u., div. 12%; have a factory at Azumamachi near Tokyo and branch office in Osaka. Mng.-Dir. J. Urabe; Dirs. J. Sekido, C. Sato, N. Uchida, G. Uchino, K. Nagasawa.

Osaka Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥720; res. ¥250; div. 15%; line of business, coal-tar and sulphate ammonia. Pres. K. Ukita; Dirs. S. Watanabe, R. Wakae, F. Matsuo, K. Shimomura, S. Sotoyama.

Sakai Celluloid Co., *K.K.*, Sakai. Est. 1908; cap. ¥2,000 p.u. Dirs. Y. Mitsui, M. Morita, T. Dan, K. Fujino.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Nakanogo, Honjoku, Tokyo. Est. 1910; div. 8%; line of business, gas works, installation of gas stove, iron pipes and gas mantles, etc. Pres. G. Matsukata; Dirs. I. Umiina, S. Kawakami.

Sulphate Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Sakai city, Osaka-fu. Est. 1896; cap. ¥300 p.u.; div. 8%; output for 2nd half-year, 1915, sulphuric acid 13,612,199 lbs., soda 1,174,516 lbs., fertilizer 3,096,550 *kwan*; have factory at Nanao. Pres. S. Noda; Dirs. S. Hishitani, B. Oi, K. Oka, E. Toda.

Section XV. Machines, Machinery, Tools, etc.

Boshoku Yohin (Spinners and Weavers' Supply) **Co.**, *K.K.*, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1896; cap. ¥250 p.u.; div. 8%. Mng.-Dir. K. Oka; Dirs. E. Toda, K. Noda.

O. Hayashi & Co., *Gm. K.*, Hama Nichome, Dojima, Osaka; and Kodemma Kamicho, Nihombashi, Tokyo; manufacture iron-nails, screws, bolts, nuts and others.

Ikegai Iron Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. June, 1906; with cap. ¥250 by the Ikegai family; converted into *K.K.* in Apl., 1913; cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. S. Ikegai.

Iwata Bros. & Co., *Gs. K.*, Rokuchome, Kita-uriboridori, Nishiku, Osaka, are manufacturers of various machines and electric apparatus, and also combine export and import business.

Kawai Iron Works, 44/2 Hondamachi, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of shearing machines and others for iron factory use.

Kimmon (metres) Shokai, Edobashi, Sugamomachi, Tokyo-fu. Manufacturers of and dealers in water metre, gas metre and every description of metric plants; pioneer gas metre plant in Japan. Prop. Jumonji.

Kisha Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, *K.K.*, Shimoyacho, Nishi, Osaka. Est. Sept., 1896; cap. ¥1,724 p.u.; reserves ¥366. Mng.-Dir. S. Hasegawa.

Matsuda Seisakujo, *K.K.*, Kami-Fukushima, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturers of cartridge fuse, and have undertaken large orders from Russia. The establishment lately expanded into *K.K.*, with cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. J. Matsuda.

Nakajima Engineering Works, *Gs. K.*, Itchome Kiyominamidori, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of machines in general.

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Nippon Electric Co., *K.K.*, Shikoku-cho, Mita, Tokyo. Agents for the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatus and instruments. Founded July 1899; capital ¥1,000 p.u. subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalists. Branch; Osaka. Agencies; Dairen, Seoul. Mng.-Dir. K. Iwatare.

Nippon Electric Wire Co., *K.K.*, Terashimamura, near Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥550 p.u.; div. 8%. Dirs. S. Inamoto, O. Otsuki, T. Komori, T. Hirano.

Nippon Music Instrument Co., *K.K.*, Hamamatsu. Est. Oct. 1897, with capital of ¥528 p.u.; makers of musical instruments, speciality, Yamaha Organ designed by Mr. Yamaha, Pres. of the Co.; awarded medals at home and foreign exhibitions.

Nippon Iron Works, *K.K.*, Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1907, cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; reserves ¥21; loans ¥10,000. Chairman of Dirs. C. Takazaki.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), *K.K.*, Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1906; cap. ¥840 p.u.; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. Z. Morimoto; Mng.-Dir. K. Harada.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., *K.K.*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1910; cap. ¥1,600 p.u.; div. 10%; annual output estimated at 15,000 tons of pipes and 20,000 tons of iron rod, etc. Pres. M. Shiraishi; Dir. S. Ohashi.

Nitta Leather Beltings Co., *Gs. K.*, Kuboyoshicho, Namba, Osaka. Est. 1885; sole manufacturers of leather and cotton belts.

Osaka Denkibundo (Electric Copper) Co., *K.K.*, Tenmanbashi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1892; cap. ¥1,760 p.u.; res. ¥150; loans ¥318; div. 15%. Pres. S. Matsuoka; Mng.-Dir. S. Suzuki.

Seikosha, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Watch and clock works established by K. Hattori, watch and clock dealer, (which vid. Sec. V.)

Shibaura Engineering Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as *K.K.* Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kishi, S. Kobayashi.

SECTION XVI. STOCK BROKERS AND EXCHANGES

Fukushima Shokai, *Gs. K.*, Stock-brokers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1905 succeeding Mr. N. Fukushima's business; have wide connection in Europe and America. Departments,—Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, ¥1,000. Pres. N. Fukushima, Mng.-Dir. W. Kitajima.

Koike Goshi Kaisha, Stock-brokers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '96 by K. Koike; reorganized in '07 as ltd. partnership with capital ¥1,000; have regular connection with English and other European business centres. Pres. K. Koike.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Osaka), *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. '78; capital ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥593. Chairman of Dirs. K. Fujino; Mng.-Dir. K. Miyazaki.

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Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), *K.K.*, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1894; capital ¥650 p.u.; reserves ¥931; div. 13.2%. Directors: Chairman, R. Imanishi; Dirs. S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akioka.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, first formed in '76 with capital *yen* 100; increased to *yen* 400 in '93, to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 2,250 p.u.; reserve ¥208; div. 16%. Chairman, C. Sekine.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878; capital ¥8,000 p.u. reserves ¥875; div. 18.7%. Chairman S. Go.

Yokohama Torihikijo (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange), *K.K.*, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May '94; capital ¥1,800 p.u. Directors: Chairman O. Watanabe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Yamazaki, S. Kikushima.

Section XVII. Printing and Publishing Houses

Hakubun-Kwan, publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, founded 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi. Has contributed not a little to the progress of learning and intellectual activity by minimizing the cost of publication and supplying the publications at lowest possible price. He issues 15 kinds of magazine and 6,000 varieties of books, over 80 varieties of serial works, 20 of them still in course of publication.

Kaisei-Kwan, Kobinata-Suidocho, Koishikawa Tokyo. A leading publisher of text-books for schools: publishes Westernized Japanese song books. Prop. T. Nishino.

Kyobun-Kwan (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertake printing. Agents, Ginn & Co., Boston. E. J. Igrehart (Gen. Mng.)

Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital 350 p.u.; connections, world wide. Director K. Oyaidzu. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Sendai, and Fukuoka.

Shimbi Shoin, *K.K.*, publishers of fine art work, Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as *K.K.*, succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Awarded gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. S. Tajima (Mng.-Dir.) See Chap. on Arts and Crafts.

Tokyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Printer, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the leading printing shops in Tokyo. Reorganized as *K.K.*, Mar. 1896; capital ¥237 p.u.; reserves ¥144; div. 12%; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mng.-Dir. S. Hoshino.

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, *K.K*, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Pioneer printing and type foundery, est. 1873; capital ¥300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

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Toyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo. **Est. '05; cap.** ¥650 p.u.; div. 4.5%. Pres. T. Tezuka.

Section XVIII. Fishery and Marine Products

Daito Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Kochi, Kochi-ken. Est. July 1907; capital ¥200 p.u.; div. 10%. Catches are chiefly whales. Pres. Z. Inouye.

Fusan Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Fusan, Korea. Est. May, 1889, organized into present Co. in May, 1907. Capital ¥210 p.u.; div. 10%. Chiefly engaged in fish market, also marine production and ice making. Pres. C. Ochi.

Nippon Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Hommiuatocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1906; capital ¥68 p.u.; div. 7.35%; catches are chiefly whales and herrings. Pres. D. Aoki.

Teikoku Fisheries Co., *K.K.*, Shimoyamatedori VI., Kobe. Est. Jan. '07; capital ¥500 p.u.; div. 5%. Chiefly engaged in salmon, yellow-tail and trout fishery and trawling. Chairman K. Kozone; Mng.-Dir. C. Sone.

Toyo Whaling Co., *K.K.*, Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09; capital ¥3,0.0 p.u.; reserve ¥382; debts ¥290; div. 12%. Pres. J. Oka.

Section XIX. Shipping

(Details are shown in Chap. Mercantile Marine.)

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Seoul, Korea. Est. '12; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; reserves ¥58; debts ¥93; div. 7%. Own 31 vessels and 10,325 tons gross. Pres. K. Harada; Mng.-Dir. H. Yoshida.

Japan-China Steamship Co.=Nisshin S.S. Co.

Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Former Nan-yo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1914. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u. Pres. K. Oki; Mng.-Dir. Y. Matsumoto.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. R. Kondo; Vice-Pres. T. Suda; Mng.-Dirs. T. Hori, T. Hayashi; Dirs. K. Harada, T. Tanii, R. Negishi, R. Toyokawa.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. R. Kondo; Mng.-Dirs. K. Tosa, N. Takeuchi, R. Shiraiwa; Dir. T. Nakabashi.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. Pres. K. Hori; Vice-Pres. J. Yamaoka; Dirs. R. Kafuku, Z. Toyota, S. Teranishi, R. Tanaka, H. Abe.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. H. Okawa, K. Okura, M. Shiraishi, Y. Ito, S. Nakajima, R. Asano.

Section XX. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Mercantile Marine)

Hakodate Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. Nov., 1896; cap. ¥570 p.u.; reserves ¥89; debts ¥640; div. 8%. Pres. T. Kawata; Mng.-Dir. K. Kondo.

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Ishikawajima Dockyards, *K.K.*, Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as *K.K.* with expanded business; capital ¥1,020 p.u. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng. T. Uchida. Vid. Chap. Industry.

Kawasaki Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. The forerunner of the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard, founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as *K.K.*; cap. 12,500 p.u.; reserves ¥3,209; loans ¥13,474; div. 12%. Pres. Kojiro Matsukata; Vice-Pres. Yoshitaro Kawasaki.

Mitsubishi Dockyards, established by the Mitsubishi Firm; see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. General.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Kawaguchi, Osaka. Est. March, 1914 as *K.K.* Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. R. Yamaguchi, R. Kimura.

Uraga Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Pres. T. Machida; Mng.-Dirs. H. Oki, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Yokohama Dockyards Co., *K.K.*, Irifunecho, Yokohama. Est. June, 1891; cap. ¥2,475 p.u.; reserves ¥942; div. 9%. Chairman of Dirs. R. Hara; Mng.-Dirs. S. Yamada, J. Kondo.

Section XXI. Hotels

Fujiya Hotel, *K.K.*, Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

Imperial **Hotel,** *K.K.*, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907; cap. ¥1,200; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), A. Hayashi (Mng.)

Section XXII. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., *K.K.*, Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥1,200 p.u. Directors; N. Isaka (Pres), D. Takemura, S. Kikuchi (Mng.-Dirs.)

Fukuda & Co., Nishiiru, Muromachi, Kyoto. Est. about 400 years ago; gold foil store exporting its goods to Europe, America and China; awarded highest honours at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Prop. Jusuke Fukuda.

Hada Cotton Belt Mnf. Co., Sototemachi, Honjoku, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in cotton belts; obtained a patent for "Hada belt machine" 1899; supply to the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Kuhara and others.

Malay Rubber Plantation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. Est. '12 with cap. ¥125 p.u. is undertaking rubber planting at Malay Island, leasing land 2,890 acres. Directors: Chairman Y. Isobe; Mng.-Dirs. S. Matsumiya, C. Asada, S. Tajiri.

Nagoya Timber Co., *K.K.*, Atsuta, Nagoya, Aichi prefecture. Est. 1907; cap. ¥400 p.u.; div. 7%. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuki; Dirs. K. Harada, K. Takeuchi.

Nippon Cork Co., *K.K.*, Yanagiwaramachi, Honjoku, Tokyo. Est. 1814; home demand is almost monopolized by the Co.; also largely export to Shanghai, etc.

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Nippon Denkyu Co. (electric bulb), *K.K.*, Sugamomachi, Tokyo. Est. 1915; cap. ¥250 p.u. Chairman S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dirs. T. Hatano, T. Yoshimura; Dirs. K. Makoshi, K. Shin, K. Arao.

Nippon Crucible Co., *K.K.*, Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1883; cap. ¥250 p.u.; div. 12%; in 1907 the Co. amalgamated with Imperial Crucible Co., and Osaka Crucible Co.; latest yearly sales reached 3,500,000 pieces; largely export to China, India and South Seas. Dirs. M. Saegusa, S. Iwasaki; Mng. K. Taguchi.

Nippon Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Tamahimecho, Asakusaku, Tokyo. Est. 1900; cap. ¥156 p.u.; div. 10%. Chairman S. Nakamura; Dirs. E. Otsuka, N. Okuma, S. Yoshida.

Nishikawa & Co., Shijodori, Kyoto city. A leading bamboo wares establishment with a branch store in Tokyo. Bamboo screens for parlor first designed by the store, are much vogue in America. Prop. Genjiro Nishikawa.

Osaka Electric Apparatus Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gori, Osaka-fu. Est. 1915. Dirs. H. Suzuki S. Kadoma, S. Imanishi.

Oriental Exploitation Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1909 by Baron Shibusawa, Baron R. Kondo, T. Masuda, S. Hayakawa, Hara and other leading businessmen of Tokyo with the object of making investment for railway, mining and engineering enterprises in China; capital ¥250 p.u. Dir. K. Furuichi.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥650 p.u.; res. ¥67; div. 10%; special div. 5%. Pres. S. Watanabe; Dirs. K. Otsuka, K. Kimura.

Otaru Timber Co., *K.K.*, Otaru, Hokkaido; leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping; contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys. and South Manchuria Rly. Co.; capital ¥1,410 p.u. Directors, K. Okura (Pres.), T. Doi (Mng.); Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen.

Sakura-Gumi, *Gs. K.*, Yaesucho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. Boot and Shoe makers, with close connections with the Nippon Leather & Co. Partners, J. Watanabe, J. Sato.

Takeuchi & Co., *Gs. K.*, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. about 50 years ago; organized as *Gs. K.*, 1911, cap. ¥300; one of the oldest makers of safes in Japan, capable to turn out 600 cases per month.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) **Co.**, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥250 p.u.; div. 10%. The Co. supply funds for undertakings in China. Directors: Pres. K. Furuichi; Dirs. S. Iwashita, J. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa.

To-a Tobacco Co., *K.K.*, Minami Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '06; cap. ¥1,700 p.u.; annual div. 12%; is carrying on the business in Chosen and Manchuria. Products for 2nd half-year 1914, in Chosen 643,201,400 pieces of cigarette and 4,499,000 *momme* of cut tobacco, in Manchuria 226,550,000 pieces of cigarette and 1,980,000 *momme* of cut tobacco. Directors: Pres. K. Sasa; Mng.-Dir. T. Fujita; Dirs. R. Ezoye, M. Iwaya, etc.

Tokunaga Shoten, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in hair brushes; have a factory at Koishikawa, Shibuya and Tamagawa; annual output is estimated at ¥100. Prop. Y. Tokunaga.

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Tokyo Cordage Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,875 p.u.; res. 1,040; div. 15%. Pres. K. Yamada; Mng.-Dirs. S. Asano, K. Okura, S. Fukayama.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. Apl. 1806; cap. ¥2,600 p.u.; manufacture electric lamps etc. Pres. I. Fujioka.

Toyo Rubber Co., *K.K.*, Azumamachi, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1901; cap. ¥225 p.u.; res. ¥24; div. 8%. Mng.-Dir. N. Nagatomi; Dirs. H. Okawa, M. Onishi, K. Kimura, E. Tanaka.

Yokohama Nursery Co., *K.K.*, Nakamura-cho Yokohama. Est. '90; exporters of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥500. Branches: London New York, etc. Directors. U. Suzuki (Mng.-Dir.), S. Iida (Mng.)

Section XXIII. Exporters and Importers

D. Nagase & Co., Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods etc.; line of imports,—chemicals, dyes, drugs etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London office 65 Fenchurch St., E.C. Pres., D. Nagase, Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868 by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have begun many years since to import machineries and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905 as partnership firm with capital ¥1,000; manufacturers and exporters of underwear, etc., annual export amounting to ¥4,000, also manufacture and export yarns to China and India; branches at Kobe and Tsingtau. Acting partner, Y. Kitagawa.

Kawamata Kempu Seiren Kabushiki Kaisha, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥100 p.u. Brand: Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Mng.-Dir. K. Komatsu.

Kodera & Co., Newchwang, Manchuria. Oil factors and shipping agents. Branches: London, Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Mukden, Harbin, etc. Prop. Sokichi Kodera, Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Meidi-Ya, *K.K.*, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Jas. Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office; Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono, reorganized as partnership unlimited company 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors: G. Yonei (Pres.), C. Isono (Vice-Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng. Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.).

Masuda & Co., *Gm. K.*, Honcho, Yokohama. Importers and exporters; est. Feb. '12; Cap. ¥500. Principal exports,—Timber, sulphur, superphosphates, spelter, metals and minerals, Portland cement, fish-oil, sugar, flour, etc.; principal imports,—sugar, grains, sulphate of ammonia, iron, steel, hides and skins, etc. Branches: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Sydney, Shanghai, Dairen, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tainan, Takao,

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Nawa, Shimonoseki, Otaru, Nagoya, Newchwang, and London. Have flour mills, of flour, sugar refinery, etc., also possess Matsuo sulphur mine. Dirs. Fusajiro Nakamura and Masutaro Masuda.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, *K.K.*, General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 10th century as a dry goods store, and the Mitsui Bussan was reorganized in 1876 to undertake general trading but more particularly foreign trade. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥20,000 p.u. Directors: Pres. G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui and M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, &c.; connection world wide.

Nippon Seicha Kaisha, (Japan Tea Firing Co.), *K.K.*, general merchants and tea exporters Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly tea produced in Shizuoka; capital ¥100 p.u. Directors: K. Otani (Pres.), Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.), K. Kameda (Act. Mg.)

Nippon Tea Exports Co, *K K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. Feb. 1898; capital ¥250 p.u.; chiefly deal in tea produced at Kyoto and vicinity. Branches: Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors: K. Ito (Pres.), H. Komada (Mng. Dir.), T. Yabuta (Mng.)

Ogura & Co., 16 Kitanakadori Yokohama (export dep't). Dealers in Manila hemp, China hemp, jute, fertilizers, straw and chip braid, Formosa hats, flax cannds, Manila rope, grain and seeds, etc. Head office at Tokyo; branches at Osaka, Kobe, Manila, Hankow; factories at Tokyo, Yokohama and Choshi; sale agents in Europe, Iida & Co. at 122 Wood Street, London, E.C.

Okuragumi, see under Section General.

Yamanaka & Co., No. 2, Andojimachi, Minamiku, Osaka, general importers and exporters of copper, lead, tin, spelter, antimony, and other metals.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887 by late K. Isono under the name of Isono & Co.; contractors to the several Government Departments; agents for many foreign Cos. Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. G. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Gochome, Yamamoto-dori, Kobe. General exporters and importers. Prop. Takenosuke Yu-asa.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, miscellaneous goods, etc. Prop. Shichisaemon Yu-asa.

Section XXIV. General

Mitsubishi & Co., *Gs. K.*, Mining, shipbuilding, ironworks, banking, &c. Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo. The Company was known as the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. until 1885 then amalgamated with the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, forming present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to which was handed over shipping business. In 1894, was reorganized as partnership limited company, capital ¥15,000. Directors: Pres. K. Iwasaki; Mngs. K. Nambu, S. Sho. Dept. Chiefs: S. Sho (Internal & General), S. Harada

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(Mining & Iron Works), K. Kimura (Mining), T. Eguchi (Business), H. Maruta (Shipbuilding), Z. Kirishima (Real Estate), M. Kushida (Banking.)

Mitsui & Co, *Gm. K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with cap. 50,000. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui, Mng.-Dir. Baron Hachirojiro Mitsui.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1916, cap. ¥500 (¼ p.u.); general exporters and importers; licensed sellers of gunpowder, dynamite, etc. Pres. H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dir. M. Ogawa.

Okuragumi, *K.K.*, General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well-known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11; capital *yen* 4,000 p.u. The firm are the first Japanese firm engaged in foreign business; divided into manufacturing, spinning, mining, engineering, electrical, shipping, forestry, architecture, and insurance departments. Directors: Pres. Baron K. Okura; Vice-Pres. C. Kadono; Dirs. Kumema Okura, Kishichiro Okura, K. Takashima, H. Okura and U. Yamada.

Sumitomo Ginko, Bankers, Osaka; first established in about 1871, and reorganized in 1895 with capital of *yen* 1,000. Again reorganized, as a joint stock Co in '12, cap. ¥7,500 p.u. Began foreign draft business in 1903. Connection with Europe and America. In the return of 2nd half 1915, the reserve fund shows *yen* 1,100. Branches in Tokyo, Yokohama and 15 others. Proprietors, Baron K. Sumitomo; Mng.-Dir. K. Yukawa.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Sakaecho, Kobe. Est. 1887, capital ¥500. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't,– camphor, fish-oil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't – sugar, grains, machineries, chemicals, etc. Export Dep't,—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostock, Shanghai, etc., etc. Manager, B. Nishikawa; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Takata Shokai, *Gs. K.*, Eirakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized 1908, cap. *yen* 1,000. Contractors to Government and their connections are world wide. Branches: London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Dirs. Shinzo Takata, (Pres.) Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

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JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN WAR

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AS REGARDS THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Foreign Office issued on 4th Aug. a statement in connection with the European situation. It ran as follows:

"The Imperial Government cannot help entertaining much anxiety with regard to the political and economic situation brought about by the latest developments of European politics. Needless to say the Imperial Government sincerely desires that the present trouble should find the earliest possible solution and that peace be quickly restored. In case the present war should continue, the Imperial Government wishes to have it not extending to the countries not yet involved, and that this country may maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

"It is necessary that the closest attention be paid to the future developments of the situation. In the event of Great Britain becoming involved in war and the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance being affected, Japan may take necessary measures for discharging her obligations under the treaty. It is impossible at present to say whether such an event will occur and the Imperial Government sincerely trusts indeed that this contingency may never occur; but this Government is paying the most careful attention to the situation."

ULTIMATUM

On 15th Aug. 1914 the Emperor returned to Tokyo from Nikko and summoned a Council of Ministers of State and the Genro. In the evening a Note was handed to the German Ambassador, simultaneously cabling it to Baron Funakoshi, our Charge d'Affaires at Berlin. It was transmitted by seven different routes to ensure safe delivery. The message reached our Embassy at night the 16th and was formally delivered the following morning to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 23rd the German Foreign Office notified our Charge d'Affaires by word of mouth that Germany would not give any reply to the Note, and at the same time handed him a passport. On Aug. 27th the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador delivered a Note to our Foreign Office that he had been instructed from home to demand a passport and leave Japan. The passport was at once handed to the Ambassador and at the same time the Government instructed our Ambassador at Vienna to demand passport and retire to Italy. The text of the Ultimatum read as follow:—

The Text

"Considering it highly important and necessary, in the present situation, to take measures to remove all causes of disturbance to the peace of the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain, in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of

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which is the aim of the said Agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it their duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:—

1. To withdraw immediately from the Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

2. To deliver on a date not later than September 15th, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese Authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.

The Imperial Japanese Government announce at the same time, that, in the event of their not receiving by noon August 23, 1914, the answer of the Imperial German Government signifying an unconditional acceptance of the advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, they will be compelled to take such action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT PROCLAIMING WAR AGAINST GERMANY

At noon on Sunday, August 23rd, 1914, Japan entered into a state of war against Germany, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following Imperial Proclamation was issued:—

"We, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all Our loyal and brave subjects:—

We hereby declare war against Germany and We command Our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against the Empire with all their strength, and We also command all Our competent Authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their repective duties, to attain the national aim, by all the means within the limits of the laws of nations.

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which We view with grave concern, We, on Our part, have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality. But the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, Our Ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is, at Kiaochou, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia are threatening Our commerce and that of Our Ally. The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy. Accordingly, Our Government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after a full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the Agreement of Alliance, and We, on Our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded Our Government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, Our Government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice.

It is with profound regret that We, in spite of Our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of Our reign and while We are still in mourning for Our lamented Mother.

It is Our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valour of Our faithful

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subjects, peace may soon be restored and the glory of the Empire be enhanced."

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Land Forces

The expeditionary forces consisted of the 18th Division (Kurume) and were commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Kan-o, who had under him Maj.-Gen. H. Yamanashi, chief of the staff, Maj.-Gen. B. Horiuchi, Commander of the Omura Brigade, Maj.-Gen. R. Yamada, Commander of the Kurume Brigade, Maj.-Gen. I. Watanabe, Commander of the Siege artillery. The corps of Naval heavy artillery commanded by Commander Masaki and Lieut.-Com. Ewatari cooperated. From Port Arthur Garrison, also, a contingent und r Maj.-Gen. Johoji was despatched. The land forces sent to the front amounted in all to about a Division and a half, or 30,000 men of all ranks. The British contingent under Maj.-Gen. Barnardistone took part.

Progress of the Operations

Landing began on Sept. 2nd under cover of the Fleet and on Sept. 26th general attack was opened. On Oct. 12th Gen. Kan-o and Adm. Teikichi Kato, Commander of the Squadron blocking Taingtau, transmitted by wireless telegraph to Governor Meyer-Waldeck, Commander of Tsingtau, the solicitude of our Emperor that non-combatants and people of neutral countries in Tsingtau be persuaded to leave the city. Only five persons including the American consul, profited themselves of this gracious offer. On Oct. 31st general bombardment was opened on the forts at Tsingtau; the forts were captured early on the morning of Nov. 7th and at 7.50 P.M. of the same day the terms of capitulation were concluded. On Nov. 11th the conquerors made a formal entry to Tsingtau.

Casualties

Casualties from the beginning to Nov. 11th were officially reported at 1,524 as follows:—Officers 12 killed, 40 wounded; rank and file, 1,472 killed or wounded. The Navy list comprised 280 officers and men perishing with the Takachiho, and about 40 men killed or wounded. The British contingent had 3 killed and 9 wounded.

The Prisoners of War

The prisoners numbered 4648, consisting of 222 officers including Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, and 4426 rank and file. They are interned at Kurume, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Marugame, Himeji, Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

The Fleet

The fleet that participated in the expedition consisted of the First under Vice-Adms. Tomosaburo Kato and T. Yamaya, and Rear-Adms. T. Tsushima and H. Fujimoto; the Second under Vice-Adms. Teikichi Kato and S. Tochinai, and Rear-Adms. O. Kamimura and T. Okada; the Third under Rear-Adm. K. Tsuchiya. The British squadron, *Triumph* and *Aster*, under Adm. Jerome participated. The first thing carried out was the blocking of Kiaochow Bay on Aug. 27th. The field of operation of the Imperial Fleet was not confined to that relating to the expedition against Tsingtau. On the contrary, the First Fleet extended operation to the Pacific coast of the two Americas, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific

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and it was aimed at for ensuring the safety of Japanese and British trade, also to search hostile ships and so forth. The warships employed at Tsingtau and elsewhere included 3 battleships, 5 battle-cruisers, 21 cruisers, and 5 destroyers, in all 150,000 tons.

Ships Lost

In this expedition our Navy lost each one cruiser (*Takachiho*, torpedoed by the enemy), destroyer, torpedoboat and three trawlers. The enemy lost one cruiser, 5 gunboats and 2 destroyers.

Occupation of Jaluit and other German South sea Possessions

On Oct. 6th the Japanese squadron occupied the German possession Jaluit and about a week later several of the Mariana, Marshal, and Carolino groups were occupied. One survey ship was captured. Jap island has subsequently been handed over to the Australian Government.

War Expenses and Prizes of War

The war outlay totalled ¥ 65,000,000 up to the end of February 1915, and was appropriated as follows:—

Army, ¥ 18,000,000; Navy, ¥ 46,000,000; reserves, ¥ 2,000,000. The outlays made later on the same account have increased the total to ¥ 100,000,000 approximately.

The issue of ¥ 25,000,000 bonds to be given as rewards in connection with the War should be mentioned in their connection.

The prizes of war are estimated roughly at ¥ 70,000,000, as follows:—

Harbor equipments, etc. at Tsingtau, ¥ 15,000,000; Shantung railway and mines, ¥ 30,000,000; coins, arms, coal, etc. ¥ 3,000,000; sunken ships, ¥ 2,000,000; equipments in German Occeania, ¥ 20,000,000.

Deportation of Germans and Others

The German and Austrian residents peacefully engaged in their occupations are allowed to remain unmolested, but number of those suspected of supplying secret information to home or otherwise injuring the cause of Japan has been deported. These include 14 Germans, 3 Austrians, and 1 British (connected with the suppressed *Japan Herald*). There were also 13 others who were forbidden landing.

The War as Affecting Economic Markets

Needless to state the war has seriously crippled our economic markets, and also dislocated the financial program of the State and civic and economic corporations. At the same time the war has served as occasions to impart unusual activity to special industries and to coasting and oversea trade, the former owing to the arrival of large orders for munitions and other war supplies, chiefly from Russia, and the latter owing to the withdrawal of British, German and other steamers from the service between Europe and Far East, as briefly touched in the respective chapters given before. It is as yet impossible to form any definite survey of the financial and economic effect of the war on Japan; the matter has been broadly treated in the chapters on Finance, Trade, etc. Brief survey of the result

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of the War Insurance Compensation Law put into effect on Sept. 12th, 1914 may be noted here.

War Insurance

The war insurance rate differs according to route, from the minimum of 5 *sen* to the maximum of 90 *sen*, per ¥100 insured. The Law promises to compensate 80% of the loss sustained by the underwriter from hostile operations of the enemy. From Sept. 12th to the end of 1915 the war risks underwritten under the Law totalled ¥1,037,095,180 in new contracts and ¥50,891,647, in reinsurance, as detailed below :—

	New contracts (¥1,000) ships	cargo	Reinsurances (¥1,000) ships	cargo	Premium (¥1,000)
Japanese underwriters.....	121,599	690,187	8,021	16,883	2,397
Foreign „	650	215,659	25,981		336

The compensation allowed up to end of 1915 covers only two cases, that of the British steamer *Troilus* sank by the *Emden* in Oct. in the Indian Ocean and the British steamer *Western Coast* sank in Jan. 1915 on the English coast. The compensation was estimated at ¥72,155. The total amount of compensation to be made according to law is far larger and reaches ¥4,483,362, of which the claim of N.Y.K.'s steamer *Yasaka* torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Dec. 21st comes to ¥3,455,897.

Exploiting the Occupied German Oceania

In the four Oceania groups occupied by Japan between 200 and 300 Japanese are at work, exploiting the native resources. Jaluit has 30 Japanese. The new rulers treat the natives with leniency and kindliness and have, for instance, established a common school at Saipau, Kusaie Ponape, Jaluit, Jap, Trak and Parao, teaching native children. Last year a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups was brought over to Japan for sight-seeing and the 2nd visiting party of some 50 is expected to come over in summer of 1916. The phosphorus deposits on Angaur of 1916. The phosphorus deposits on Angaur island are being brought to the homeland.

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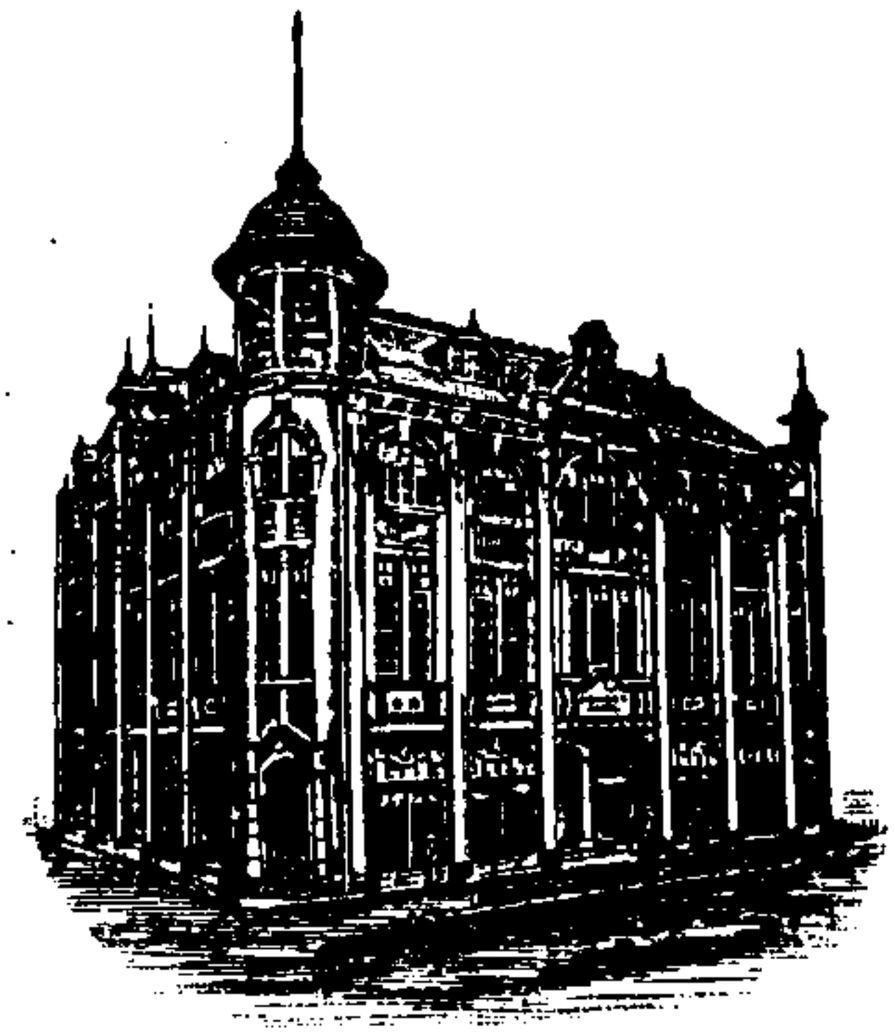

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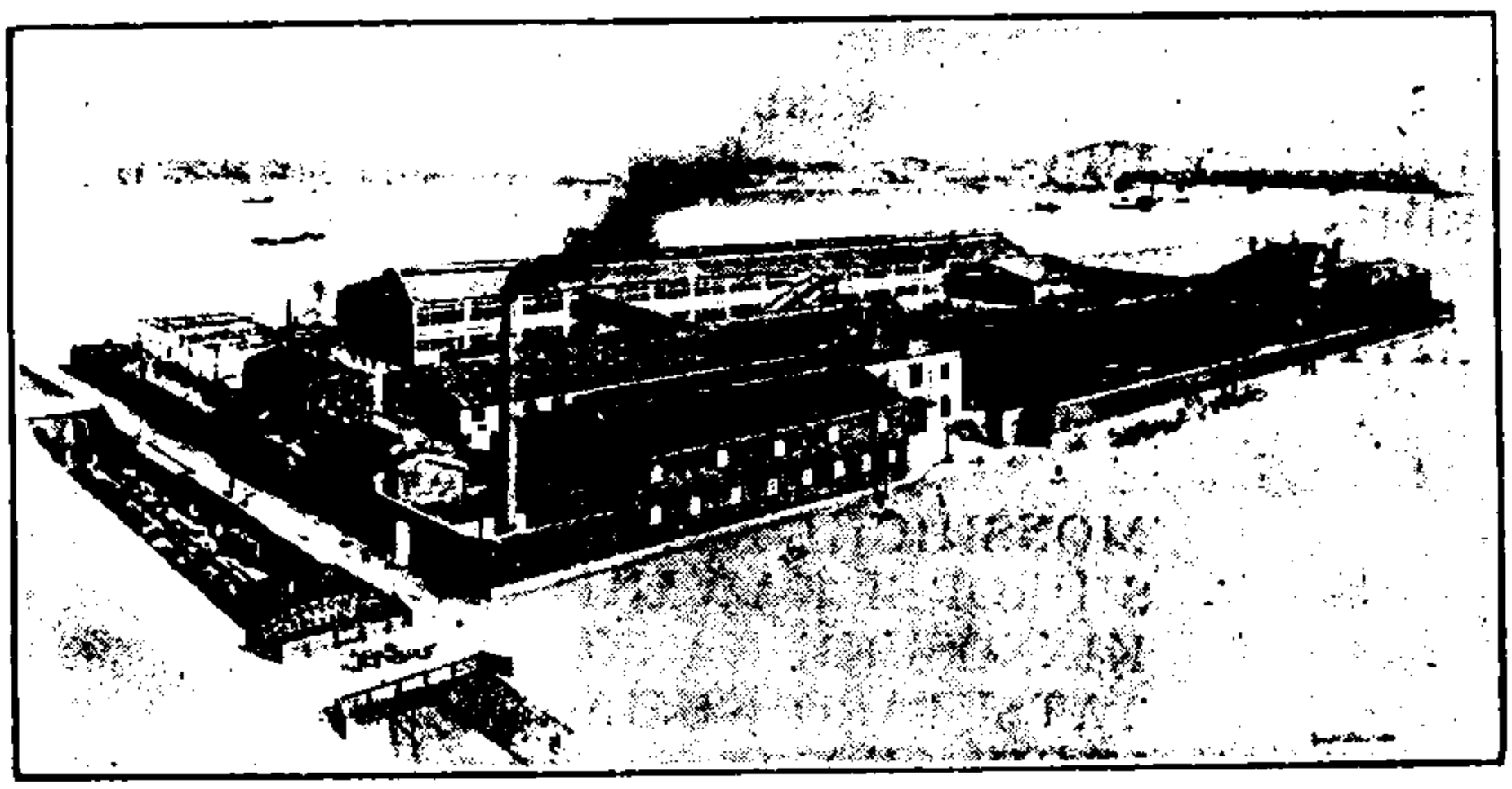

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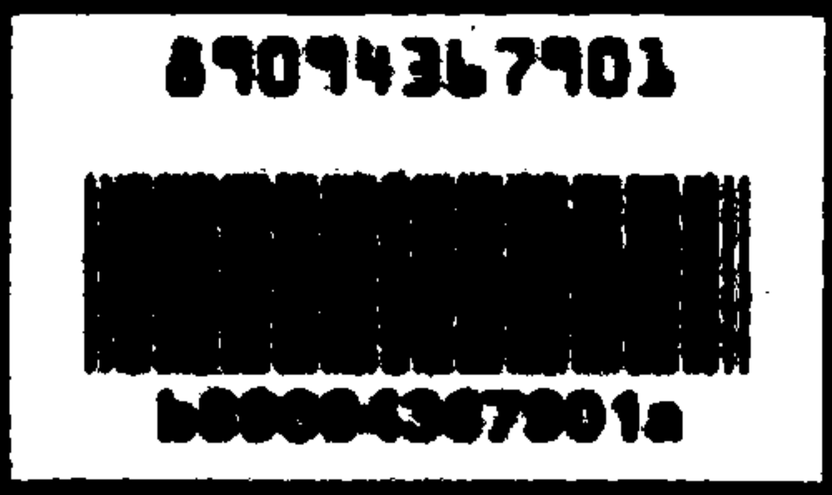
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